FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938 MARCHESHVAN 3, 5699

THE Jewish Chronicle

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SHADOW OF THE SWASTIKA

—See Page 28

BIRTHS

BRODIE.—On Oct. 23, 1938, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brodie (Sylvia Goldberg), of Blackpool, a son.

GHILCHIK.—On Oct. 14, 1938, at Cholmeley-park, Highgate, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ghilchik (Hilda Millet), a son.—75, Ossulton-way, N.2.

GOLDSTONE.—On Oct. 20, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Goldstone (Rose Millet), a daughter.—181, High-street, Sutton, Surrey.

KRIEGER.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Krieger (Fanny Segal), of 11, Shirehall-gardens, a daughter.

BARMITZVAH

AZULAY.—Mervyn Lionel, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Azulay, 34, Whitefriars-crescent, Westcliff-on-Sea, will read Maftir and Haftara on שבת לך לך (Nov. 5, 1938), at Alexandra-road Synagogue.

PEARLMAN.—Chaim, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearlman, 16, Thornhill-gardens, Sunderland, will read הפטורה ביום שבת קדש פרשת לך לך Nov. 5, 1938, at the Mowbray-road Synagogue. Kiddush in the Synagogue Hall after Service. Relatives and friends cordially invited. The only intimation.

SAUNDERS.—Sam., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Saunders, of 12, Derby-grove, Nottingham, will read a portion of the Law at Chaucer-street Synagogue, Nottingham, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1938. "At Home," Sunday, Oct. 30, 3 to 6 p.m. Relatives and friends accept this only invitation.

WINGATE.—Martin Bernard, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Wingate, 122, Green-lanes, N.16, will read Maftir and Haftara at the Dalston Synagogue on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1938. This is the only intimation.

ENGAGEMENTS

ANGEL : COHEN.—Sophie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Angel, 166, Mile End-road, to Mark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Cohen, 119, New-road.

BIER : HALBERSTADT.—Ray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Bier, of 57, Finsbury Park-road, N.4, to Walter, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Halberstadt, of Antwerp.

FINE : SHAPIRO.—Anne, youngest daughter of Mrs. Fine and the late Mr. S. Fine, of 113, Hanbury-street, E.1, to the Rev. Aaron Shapiro, of 154, Marks-road, Romford, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Shapiro, of 30, Hughes-mansions, Vallance-road, E.1.

LEVY : TURGEL.—Sallie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Levy, 47, Cable-street, London, E.1, to Gerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Turgel, 83, New-road, E.1.

LEWIS : MYERS.—Esta, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. Lewis, 102, Sandringham-road, Dalston, to Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Myers, 35, Bushburry-road, Homerton.

MORGAN : MARCOVITCH.—Rose, youngest daughter of Mrs. Morgan and the late Mr. Abraham Morgan, of "Leaside," 12, Grovelands-road, N.15, to Alf., eldest son of Mrs. Marcovitch and the late Mr. Hyman Marcovitch, of 64, Parfett-street, E.1

ROSENSWIEG : COWEN.—Jennie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenswieg, 20, Loudon-grove, Liverpool, to Louis, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. M. Cowen, 7, Gt. George-street, Liverpool.

SCHNEIDER : GOLDSTEIN.—Debbie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Schneider, of 50, Dynevor-road, Stoke Newington, N.16, to Natt., son of Mr. I. Goldstein and the late Mrs. Goldstein, of 107, Sidney-street, Stepney, E.1.

SIMONS : PLAGERSON.—Phyllis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Simons, 65, Ducie-grove, Manchester, 15, to Cyril, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Plagerson, 150, Bellott-street, Manchester, 8.

TORZ : OSTWIND.—Lily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Torz, of 70, Blythe-street, Bethnal Green, to Alfred, son of Mrs. L. Ostwind, of 63, Evering-road, N.16.

WEINRABE : KAYE.—Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. S. Weinrabe, 65, Victoria Park-road, E.9, to Wolfe (Vevvy), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaye, 5, Cranhurst-road, N.W.2.

SILVER WEDDINGS

LANGTON (Lustgarten) : BLOOM.—On Nov. 6, 1913, Leon Langton (Lustgarten) to Theresa Bloom. "At Home" 3 to 6 on Sunday, Nov. 6.—14, Olive-grove, Blackpool.

DEATHS

AZULAY.—On Oct. 23, 1938, at 10, Buckland-crescent, N.W.3, Bella, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Bondy Yomtob Azulay and beloved aunt of Gertrude Azulay.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Monday, Oct. 17, 1938, at 12, Chaplin-road, Wembley, Anna Blumenthal. Deeply mourned by her sons, daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and friends. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

CAPLIN.—On Oct. 16, 1938, Jacob Caplin, 47, Victoria-street, Dublin, beloved husband of Esther, and father of Israel, Davis, Sydney, Bernard and Raie. Mourned by them and by his son-in-law, his daughters-in-law and grandchildren. American papers please copy.

COHEN.—On Oct. 24, 1938, at 9, Tankerville-place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sarah Cohen, aged 73 years, beloved mother of Alice Woolf. May her dear soul rest in peace.

DEVONS.—On Thursday Oct. 20, 1938, כ"ה תשרי, Edith, wife of the late Rev. Mr. Devons. Deeply mourned by her parents, children, and relatives.—15, Saxon-avenue, Manchester, 8.

GOLDSTEIN.—On Sept. 19, 1938—Ellul 23, 5698—at 121, Chalkhill-road, Wembley Park, Annie, aged 83, beloved wife of the late Jacob Goldstein. Deeply mourned by her sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchildren. May her dear soul rest in peace. South African papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Oct. 10, 1938, at the "King's Head," 128, Commercial-road, E.1, Jack, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Graham Green. Deeply mourned by his loving sister, Edith, brother-in-law, Morris Landsman, nephews, Graham, Sidney and Aubrey. May his dear soul rest in peace.

ISENBURG.—On Oct. 20, 1938, Marx Isenburg passed away after a short illness. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, relatives, and friends. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—38, Riverside-road, Stamford Hill.

ISRAEL.—On Oct. 25, 1938, at 1, Glenshaw-mansions, Priory-road, N.W.6, Barnett, aged 38, the beloved husband of Vera Israel. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, Pat., Keith, and Alan. Dearly loved son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitmond.

NYMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 21, 1938, Samuel, aged 62, dearly beloved husband of Hannah Nyman. Deeply mourned and sadly missed. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—48, Linthorpe-road, Stamford Hill, N.16. South African papers please copy.

NYMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 21, 1938, Samuel Nyman, devoted uncle of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Lacey, Mrs. Audrey Nyman, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nyman, Mr. and Mrs. William Hildebrand and Hetty Nyman. Deeply mourned.

OSTERMAN.—On Oct. 26, 1938, Simon Osterman, aged 74. Deeply mourned by his daughters, sons, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren and great-grandchild. May his dear soul rest in peace.—56, Tanfield-avenue, Neasden, N.W.2.

PHILLIPS.—On Oct. 25, 1938, suddenly Jack Phillips, aged 63, at 19, Eagle Lodge, Golders Green. Deeply mourned by his loving wife Sarah, brothers, sisters, relatives and numerous friends. Shiva at above address.

RIPKA.—On Oct. 20, 1938, at the St. David's Private Patients Wing of the Royal Northern Hospital, London, N., Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, dearly beloved son of Mrs. Jane Ripka and the late Mr. Gedeliah Ripka. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his heart-broken mother. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—13, Kingsgate-avenue, Finchley, N.3.

RIPKA.—On Oct. 20, 1938, Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, of 343, Ripple-road, Barking. Deeply mourned and never to be forgotten by his sorrowing brother, Dr. Jacob Harold Ripley, sister-in-law Sophie, nephew Godfrey, and niece Benita. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—13, Kingsgate-avenue, Finchley, N.3.

RIPKA.—On Oct. 20, 1938, Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, of 343, Ripple-road, Barking. Deeply mourned and never to be forgotten by his sorrowing brother, Dr. Marks Ripka and his sister-in-law Lillie. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—158, Gower-street, London, W.C.1.

RIPKA.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, 1938, Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, of 343, Ripple-road, Barking, Essex, the dearly beloved son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Clark, and brother-in-law of Benjamin. Very deeply mourned.—97, Menlove-avenue, Liverpool, 18.

(Continued on next page)

FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, Etc.

The PREPAID Charge

is a minimum of 10/- for twenty words (or less) and 2/- for each additional six words (or less).

Death, Tombstone and In Memoriam Announcements inserted with mourning borders are charged at double rates.

All announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender and should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Announcements intended for the current week's issue must reach the Office not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, except when the paper has to go to press early and special times are announced.

Only recognised quotations are accepted for inclusion in family announcements.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE reserves the right to refuse to insert any advertisement, even though accepted and paid for, and to make any alterations which may be necessary in order to maintain the standards of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

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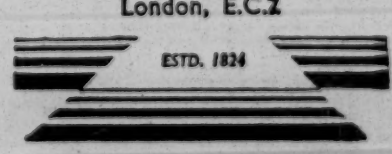

Deaths—*(Continued)*

RIPKA.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, 1938, Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, to the inexpressible grief of his devoted brother-in-law Councillor Dr. Joseph Shlosberg and sister-in-law, Lily Shlosberg.—13, Roston-road, Broughton Park, Salford, 7.

RIPKA.—On Oct. 20, 1938, Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, of 343, Ripple-road, Barking. Sadly missed and never to be forgotten by Mr. and Mrs. I. Isenberg and family. May his dear soul rest in peace. — 25, Mount Pleasant-lane, London, E.5.

ROSE.—On Oct. 23, 1938, Gertrude Rose, 30, Wilberforce-street, Hull. Mourned by daughter and son-in-law, Topsy and Jack Haltrecht.

TANN.—On Oct. 25, 1938, at 33, Cranwich-road, N.16, Isaac Tann, aged 65, dearly beloved husband of Clara, adored darling father of Phillip, Alfred, Sadie, Mary, Annie, and Rose. Deeply mourned by them, his daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

IN MEMORIAM

AARONS.—In ever loving memory of Julia Aarons, who passed away Oct. 30, 1924, and Barnett Aarons, of the "Sir John Falstaff," Houndsditch, who passed away Sept. 17, 1926. Gone but never forgotten. God rest their dear souls in peace.

BELIKOFF.—In ever loving memory of our dear father, Leiser Belikoff, who died Marcheshvan 6, 5690. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace.

BROWN.—In memory of our dear wife and mother Selina Brown, who passed away Marcheshvan 4, 5693. Ever in our hearts.—318, Bury New-road, Manchester.

CASKET.—In loving memory of our dear father, Simon Casket, who passed away Marcheshvan 4, 5692. Always remembered by his son Jack, daughter-in-law Florrie, and grandchildren.—19, Woodlands-road, Manchester.

COHEN.—In loving memory of my devoted husband, Sam., who was called away suddenly on Oct. 29, 1932. Ever mourned and sadly missed by his loving wife Kate.—Late Great Clowes-street, Broughton.

ENOCH.—In cherished remembrance of Sarah Enoch, who passed away Oct. 30, 1936. Ever in the hearts of her beloved husband Sydney, sons and daughter-in-law.—62, Portelet-road, E.1.

FIDLER.—In loving memory of Harris Fidler, who passed away Marcheshvan 8, 5696. Deeply mourned by his wife and children.

FREED.—In loving memory of my dear mother Gertrude Freed, who departed this life on Marcheshvan 2, 1918, at Sunderland. Ever remembered by her son Victor, daughter-in-law Olga, and grandchildren.—"Fremont," Aberdare.

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ISAACS.—In loving and unfading memory of our dear daughter and sister, Anetta Isaacs, who passed away Oct. 25, 1931—Marcheshvan 14. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace.—"Talgarth," Ashtrees-gardens, Low-Fell, Co. Durham (late of Leeds).

ISAACS.—In loving memory of our darling mother, Betsy Isaacs. For ever remembered by her devoted children.—12, Peter-avenue, Willesden.

KERNER.—In ever loving memory of our darling mother, Beck Kerner, who departed this life Oct. 19, 1928. God rest her dear soul in peace.

MOSS.—In unfading memory of Sybil Edna Moss, who left us so lonely, Oct. 28, 1926—Marcheshvan 20. Beloved only child of Minnie and Sol. Baron. Sadly missed.

ROSENSHINE.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Morris Rosenshine, passed away Oct. 26, 1933. Deeply mourned by his devoted wife, children and sons-in-law.—319, Great Cheetham-street, Salford.

TUNICK.—In loving memory of Edna, who passed away Oct. 28, 1930. Sadly missed by her heartbroken parents, sisters, and brother.

MEMORIAL STONES

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30

COHEN.—The memorial in loving memory of Harry H. Cohen, late of 37, Lyndale-avenue, N.W.2, will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at 3 p.m.

LITTON.—The tombstone in loving memory of our dear sister, Jennie Litton, will be consecrated at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at Willesden Cemetery.—3, Vale-house, Kilburn.

MORRIS.—The tombstone in memory of our beloved husband and father, Harry Morris, will be consecrated at Witton Cemetery, Birmingham, on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at 3 p.m.

ROSENFELD.—The memorial in loving memory of the late Jack Rosenfeld, beloved son of Mrs. R. Rosenfeld, of 119, Windsor-road, Forest Gate, E.7, will be consecrated on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at 3 p.m., at Edmonton Cemetery. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

SELTZER.—The memorial in ever loving memory of Maudie Seltzer, daughter of Mrs. Seltzer and the late Mr. Israel Seltzer, will be consecrated at Edmonton Cemetery on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at 3 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this as the only intimation.

TANCHAN.—The memorial in ever loving and revered memory of the late C. P. Tanchan will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1938, at 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

BRESSLOFF.—The tombstone in memory of the late Jennie Bressloff will be consecrated at Edmonton Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, at 11.30 a.m. Relatives and friends are asked to accept this as the only intimation.—28, Portsdown-avenue, N.W.11.

GREENBAUM.—The tombstone in loving memory of Mrs. Lillie Greenbaum will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, at 3 p.m.

HARRIS.—The memorial in loving memory of the late Henry Israel (Bertie) Harris, of Sidmouth-parade, Brondesbury Park, will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2.30 p.m. Will relatives and friends kindly accept this as the only intimation.

LEVY.—The tombstone in memory of the late Mrs. Sarah Levy, of 90, Queen Elizabeth's-walk, London, N.16, will be consecrated at the Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, at 11.30 a.m.

POSNER.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Jacob (Jack) Posner, of 36, London-road, Brighton, will be consecrated at the Brighton Cemetery, Bear-road, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1938, at 3 p.m. Please accept this, the only intimation.

THANKS FOR CONDOLENCE

Mr. Greenberg and family, Mrs. Davies, Mr. N. Furman and Mr. S. Furman tender sincere thanks for kind words expressed by their friends and relatives in their sad bereavement.

The family of the late Mrs. Lemberger wish to thank relatives and friends for their kind wishes and letters of condolence in their sad bereavement.

THANKS FOR GIFTS, ETC.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bernstein (Rene Greenwood), thank their dear parents, their dear grandmother, Mrs. Polinsky (of Jubilee-street), relatives, and friends, for the many charming gifts, telegrams, and letters, received on the occasion of their marriage on Oct. 20, 1938.

PERSONAL

In Great Distress, distinguished family from Vienna (mother 64, daughters 39 and 37, granddaughter 12) asks noble-minded people to give them the possibility to emigrate together. One of the young women is corresponding clerk (English, French, German), the other is suitable for gardening. Both also experienced in housekeeping and all kinds of domestic work, diet-cooking, lady's companion, kindergarten-nurse, sewing and needlework. They cannot abandon their mother and ither child, therefore this urgency.—Lisa Birer, 16/1, Hahngasse, Vienna, 9.

Which charitable English family would take up a Viennese Jewish, healthy, well-educated boy of 13 in order to help his parents. Please write to Emmie Thoeny, c/o Drapkin, 154, Cholmley-gardens, N.W.6.

Mr. A. Whyman, of 23, Sholebroke-avenue, Leeds, has now recovered from his sudden indisposition and is convalescing. He wishes to thank his numerous friends for their kind messages and expressions of goodwill towards him.

Would any English family take nice girl of 14. Parents are forced to leave Austria, do not know where to go.—Please apply to Miss Rado, 31, Charlbert-court, N.W.8.

Would a family kindly receive a Viennese boy, 10, in their home?—Leiberg, 57/7, Kaiserstrasse, Vienna 7, Germany.

Well-known Austrian writer and editor, in order to build up a new existence in a Literary Agency, seeks £150 loan; paid back, and with interest; part soon.—Address, 2,829, Jewish Chronicle.

COMMUNAL NOTICES

קיץ בנבת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE

STOKE NEWINGTON—Reader this (Friday) evening and to-morrow (Sabbath), Mr. Z. B. Raskin.
NEW WEST END—Commencing this evening (and until further notice) Special Choral Services will be held each Friday at 6.15 p.m.
BRONDESBURY—Preacher to-morrow (Sabbath), Dayan H. M. Lazarus, M.A. Farewell sermon.
GREAT—Preacher to-morrow (Sabbath), Rev. J. Herman.

UPTON PARK HEBREW AND RELIGION CLASSES,
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ASSISTANT teacher required; Sun. 10-1; Mon., Tues., Wed. 5.30-7; salary £60.—Apply L. Jacobs, 284, Queen's-road, E.13.

THE GROCERY RELIEF FUND
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FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.

THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Season will be held on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, at 10.45 a.m., at the ERNST SCHIFF MEMORIAL HALL, GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place entrance, Aldgate, E.C.3.

MISS HANNAH F. COHEN, O.B.E., has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony.

Friends and subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

By order,
ENA KAHN,
ROSIE PINTO,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

WESTMINSTER JEWS' FREE SCHOOL,
Hanway-place, Oxford-street, W.1

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Mistress—senior mixed; physical training, needlework, handwork or art; knowledge of Hebrew and Jewish religion essential; Apply on Form E.40/Asst., to be obtained from the Secretary.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,
Stepney-green, E.1.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Resident Medical Officer and House Physician, House Surgeon, and Casualty Officer. Particulars of these appointments may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

JEWS' COLLEGE, LONDON.
TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

THE next Examination for persons desiring to become Teachers of Hebrew and Religion will be held in London and in certain provincial centres in all three grades on Sundays, the 8th and 15th January, 1939.

Copies of the syllabus, together with forms of application, can be had from the Secretary, Jews' College, Woburn House, Tavistock-square, W.C.1.

Forms of application must be completed and returned to the Secretary before the 5th December, 1938.

M. STEPHANY,
Secretary.

SALE BY TENDER

SALE BY TENDER OF POST OFFICE CONDEMNED STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of various MISCELLANEOUS STORES, including about 5 tons old Canvas; 7 tons Gutta Percha; 2½ tons Balata; 14,500 Instrument Cords Unused; 90,000 Condensers; 72,000 Telephone Transmitters; 28,000 Bell Sets; 21,000 Telephone Generators; 111,000 Telephone Keys various; 16,500 Telephone Relays; various apparatus; quantities of Electric Motors; Motor Generators; Mixed Metals, Iron and Steel, Tungsten Steel (Magnets). Brass and Gunmetal, Nickel Silver; Ebonite; Clocks; Leather Belts, Bags, etc.; Tools; Lifting Jacks; Vacuum Cleaners; Motor Parts and Cycle Fittings; Electric Light Fittings and Fans; Accumulators; Pulleyweights; Rope, Uniform Clothing etc.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1938.

The stores are lying at the Post Office Depots at

LONDON { Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1. / Kingsland Green, Dalston, E.8. / Studd Street, Islington, N.1. / Mount Pleasant, E.C.1.
BIRMINGHAM: Fordrough Lane
EDINBURGH: Russell Road

and may be viewed between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th November, 1938.

Forms of tender containing all particulars can be obtained on application to the Controller, Post Office Stores Department (Accounts Section), Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, or at the Depots mentioned above.

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By Order of the Public Trustee

HOLLOWAY.—FREEHOLD GROUND RENT £60 PER ANNUM secured on 8 shops and houses and a garage, Nos. 356/364, Hornsey-road. Reversion 13¼ years.

By Mortgagee's Order

HACKNEY.—Leasehold house and factory premises, No. 6, CHALGROVE-ROAD, producing £278 p.a., landlord paying outgoings. Term 35 years. G.R. £5 p.a.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Freehold factory, No. 1a, KELSEY STREET, let at £83 17s. p.a. Landlord paying outgoings.

WHITECHAPEL.—Leasehold house and workshop, No. 33, RAMPART-ST., Commercial-road. With vacant possession. Term 50 years. G.R. £12 p.a.

By Order of Executors.

CITY OF LONDON.—Leasehold Business Premises, No 28, MINORIES. With Vacant Possession. Term 50 years unexpired. G.R. £120 p.a.

WHITECHAPEL.—Freehold Shops and Houses & 3-floor Factory in rear, Nos. 113, 113a, 115 and 115a, BUXTON ST., estimated to produce, when fully let, £320 p.a. net.

HIGHBURY, Leasehold House, No 85, KELVIN RD., let at £104 p.a. Landlord paying outgoings. Term 43 years. G.R. £7 10s. p.a.

By Order of Mortgagees.

FINSBURY PARK.—Leasehold residence with Garage, No. 262, GREEN LANES. With Vacant Possession. Term 982 years. G.R. £14 p.a.

By Order of Executors.

SOUTH NORWOOD.—Freehold House, No. 5, FALKLAND PARK AV. With Vacant Possession.

C. C. & T. Moore

will SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart on THURSDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1938, at 2.30.

Auction Offices: 13, LIME STREET, E.C.3; 33, Mile End-road, E.1; and 87, Grosvenor-avenue, N.5.

KILBURN, 96, Brondesbury-road.—Double-fronted two-floor residence, containing 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms; lease 50 years; ground rent £12 12s. To be SOLD by AUCTION on NOVEMBER 9th NEXT at 7.30 by GEO. WITT & SON at their Estate Sale Room, 63, Kilburn High-road, N.W.6. Maida Vale 2213.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Minimum 4 lines 8/-
Each succeeding line 2/-

IN Lancashire.—Modern fully-equipped factory for mfg. light wooden articles; newest up-to-date machy. and good output; est. conn. with largest houses in the country; suit energetic man with initiative; strictest investig. and refs.; principals only.—Address, 2,624, Jewish Chronicle.

KOSHER Butcher's Shop for Sale.—Old-established busy shop in fast improving position in North London; refrigerator, auto-scales, etc. Owner going abroad. Price £400.—Address, 2,655, Jewish Chronicle.

MAIN ROAD, Upper Clapton.—Old-established baby linen business; low rent; bargain; £110.—Apply DAYSDALE NURSE & Co., 218, Lower Clapton-road, E.5.

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BOARDING HOUSE for sale, popular Lancs. seaside resort, on Promenade; exceptional opportunity; best connections; leaving through illness.—Address, 2,754, Jewish Chronicle.

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FLAT TO LET in modern block recently built in Amhurst Park. Would let furnished or unfurnished. Everything brand new from pelmets, curtains, etc., to close fitted carpets over entire flat. Elaborate furnishings with a delightful colour scheme. Every modern convenience. Central heating. C.H.W. Ideal for young couple. View by appointment only. 'Phone: Clissold 4940.

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TO BE LET

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CRICKLEWOOD.—Six-roomed flats (large rooms) with kitchen and panelled bathroom; specially decorated; parquet flooring; from £120 p.a. incl.—Apply Porter, Alexandra-mansions, Chichele-road, or Knight & Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Ken. 8234.

FINCHLEY.—4 bed., 2 rec., kitchen and scullery, ground floor parquet, well-laid garden. Garage. Cloakroom. All conveniences. New condition. 'Phone: Finchley 1857.

GOLDERS GREEN.—House to let, suit 1 or 2 families, West Heath Drive, near Tube, Bus and Heath; only £200 p.a. or sell; 7 bed, 2 bath, 2 large recep. rooms, lounge hall, garden, tennis and orchard. 'Phone: Hendon 3471 before 12 or write owner: 4, Wykeham-court, Hendon, N.W.4.

SELSDON, SOUTH CROYDON.—Attractive freehold, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, garage, large matured garden with fruit and flowering trees, dug-out, close open country; bus passes door to station; excellent train service City and West End; easy access Croydon shops, theatres, etc.; £1,100.—Address, 2,839, Jewish Chronicle.

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GOLDERS GREEN, The Ridgeway (off). Detached, perfect order, lounge, 2 large reception rooms, oak parquet floors, up-to-date kitchen and scullery, 4 bedrooms (3 double), bathroom. Brick garage. Pretty grounds. Price £1,750. Apply Agents HARRIS & CO., 52, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

Continued on next page.

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ILFORD - WANSTEAD BORDERS.—Charming detached freehold residence situate close to Synagogue and proposed new Tube, having 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchenette; large and attractive garden; parquet flooring to whole of ground floor; brick-built garage. Bargain at £975.—Apply A. B. BLOY, Estate Agent, 11, Redbridge - parade, Roding-lane, Ilford. 'Phone: Wanstead 0864.

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Sunday, 30th October, at 10†0 a.m. to *Beccles 6/3, *Oulton Broad 6/9, *LOWESTOFT 6/9, *YARMOUTH 7/3

Sunday, 30th October, at 10†20 a.m. to King's Lynn 5/9, Swaffham 6/9, Dereham 7/3.

Each Sunday at 10.40 a.m. to *Cambridge 4/2, *Ely 4/9.

Sunday, 30th October, at 11.0 a.m. to Marks Tey 3/8, Chappel 4/2, White Colne 4/2, Earls Colne 4/2, Halstead 4/2, Sible & C.H. 4/2, Yeldham 4/2, Birdbrook 4/2, Haverhill 4/2.

Sunday, 6th November, at 10†0 a.m. to Colchester 4/2, Woodbridge 5/3, Saxmundham 5/9, Halesworth 6/3, Brampton 6/3.

Sunday, 6th November, at 10†20 a.m. to King's Lynn 5/9, Wolferton 6/3, Dersingham 6/3, HUNSTANTON 6/3.

Sunday, 6th November, at 10†40 a.m. to *Derby Rd. (Ipswich) 4/9, *FELIXSTOWE 5/3.

Sunday, 6th November, at 11.0 a.m. to Marks Tey 3/8, Chappel 4/2, Bures 4/2, Sudbury 4/2, Long Melford 4/9, Lavenham 4/9, Cockfield 4/9, Welnetham 4/9, Bury St. Edmunds 5/3.

From KING'S CROSS

Sunday, 30th October, at 9†30 a.m. to York 10/6, *Darlington 13/-, *Durham 14/-, *South Shields 14/6, *Newcastle 15/3.

Each Sunday at 9†45 a.m. to Boston 6/3, Lincoln 7/3, SKEGNESS 7/9, Gainsborough 8/3, Grimsby Docks 9/-, CLEETHORPES 9/-.

Each Sunday at 10†10 a.m. to Huntingdon 4/2, Peterborough 4/9, Grantham 6/3, Retford 7/9, Doncaster 9/-.

Sunday, 6th November, at 9†30 a.m. to York 10/6, *Stockton 13/-, *Middlesbrough 13/-, *W. Hartlepool 13/6, *Sunderland 14/6.

Sunday, 6th November, at 10†5 a.m. to Mexboro' 9/6, Wombwell 9/6, Stairfoot 9/6, *Goole 10/-, *Barmsley 10/-, *Hull 10/-.

From MARYLEBONE

Each Sunday at 9†50 a.m. to Nottingham 7/3, *Sheffield 9/-.

Each Sunday at 10†5 a.m. to Rugby 5/3, Lutterworth 5/6, Leicester 5/9.

Sunday, 30th October, at 10†5 a.m. to Hucknall 7/9, *Kirkby-in-A., 7/9, *Sutton-in-A. 7/9, *Mansfield 8/3.

Sunday, 6th November, at 10†5 a.m. to *Ilkeston 7/3, *Derby 7/3.

† Buffet Car. * Seats reserved 6d. return. ‡ Restaurant Car.

'SPURS v. WEST HAM UNITED

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To Northumberland Park from N. Woolwich at 1.0 & 1.20, Silvertown 1.3 & 1.23, Custom House 1.7 & 1.28, Tidal Basin 1.9 & 1.30, Canning Town 1.12 & 1.33 10d., Stratford Market 1.17 & 1.38 8½d., Stratford L.L. 1.19 & 1.40 p.m. 6½d., Ilford 1.18 10d., Manor Park 1.21 9½d., Forest Gate 1.25 8½d., Maryland Point 1.28 8½d., Stratford 1.30 p.m. 6½d.

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Letters to Lady Fitzgerald

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My wife and I have been deeply moved by your appeal. We are spending the last years of our life in very straitened circumstances. But we have our memories of a long married life to keep us happy, and should therefore like to contribute our one gold possession, this wedding ring, towards the future happiness of the Jews and of Palestine.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M., London, E.14.

"My Last Jewels"

In reply to your appeal, you will be disappointed, I am afraid. I have only a very tiny income, and have not been able to get a job for the last six years. I am well over sixty and not likely to get anything, and I find it extremely difficult to carry on. I have only a necklace and a pair of earrings, which I have sent you, and I hope they will be of some value to you, for this is the best that I can do.—Miss A. W., London, W.9.

"No Sacrifice Too Great"

I so much appreciate your letter of appeal and I do agree with you that no sacrifice is too great. I feel that my little donation is but a drop in the ocean, but I know every little helps so I am enclosing my cheque for five guineas.—Mrs. R. P., London, W.8.

"When Son Gets Work . . ."

Please accept my gift of 1s. 6d., as I have no trinkets of any kind, and as soon as my son gets employment I will send another gift.—Mrs. P., London, E.1.

Boy Empties Saving-Box

I have no silver or jewellery of my own, but I am very anxious to help your Fund, so I am sending the money I have in my saving-box, the sum of £1 6s. 6d. I know it is very little, but it is all I have now.—" T.F." (age 11), London, W.14.

Gentile Lover of Zion

I am addressing you at the address given in The Jewish Chronicle, which is the only one I know. Please find enclosed my contribution through you to the Jewellery Fund of 10s.—"A Lover of Zion, G.R.," Wales.

Sends False Teeth

I am over eighty years old, depending on children's support. All I have is some old false teeth. There is a little gold on them. Please accept this as my little gift towards our blessed Homeland.—Mrs. A. S., London, N.16.

"A Son in Palestine"

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The Jewish Chronicle
SUPPLEMENT

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It is certain, however, that some planning ahead to cope

Letters to Lady Fitzgerald

Old Couple's Wedding Ring

My wife and I have been deeply moved by your appeal. We are spending the last years of our life in very straitened circumstances. But we have our memories of a long married life to keep us happy, and should therefore like to contribute our one gold possession, this wedding ring, towards the future happiness of the Jews and of Palestine.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M., London, E.14.

"My Last Jewels"

In reply to your appeal, you will be disappointed, I am afraid. I have only a very tiny income, and have not been able to get a job for the last six years. I am well over sixty and not likely to get anything, and I find it extremely difficult to carry on. I have only a necklace and a pair of earrings, which I have sent you, and I hope they will be of some value to you, for this is the best that I can do.—Miss A. W., London, W.9.

"No Sacrifice Too Great"

I so much appreciate your letter of appeal and I do agree with you that no sacrifice is too great. I feel that my little donation is but a drop in the ocean, but I know every little helps so I am enclosing my cheque for five guineas.—Mrs. R. P., London, W.8.

"When Son Gets Work . . ."

Please accept my gift of 1s. 6d., as I have no trinkets of any kind, and as soon as my son gets employment I will send another gift.—Mrs. P., London, E.1.

Boy Empties Saving-Box

I have no silver or jewellery of my own, but I am very anxious to help your Fund, so I am sending the money I have in my saving-box, the sum of £1 6s. 6d. I know it is very little, but it is all I have now.—" T.F." (age 11), London, W.14.

Gentile Lover of Zion

I am addressing you at the address given in The Jewish Chronicle, which is the only one I know. Please find enclosed my contribution through you to the Jewellery Fund of 10s.—"A Lover of Zion, G.R.," Wales.

Sends False Teeth

I am over eighty years old, depending on children's support. All I have is some old false teeth. There is a little gold on them. Please accept this as my little gift towards our blessed Homeland.—Mrs. A. S., London, N.16.

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" the mountain nymph, sweet Liberty."

The "Areopagitica, a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing," is among the immortal works of English literature. Its impassioned pleading for the freedom of the Press has a very topical significance now that Nazi and Fascist pressure is attempting to censor our present liberty of utterance. Milton's faith in the Divine power of truth never wavers. "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" How utterly opposed is such a faith to the doctrines of Totalitarianism.

After the Nazi bonfires and literary holocausts, Milton's magnificent defence of the liberty of books comes home to us with renewed force: "Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye. . . . We should be wary therefore what persecution we raise against the living labours of public men, how we spill that seasoned life of man preserved and stored up in books, since we see a kind of homicide may be thus committed, sometimes a martyrdom, and if it extend to the whole impression, a kind of massacre, whereof the execution ends not in the slaying of an elemental life, but strikes at the ethereal and fifth essence, the breath of reason itself, slays an immortality rather than a life."

"Give me," says Milton, "the truth to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all liberties." He believes that if England will remain true to her inheritance of liberty, she will be able to take "precedence in teaching nations how to live." Such is the rôle, he proclaims, that Providence has assigned to her. In words that must still inspire us to action, he exclaims: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means."

Milton's personal beliefs as a Christian must have given added weight to his fight for liberty. Apart from the unorthodoxy of his great epics, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," we now know definitely, from a posthumous theological work, that as the years advanced the poet's theology became distinctly anti-Trinitarian; while in another pamphlet, published the year before his death, he implies that Unitarian believers are in the right in refusing to be bound by the technical terms of Trinitarian dogma, which are not to be found in the Bible.

But there was nothing selfish or self-seeking in Milton's lifelong service to the principles of religious and civil liberty. Whether as Foreign Secretary or private citizen, he remained devoted to freedom from the deepest spiritual convictions. Even when his health failed and blindness came upon him, he never ceased to write against tyranny in high places, whether at home or abroad. Through years of suffering and persecution his courage continued undaunted.

In his last great poem, "Samson Agonistes," under the guise of the old Hebrew story, Milton relates the heroic tale of his own life. Despite the apparent victory of the Philistines, he never surrenders his faith that Providence will ultimately vindicate the cause of the oppressed. Truly, both as religionists and as citizens, we may derive inspiration and guidance from his noble example.

SCHOLASTICUS.

THE JEWS OF INDIA

THE kaleidoscopic changes now taking place in the vast sub-continent of India have directed Jewish eyes towards the status of their coreligionists in that distant and mystical land. It is a remarkable coincidence that, as one cannot speak of a United India, but of a multitude of races, creeds, and colours, similarly there exists no homogeneous "Indian Jewry." Several picturesque Jewish groups, distinct and separated from each other by the Himalaya of their different origins, background, experiences, and language, go to make up the crazy quilt. Each group is as colourful as in an Arabian Nights tale. The entire Jewish population is a mere 25,000, which is a microscopic speck among the country's teeming inhabitants numbering 350 millions. Yet the Jews act like the yeast in that huge trough of dough, and have contributed unstintingly to the social, political, mercantile, and educational life of the country beyond all proportion to their scant numbers.

The copper-coloured group, universally renowned by their appellation "Bene Israel," have been proud natives of Hindustan since the fifth century. Numbering about 15,000, they are now chiefly concentrated in Bombay, while other settlements of theirs are to be found in the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona, Karachi, and Sind. On the Malabar coast of South-West India lies the native State of Cochin, where reside the famous group of White and Black Jews, numbering 120 and 3,000 respectively. Both the Bene Israel and the Cochin Jews have been fairly frequently described by writers. Perhaps less well known to the outside world are the Jews from Baghdad, to whom attention will now be directed.

The mass immigration of Arabian Jews into Hindustan commenced about 1830, but as far back as a thousand years ago the Gaon Saadiah records "the tendency of Mesopotamian Jewish merchants to emigrate to India, where they believed they could easily acquire wealth." Living under the oppressive Ottoman rule, they turned their eager glances to the inviolate "Hind and Sind," which attracted their ubiquitous commercial genius and promised freedom for their repressed spirits. The Baghdad Jews—an urban people *par excellence*—are now concentrated in India's three greatest seaports—Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon. These Arabic-speaking people—the men with their long-flowing kaftans and scarlet fezes and their hirsute growths, the women shrouded in rough white cotton robes—presented a very picturesque and exotic appearance. Soon they acclimatised themselves to the new environment and commenced to play the rôle of India's shopkeepers and middlemen. Some families have, through opportunity and by dint of industry, achieved opulence and social prestige, such as the Sassoons—the Rothschilds of the East—the Ezras, and the Kadoories; the bulk still struggle under grinding poverty. Hundreds are employed in the Sassoon textile mills as assistants and operators. In the cool evenings, one sees them strolling leisurely in the narrow, squalid lanes of the Byculla quarter of Bombay.

The Baghdad émigrés were among the pioneers to initiate commercial relations between India and foreign territories. Those who have attained any measure of prosperity have endowed their cities with imposing buildings for schools, hospitals, and libraries; these benefactors are also generous contributors to public enterprises. They have organised trust funds for charities, and presented to their people spacious and massive Synagogues, which like fairy palaces raise their domes into the sky, their beauty enhanced when the climbing sun floods them with gold. Especially famous is the "Lal Mahal" or "Red Temple" in Poona.

These Oriental Jews are to-day thoroughly Westernised, for they have cultivated the English dress, speech, customs, and mode of living. They are arriving at a happy and harmonious blending of Oriental and Occidental culture. Their search for education is

avid and assiduous. Individuals among them have been particularly successful in the political sphere. Sir Victor Sassoon is an authority on Indian finance, and his voice is hearkened to in the Legislative Assembly of New Delhi. Bombay, Calcutta, and Bassein have had Jewish Mayors—Sir Sassoon David, Sir David Ezra, Mr. Meyer Nissim, and Mr. R. A. Raphael. Numerous others serve in the several State legislative councils and city municipalities, while scores are eminent magistrates and successful lawyers.

In contradistinction to the individual attainments, the communal record of Indian Jews is not an inspiring one. A proneness to cliquishness has always characterised the groups. With that Oriental quality of indifference to the flight of time, matters were just permitted to drift. Important issues were either evaded or straddled. A lethargy and inertia sent all communal enterprises to the rocks of disaster. During the past decade, they have been approaching each other "for unity and harmony." Each group is emerging from the Shiva Temple of isolation. Internal wounds have sutured if not completely healed. The chasm which has separated them is to-day a gently sloping valley. Where there are Jews, even if nothing tangible is achieved, there are "efforts." Serious attempts are being launched to co-ordinate efforts to solve their common problems. All are becoming proficient in the use of the English language, which serves as a medium by which they can understand each other. Knowledge of events and activities in the outside Jewish world is percolating through libraries and periodicals which are being introduced and read with gusto. A spirit of search and inquiry manifests itself constantly. Influential Jewish travellers stimulate them to constructive activity.

In place of the travelling mendicants of bygone days, the Zionist delegates come to-day as "ambassadors of hope," bringing the message of Jewish rehabilitation in Palestine, stirring the latent national consciousness, and infusing them with a common idealistic purpose. The younger elements are making up leeway by clamouring for improvements, and themselves founding cultural societies and welfare organisations—veritable cultural oases studded in a Jewish wilderness. Two Bombay Jewish newspapers, following upon the heels of many defunct publications, circulate to-day in every Jewish home. Their unprecedented success is but symptomatic of the rising interest in communal life and problems. They act as a cementing tie among the various groups. Increasing numbers of young people are becoming acutely aware of the dire needs of communal organisation and spiritual uplift of the indigent segments. All these movements act as centripetal forces, displacing the fissiparous tendencies of the past. Youth also want to solve a problem which desultorily ruffles the placid levels of communal life—the appointment of a Western-trained Rabbi to centralise their spiritual endeavours, found a graded system of Hebrew education, and care for their religious education and welfare. At the Conference of Anglo-Jewish Preachers, held in London in 1927, the Chief Rabbi stated: "I deplore the fact that there is not a single ordained Rabbi in all India." Hitherto, Hazanim and Shochetim, whose veneer of Jewish and secular knowledge is very thin, served as religious leaders.

Remaining loyal adherents of British policy, Indian Jews are sympathetic towards Hindu national aspirations. They live amicably with their "dumb and docile" Hindu neighbours (Gandhi's vivid description of his countrymen). Indian Nationalism, though fierce, is sympathetic to the Jewish cause, as clearly demonstrated by its recent welcome to many refugee doctors from persecuted lands. The only "fly in the ointment" is due to the Moslems of India, who sporadically conduct a vicious and insidious propaganda against the Zionist reconstruction programme in Palestine.

Jewish society in India still splits into an affluent upper class who monopolise leadership, and an impoverished mass. Slowly the plutocratic leadership is receding and is being superseded by intelligent and democratic younger leaders. Though a laxity is evident in religious life, due to a "famine" of Jewish knowledge, a residuum stays on and keeps alight, however feebly in some cases, the "Ner Tamid" of Jewish faith.

It is a healthy sign that Indian Jews aline themselves with every progressive movement. They have already left an indelible impression on the life and character of the land. Though the East moves proverbially at a snail's pace, yet surely and steadily Indian Jews are becoming aware of their potential strength, and are determined not only to improve their domestic inter-relationships, but offer to a higher degree the best fruits of their minds and hearts for the land whose air they breathe so freely. With communal integrity realised, they will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Jewish world and face their duties and responsibilities with dignity and courage. Perhaps in only a decade there will be a considerable improvement in the complexion of Jewish life in the cities of Hindustan.

ELIAS LEVI.

Oil Painting of To-day. By ADRIAN BURY. *The Studio Ltd.* 7s. 6d. wrappers, 10s. 6d. cloth.

The standard that Mr. Bury has adopted in these 136 pages of reproductions with commentary is that each picture shall be "understood" and "painted with adequate craftsmanship." Craftsmanship is a definite term; understanding is relative and one feels that a higher standard of aesthetic intelligence might have been assumed. Taken all round the book is a good step in advance of the "Royal Academy Illustrated" and as such may be useful.

S.

AFRICA AND AMERICA

Stars and Stripes in Africa. By ERIC ROSENTHAL. *Routledge.* 15s.

General Smuts writes an appreciative foreword to this scholarly account of the influence of America—and more especially of the United States—on African history. The contacts begin with Christopher Columbus, whose debt to the Jewish cartographers of Majorca is well stressed. In the eighteenth century, the merchant princes of the Salvador family formed a link between the two continents. It appears that American Jews first emigrated to South Africa shortly before 1820. In 1850, the Rev. Isaac Pulver, who was the first Jewish Minister at the Cape, left to take up a position in the United States.

A long account is given of the exploits of that fine British Jew and Empire builder, Nathaniel Isaacs, who a century ago was urging England to colonise Natal so as to prevent the United States annexing that territory. In 1874, Joseph Levy of the DAILY TELEGRAPH organised the famous British-American expedition for the exploration of Africa under the leadership of H. M. Stanley. From the middle of a lecture tour through the U.S.A., Stanley was called away in 1887 to undertake another crossing of Africa, this time to find the lost German-Jewish explorer, Eduard Schnitzer (better known to fame as Emin Pasha). A vivid account is given of this relief expedition which aroused international excitement.

Among the first Yankee diggers in the Cape diamond fields is mentioned Ikey Sonnenberg, a former soldier in the Confederate Army, who became Chairman of a pioneer mining concern. Barney Barnato, Samuel Marks, Alfred Beit, and Sir Lionel Phillips all had various associations with America which are here described. Specially interesting is the account of how the Rothschilds dispatched a famous American engineer to the Rand gold mines in 1893. A close friend of Cecil Rhodes was Coleman Joseph, a native of Philadelphia, who built the first Synagogue in Rhodesia when the town of Bulawayo was founded.

At the conclusion of his fascinating story, the author looks towards the future. "Fresh chapters in the saga of the 'Stars and Stripes in Africa' are constantly begun. . . Germany seeks her colonies, and the arguments become an interpretation of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. The League of Nations itself stands as the creation of that President and of a South African, General Smuts. England's plans for improving her defence at the Cape are based upon the continuance of her ancient friendship with the United States."

THE TALMUD IN ENGLISH

The Babylonian Talmud. "Mo'ed." Translated into English. Edited by Rabbi ISIDORE EPSTEIN. *Soncino Press.* 8 vols. 9 gns.

The publication of the eight volumes containing Seder Mo'ed marks a third stage in the progress of the immense work which the Editor and his collaborators have undertaken. High hopes were expressed when they started on their great enterprise; and the appearance of successive instalments has shown that those hopes were fully justified. So it is now, when the third instalment is given to the public. In every respect it maintains the high standard set by the preceding volumes; and all will join in the hope that final success may crown the efforts of those who have planned and carried out the great work.

The present set of eight volumes contains the tractates which make up the Seder Mo'ed, and which deal with the Festivals and Fasts observed during the year. It is worthy of note that the word Mo'ed is in the singular, while the names of the other Sedarim, e.g., Nashim, Nezikin, are in the plural. The Editor makes the happy suggestion that the singular is used in this case to indicate that the whole Jewish year is one unit for the purpose of religious observance. Within the cycle of the year are days of special sanctity and intervening periods of lesser importance; but the whole year is brought within the range of the thought of religious remembrance.

It is, of course, to be expected that any people which can be called civilised should have its calendar of special days throughout the year; and in the history of Israel such days can be traced in the earliest periods to which the records go back. Harvest and vintage have probably been celebrated with religious rites from time immemorial. So it has been in the case of other peoples. As the religion of Israel was developed along the lines marked out by the Rabbis, it showed the nature of that development in its treatment of the calendar, or rather of the Sacred Year.

The ground purpose of Rabbinical Judaism (as I have shown elsewhere) was to bring religion home to every individual, to shed its light on every detail of life, to train men and women in finding and doing the Divine will at every waking moment of their lives. Therefore, the special days of the year, known and observed from of old, were made more and more to be occasions of religious remembrance, reminders of God and of duty owed to Him, reminders of His good providence, His unfailing mercy, His strict justice, and His pardoning love. The ancient nature festivals were not forgotten, but a higher religious meaning was associated with them; and it was this higher religious meaning which finally gave its character to the day.

It is worth observing that there are no Saints'-days in the Jewish calendar. The Holy-days of Seder Mo'ed are days which remind Israel of some great event, some signal act of grace from God to His people, or which sound some call to repentance or thanksgiving. They do not especially remind the observer of any particular person. In the Jewish calendar, Moses and Abraham are indeed by no means forgotten; but there is no "Moses' Day" or "Abraham's Day." The meaning of which is that no personal associations are allowed to come between the worshipper and God, on whom his mind is fixed.

That was the way in which the year was regarded by those who developed the religion of Israel on the Talmudic lines, and that gives the clue to the treatment of its subject in the several tractates of Seder Mo'ed, inasmuch as the special days were of supreme religious importance, Passover, New Year, Day of Atonement, and, before all, Sabbath, the greatest care must be taken to define the ways in which these days were set apart and distinguished from other days. Hence the great number of halachahs, and the minute discussion of seemingly trivial points. It is only the Gentile who does not know what lies behind and beneath the long-drawn-out discussions who puts them aside as solemn trifling.

With the publication of the present volumes, and the hoped-for completion of the whole work, not only the Gentile but many Jews, also, will gain a knowledge of what the Talmud really contains, such as was hardly possible before. But they will need, as much as before, the caution not to judge hastily that which does not carry its meaning on its face. The Talmud took a thousand years to grow, and does not disclose its meaning to the casual reader. To those who study it with serious purpose, this great translation, so far as it is yet completed, is a most welcome aid.

R. TRAVERS HERFORD.

RABBINICS

The Responsa of Solomon Luria. By SIMON HURWITZ. *Bloch Publishing Co.*, New York. $2.50.

One of the most fertile sources of information for Jewish life and endeavour is to be found in the Rabbinic Responsa. Although written primarily in reply to questions addressed to Rabbis on a wide variety of subjects, the Responsa throw much light on contemporary affairs, on Jewish external and internal organisation, and political, social, economic, and moral relations. But that is not the only aspect from which the Responsa can be studied with advantage. Apart from their historical interest, they enable us to trace the development of Jewish law in all its manifold windings and branchings, revealing the interplay of Jewish and outside forces in the shaping of various legal institutions in Judaism.

But the task of extracting the mass of detail and information embedded in these miscellaneous writings is confronted with many difficulties—difficulties that can be surmounted only by a familiarity with that intricate and abstruse branch of study, the Halachah. Of this, however, Jewish scholars as a rule fight shy; with the result that a fruitful field of research and investigation has been allowed for long to remain uncultivated. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Responsa literature is gradually being restored to the position of interest which its importance demands, and a number of valuable studies based on the systematic use of Responsa have appeared within recent years.

The present work, which deals with the Responsa of Solomon Luria (1510-1573), designated as the Rabbenu Tam of the sixteenth century, is the latest welcome addition to this slowly-expanding domain of Jewish study. These Responsa, embracing in their sweep Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Germany, Italy, and Turkey, introduce us to the social, intellectual, and religious activities of the Jews in those countries. The author does not profess to reconstruct out of the available data a picture of the various phases of contemporary Jewish life. He contents himself with a bare digest, presenting in substance the Responsa of Luria, arranged in groups according to subject-matter, avoiding any comment as to the historic or halachic significance of the contents. Despite the author's self-imposed limitations, he has contrived to produce a book of sufficient interest to the general reader; though its main value must remain as a source for the student of Jewish history and Jewish law. The book is introduced by a rather fragmentary and sketchy biography of Luria—his life, his work, his literary activity—and includes an appendix giving a complete list of Luria's chief disciples.

Mishnah Rosh Hashanah. Hebrew text, with English translation and commentary. Edited by HYMAN KLEIN. *Jewish Educational Publications.*

One of not the least disquieting features of modern Hebrew education is its almost utter disregard of the Mishna as a subject of study. Yet it must, in all fairness, be said in defence that this neglect is not entirely due to indifference to this splendid literary heritage of ours, or to the lack of appreciation of the Mishna as an educational factor, but

rather to the absence of suitable text-books to help the average teacher in the task. It was this consideration that moved the Talmud Torah Trust to sponsor earlier this year the publication of a duplicated edition of the Mishna Berachoth with translation and commentary; and the satisfactory results of that experiment have now induced the author to undertake this edition of Rosh Hashana, which is the text set for the annual scholarship and prize examination of the Talmud Torah Trust for 1939.

Although the work could be improved in several directions, alike in translation and notes, it is on the whole well adapted for class teaching; and harassed and overworked teachers who have no opportunity of preparing their lessons from first-hand sources should find in it a real help. Equipped with two useful appendices, one on the Jewish calendar and another providing a brief historical sketch of the Rabbis mentioned in the tractate, the work can be recommended as a guide for private study. It is, indeed, to be hoped that the author will be enabled to publish further similar editions of other tractates of the Mishna.

I. EPSTEIN.

PRAYERS AND POEMS

Pirke Shirah. By Rabbi SHEMTOB GAGUINE. *Montefiore College*, Ramsgate.

This is a very notable collection of compositions in Hebrew by the learned Rabbi of the Sefardi Community. In the first part are recorded the beautiful prayers, composed and recited by the writer on various important occasions at the Synagogue in Bevis Marks. The most outstanding was the memorable service held on the eight-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Moses Maimonides. Important national events were similarly celebrated, such as Armistice Day, the occasion of the Balfour Declaration, King George V's Jubilee, and the Coronation of their present Majesties. Here are also prayers composed for Jewish celebrations: the centenary of the establishment of the Montefiore Synagogue at Ramsgate; a prayer for the amelioration of the sad lot of our brethren in Germany; and a prayer of thanksgiving for the establishment of peace after the Great War. These prayers are all couched in simple but elegant Hebrew, appropriate to the important occasions that called them forth.

The second part of the book contains a number of poems, most of them rhymed acrostics, with which Rabbi Gaguine has greeted his relations and friends, to congratulate them on happy social occasions, or to condole with them in their sorrows. Amongst the recipients of these tokens of friendship are the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz, as well as leading members of the Sefardi Community. Here are also to be found in print for the first time poems that the author has discovered in manuscript in various parts of the world, and tributes paid to him, also in poetical form, by those who have appreciated his previous book, "Keter Shem Tob."

The third part of the book is devoted to proverbs and aphorisms in pithy rhymed verses. Perhaps the learned Rabbi will reprint them one day with an English translation. Meanwhile, an example might be given of one of them (No. 26) to illustrate his style:

"One mouth, two ears
Give good advice;
To speak but once,
And listen twice."

At the end of the volume, Rabbi Gaguine has presented the reader with his own glossary and commentary on a poem, entitled "Beth El," by Rabbi Abraham Bedersi, a native of Béziers, France, in the thirteenth century. This poem is of the most extraordinary character, being a punning variation and play on the Hebrew letter *lamed*. As the poem consists of fifty-three double stanzas, it will be evident that it is a veritable *tour de force*. Among other matters, the book contains a biography of the late Mrs. Flora Sassoon, herself a noted Hebraist and Talmudist. Sufficient has perhaps been written to illustrate the extraordinary versatility of Rabbi Gaguine. In his preface he promises us to publish in the future some of his sermons and a commentary on the Pentateuch. The fulfilment of that promise will be eagerly awaited.

J.S.H.

Die Psalmen. Translated by the late Rabbiner Dr. BERNHARD KOENIGSBERGER. *J. Kauffmann, Frankfort-on-Main.*

The publication of this little book is an act of filial piety. As we see from the foreword, Mr. Semmy Koenigsberger has given to the Jewish-German reader the Psalms in the German translation prepared by his father, Dr. Bernhard Koenigsberger, ten years after the latter's death. A handy edition of the Book of Psalms in a modern language is always welcome. At the same time a new publication should have some special merits. Either the translation should have some features which should distinguish it, in point of style or in underlying research, from the existing translations, or the notes of comment accompanying it should be learned and helpful. This publication has neither of these merits. The translation is commonplace and far from attractive. To give only one or two illustrations: in Psalm i, 1, "stehen bleibt" for עמד is crude, and so is, in verse 2, "dessen Beschäftigung" for חפצו. Psalm x, 18 is not only badly but also wrongly translated. "Schmutz" for עליל in Psalm xii, 7, is very bad. And so is the translation of Psalm xxvii, 13, and Psalm lv, 20.

One could point almost in every Psalm to translations which offend both against the style of the Bible and against the style of the language of the translation. The notes (at the end of the book) are of no real value. They are not only mere hints, but they are mostly meaningless. The author probably wrote the translation as a devotional exercise. The son of the author should have consulted expert scholars before publishing it.

SAMUEL DAICHES.

The Wedding Song. A book of Chassidic ballads. By RUFUS LEARSI. *Behrman, New York.* $1.25.

Among the first modern Jewish poets to turn to the legends of their people's past as a source for the composition of ballads was David Frishman. He succeeded, not only because he tapped a source of immeasurable wealth but also because he had a flawless Hebrew style. The folk stories that have clustered round the name of Israel Baal Shem are full of that other-worldly spirit that makes them a fit subject for poetry. They contain a noble philosophy, the beauty of the joy in life, and moreover a strong sense of dramatic values. In the hands of a writer like Frishman they might have become invested with fresh beauty and meaning; an English garb should have been no deterrent. Mr. Learsi has taken some dozen of these stories and versified them. Unfortunately his style is prolix and the reverse of dramatic. In effect, all the beauty of these vivid tales evaporates in banalities. We still await an English Martin Buber.

L. V. SNOWMAN.

The Yiddish Encyclopaedia

Die Allgemeine Encyklopaedie, Vol. IV. *Simon Dubnow Fund* (12, St. Kilda's Road, London, N.16). 18s.

Those readers who know and love the Yiddish language will welcome this new volume. It is an expression of the amazing vitality of the intellectual forces among the masses of Jewry that in these times of depression and persecution in the countries of Eastern Europe a publication like this should be supported. It is not a commercial venture, and though published in Paris (which partly explains the beauty of its printing and binding), the majority of its contributors are Eastern European Jews (many of them living in France, England, and the U.S.A.). Thousands of copies go to readers whose main medium of obtaining modern knowledge of the world in general and of Jewish life is Yiddish. For those who have not yet seen the first volumes or have not heard of the "Encyklopaedie," it will be interesting to know that this is not a Jewish encyclopaedia, but a general one, although published in a Jewish language and containing a number of items which would not be covered by any other encyclopaedia.

HEBREW LITERATURE

American Publications and Contributions

ספר השנה ליהודי אמריקה. בעריכת מ. ריבולוב. הוצ׳ ההסתדרות העברית באמריקה. ניו יורק תרצ״ח.

שורים. מאת הלל בבלי. הוצ׳ דביר׳ תל־אביב, תרצ״ח

שומרי החומות. זרמים ותקופות בתחיה הישראלית. מאת ד״ר שמעון ברנשטיין. הוצ׳ מצפה, תרצ״ח.

חנוך. יוצא ארבע פעמים בשנה. נערך ע״י צבי שארפשטיין. שנה שניה, תרצ״ח.

ניב. ירחון לסופרים צעירים בעריכת ח. ליפשיץ. נ. פרייל. ניו יורק, תרצ״ח.

The Hebrew literary and scholarly activity of American Jewry is being more and more strengthened. Contrary to what is happening in the mother country of English-speaking Jewry, where there is not the slightest initiative towards any activity in the field of modern Hebrew literature. Hebraists in America are developing a series of Hebrew periodicals and other publications.

The Hebrew American Year Book ("Sefer Ha-shanah Liyehude America") for 5698, edited by M. Ribalow, exhibits the forces that are alive as well as the real interests of the American Hebrew authors in the various fields of literature and scholarship. In the scholarly section of the "Sefer Ha-shanah" we find a number of studies and essays on various topics of general interest. S. S. Cohen discusses there the nature of Judaism, which he conceives as a combination of universalism and particular nationalism. Nissan Turoff deals with problems of the national psychology. While refusing the modern concept of race, he stresses the existence of the particular and individual "national type" and its own psychology. Here the national language of the group or community becomes one of the decisive factors. As far as the Jews are concerned, he considers a tendency towards extremeness and the yearning for the absolute unity to be typical and central in their national psychology. The author is very optimistic about the influence of modern Palestine in eliminating Galut characteristics. Among other contributors is I. Tverski, who publishes here an essay on the young Freud.

A number of Hebrew American poets and novelists enrich the Year Book with their productions. While Efros brings us back to the "River of Babylon," Silbershlag, for instance, acquaints us with some Negro motifs, which also adds to the "American" atmosphere of the book. M. Ribalow reviews in an instructive manner the assets of Hebrew poetry in America. A. Ragelson, a distinguished poet himself, deals with the "God of Nature in American Poetry." Students of Anglo-Jewish relations will read with interest I. Z. Raizin's essay on "The Bible's Influence on English Culture," in which he traces the keen interest in the Bible on the part of English authors from the beginning of the Middle Ages till our own days. The Jews, says the author, have considered the Anglo-Saxons to be the best among the nations. They have given us the Balfour Declaration. But much greater was the benefit which the English and Americans previously derived from the Jewish Bible.

Of equal interest is the last section of the Year Book, devoted to various local interests and activities of American Jewry, e.g., the Jews and the New Deal, the Jewish Family in America, Sermons, Literature, etc. On the occasion of the 150th jubilee of the American Constitution, a new and precise Hebrew translation of it is given here.

One of the contributors to this Year Book, Hillel Bavli, an outstanding American Hebrew poet, has issued the first comprehensive collection of his works. Here we see a very fine lyrical poet, always singing about the destiny of man, his life, love, friendships, and separations. His sometimes pessimistic note makes his poetry still more individualistic. His Palestine songs also are full of excitement, devotion, and yearning.

Some of the classical dreamers of Zion have been revived for us by Simon Bernstein (Director of the Palestine Bureau of the Zionist Organisation of America) in his collection of essays, "The Guards of the Walls." These deal with personalities and problems connected mostly with the early efforts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the fulfilment of the Messianic hopes and the redemption of Palestine. First comes David Reubeni's follower, the Gerzedek Solomon Molcho, formerly Diégo Pires. The author traces the origin of his Messianism in Isaac Abrabanel's advocacy of Jewish redemption, which he considers to have encouraged all the subsequent Messianic efforts in Jewry. In this light, Bernstein analyses both Molcho's actions and literary works, and at the same time he rightly points to the Christian elements of which the converted Molcho could not rid himself. The essay on one of Molcho's contemporaries and compatriots, who fled from Portugal to Italy and was burnt in Rome in 1583, and the Kinot on his martyrdom add to the background of that age and its great efforts.

In Joseph Caro, the author sees the "Dreamer of the Jewish Constitution." The return to Zion he considers to have been the driving force in Caro's life and thought. Caro is here seen as a statesman, his "Shulchan Aruch" as the "Magna Charta" of the Jewish theocracy of the past, present, and future. While Caro's "Shulchan Aruch" was the target of the fight of both the Eastern Haskalah movement (Enlightenment) and Western religious liberalism against reaction and for freedom and reform, in nationalistic and Zionist historiography it is becoming more and more the redeeming symbol of the national and political unity of Israel. Bernstein even describes it as one of the greatest works of the period of European renaissance. With equal enthusiasm, the author draws the picture of the Cabbalist Shelomo Alkabets, whose famous Sabbath song of welcome, "Lecha Dodi," is to him a new Biblical "Song of Songs." The author is also not afraid to describe "Lecha Dodi" as "the Jewish Marseillaise"—a comparison to which different readers might object for different reasons. He tries to throw light on Moses Hayyim Luzzatto's "silence" while he was in Palestine. Bernstein also publishes here the fifty "Piyyutim" by the "Oriental romantic of the hope for redemption," Joseph Ganso.

Apart from the Hebrew weekly "Hadoar," published regularly in New York by the "Histadruth Ivrith," there are other Hebrew periodicals devoted to literature and scholarship from various aspects. A number of public bodies, the "Histadruth Ivrith" included, is responsible for the Hebrew quarterly "Hinnuch," dedicated to problems of Hebrew and Jewish education. The American Hebrew Teachers' Organisation in the Middle West is publishing a quarterly of its own, "Bittaon." Jewish educationists and Hebrew teachers, especially in English-speaking lands, might learn very much from the literary studies made by their colleagues in America, though some of them are still in the beginning. R. Schochet is editing in New York a Hebrew monthly, "Ramah," where, among other contributors, Reuben Brainin is publishing chapters of his "Diaries."

Special mention is due to the Hebrew monthly "Niv," issued by the American Hebrew Youth Organisation ("Histadruth Hanoar Haivri be-America"), which serves as a literary centre for younger writers. It is not the pure literary value of this publication which interests me greatly but rather the literary initiative as such. The collective and individual will for Hebrew literature on the part of this Hebrew Youth Organisation, the urgency felt by its members to express themselves and their various spiritual problems in Hebrew, to lay the foundation of a young American-Hebrew literature, not only of one mostly written and read by "immigrants"—all this cannot but fill the reviewer's heart with some kind of consolation for the terrible weakening of the position of our Hebrew literature elsewhere.

It is the fact that Hebrew and its literature begin to find roots in the alert section of Jewish youth and encourage them to creative participation—according

to their abilities and faculties—which is so promising. The contributors of this young literary centre are mostly also very active in other fields besides that of literature. This phenomenon shows that Jewish youth in America is ridding itself of stereotyped methods, and tries to find its own way of developing the Hebrew movement, so as to make it and its literature a living self-expression, originating from a real Jewish life in the States and answering to actual spiritual needs. For this reason also I am glad to welcome the literary beginning as an indication of a sound and creative re-orientation in the Hebrew movement of the Diaspora.

S. RAWIDOWICZ.

HUMAN HISTORY

The Will to Civilisation. By JOHN KATZ. *Secker and Warburg*. 12s. 6d.

In this striking work, the writer offers, he tells us, not only an interpretation of history but an analysis of civilisation itself. Man, he argues, has two tasks. One is to control the forces of Nature, and for this he has built up a highly successful scientific technique. The other is to solve the problem of living with his fellow-men in a community, for which purpose he has developed morals and religion. But in this task there has hitherto been tragic failure. "The problem of harmonising the divergent wills of men has proved to be as intractable as that of finding a remedy for cancer; and the victims of cancer are few compared with the victims of class war and of war between States."

Why is this? Civilisation, it is suggested, rests on two principles, that of creativity and that of unity or community. Man's creative gifts, the author feels, have outrun his capacity for unity, and "the question before the world to-day is whether a basis for unity can be found less extensive than that of a universal commonwealth."

Such is the theme of the book. The author devotes much time to a review of past civilisations, notably those of China, of Greece and Rome, of the Christian Church, and of the modern scientific era. In this section he displays great learning and a remarkably fresh, original outlook. In his positive suggestions for the future, however, he does little more than offer a hint. Apparently, he has Russia in mind as his model, for he writes with admiration of that country. But the work is marked by such breadth of vision and genuine philosophical insight that the author must be acquitted of any merely propagandist bias.

It is specially refreshing to find a philosophy of history which discards the fatalism and pessimism of Spengler's famous work. Mr. Katz is full of optimism, in spite of the past failures of mankind. "The gates of the future," he concludes, "stand open. We can enter fearlessly provided we have faith."

ISRAEL LEVINE.

TWO VIEWS OF ERETZ YISRAEL

Going Home. By ERNST HARTHERN. Translated from the German by Gerald Griffin. *Jarrolds*. 12s. 6d.

No Ease in Zion. By T. R. FEIWEL. *Secker and Warburg*. 12s. 6d.

Although twelve generations of his forefathers lie buried in German soil, Herr Harthern, a German Jew who had settled down as a newspaper correspondent in Scandinavia, visited Palestine when the Nazi persecution started, in order to discover the prospects of his making a home there for his family. He describes his lonely voyage on a Danish cargo boat and his experiences and mental reactions during his sojourn in Eretz Yisrael. This is a document of much psychological interest, since it reveals the conflicting emotions of "a hundred per cent. assimilated Jew" when first brought into contact with the stark realities of Palestinian colonisation. The deep sincerity of his book, with its avoidance of all platitudes and pretentiousness, makes an impressive record of Zionist idealism.

Familiar as are many of the scenes described in the Jewish centres and settlements, they acquire a new significance when viewed through the eyes of this thoroughly Westernised Jew returning to his ancestral homeland in the Orient. Thus, a visit to a workmen's restaurant in Jerusalem inspires the remark: "You can search the whole world, and nowhere will you find people more free, more courageous, and more noble than the Jews who take their modest meals here." Many of these workers were university graduates, yet one of their spokesmen said:

"There is no reason for us to be vainglorious about this. We Jews and the Arabs are brothers, and the only difference between us is that we Jews were torn violently two thousand years ago from our God who is also their God, and were scattered all over the Western World, and that under the stress of hunger, we acquired the lore and the methods of work and the arts and crafts of the West, and endowed with those gifts we returned in the fullness of time to share our wealth with our brethren whom we had left behind at home, and to rebuild Eretz Yisrael, which meanwhile had fallen into decay and had become impoverished and barren—to rebuild Eretz Yisrael as Eretz Abraham, for Abraham was the father of Israel and Ishmael."

Mr. Feiwel, on the other hand, is a rationalist who has no sympathy for such nostalgic sentiments and atavistic emotions. He interprets everything in terms of pyscho-analysis and political economics. According to him, "the entire history of the Jews is obscured by religious mysticism." Here is an example of his materialistic interpretation of Jewish history:

"On the Day of Atonement, the typical festival of a merchant people, the Divine forgiveness for a whole year's sins may be obtained by a day's fasting and repentance. The holiday is kept most strictly by the merchant and financial classes among the Jews, and it is an awe-inspiring fact that on this day . . . the Jewish speculators, usually so rational and cynical, are in their Synagogue, observing the ancient Fast, swaying in Oriental fashion to chanted Semitic prayer."

When Mr. Feiwel reaches modern Zionism, he actually prints extracts from Herzl's diary, with the comment, "Could not these passages have come out of Hitler's 'Mein Kampf'?" His chronicles of post-War happenings in Palestine assails with impartial vehemence "stereotyped British officials, Jewish intellectuals from Eastern Europe, primitive and fanatical Arab nationalists." Never does he show the least appreciation of Jewish nationalism or Jewish culture except in so far as it may be exploited for ideological purposes by the political parties of the extreme Left. The Jewish heritage, with its eternal spiritual values, concerns him only to the extent that it may be made to subserve the interests of an international class struggle.

H.H.

HOUSING IN PALESTINE

Housing in Jewish Palestine. *Economic Research Institute, Jerusalem*. 5s.

A number of experts on Palestinian housing questions and European authorities have here collaborated in a series of monographs. They give a picture of the present conditions, and make many excellent recommendations "to smooth the way for a speedy adoption of partial measures in this field" (Dr. A. Ruppin in his foreword). The introductory article shows how—in spite of the expenditure of a vast amount of labour and the investment of more than £P30,000,000 in house-building since the War—the present housing needs have not been met. The problem before the authorities appears to be how to meet the special needs of particular communities; and, having regard to the fact that about 10 per cent. of the inhabitants live in huts and tents, it is obvious that, for these people at all events, the situation is desperate.

The disproportionately high rents for comfortable accommodation similar to that obtained in Europe is the result of the high rates of interest charged to private individuals on money borrowed for building purposes. There is much jerry-building, due partly to the fact that there is as yet little real feeling for high-class work, partly to false economy, and to ignorance of the peculiar climatic conditions of the country. Purely speculative interests are also responsible for many a grave sin committed on urban house-building; there still remains, however, in addition to these difficulties, the fundamental stumbling-block to all housing reform, i.e., the burning question of land values, a question only to be resolved by the State itself. An interesting account is given of the work carried out by the "Mistavruth," whose undertakings, based on the principle of mutual aid, have overcome the difficulties of private or

(Continued on next page, column 3)

DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

The Coming Victory of Democracy. By THOMAS MANN. *Secker and Warburg*. 2s. 6d.

In no individual instance is it truer to say that Germany's loss is the gain of the rest of the world than in that of Thomas Mann, the distinguished German novelist. He has republished in book form this lecture, which he delivered in many cities of the United States, on the effect of the Nazi regime in Germany and its possibilities for the world.

He sees, quite rightly, in the Fascist and Nazi ideology the glorification of force, with its consequent depreciation of the human intelligence. To the Fascist, intelligence may impede the will and is the enemy of action. From the point of view of the heads of a Fascist State, independent thought, the exercise of judgment, and the power of criticism must be destroyed. The totalitarian idea of welding opinion together into one homogeneous mass must not be imperilled by such trivialities as the right of the individual to think for himself, to express his thought, and to throw it into the common stock for the purpose of arriving at the best decision which his country should take in any choice which is placed before it. Mann insists upon the fundamental distinction between the Fascist and Nazi systems on the one hand and the democratic on the other as exemplifying their respective attitudes towards peace and war. In States where the Fascist and Nazi regimes prevail, the use of force in internal government is closely interconnected with its use in external relations. Just as there can be no place for tolerance within the State, similarly reason, conciliation, and a regard for the just claims of other nations are irrelevant to the practitioner of these theories.

In contradistinction to the system of Fascist or Nazi States, Mann opposes the democratic theory, which in essence rests upon the inherent dignity of man and the right of the individual to self-expression. In the democratic State, the State exists for the betterment of its citizens, while in the Fascist or Nazi State the individual exists, if at all, for the benefit of the absolutism of the State. Mann clearly sees the danger to democracy in the face of this active and aggressive force. He spoke before yet one more democratic country had gone under the heel of the dictators, and his advice has a melancholy aptness. He urges that democracy must restate its creed in modern terms and must undergo a reinvigoration of the mind and will. If this is done, it need not fear the dictatorships, which, in his view, rest upon insecure and, indeed, rotten foundations.

The lecture is a profound and subtle analysis of the principles underlying the present alinement of world forces.

CYRIL PICCIOTTO.

BRITAIN'S CONSTITUTION

Parliamentary Government in England. By HAROLD J. LASKI. *Allen and Unwin*. 12s. 6d.

Professor Laski's brilliant contributions to political science are recognised even by those who resent his strictures on capitalism. Similarly, however much religionists may regret his standpoint of economic determinism, none will gainsay the penetration and acumen that characterise this critical examination of the machinery of English government. His commentary (written with great lucidity and distinction of style) discusses the practical working of our British institutions—the Party System, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Cabinet, the Civil Service, Parliament and the Judiciary, the Monarchy. His suggestions—whether constructive or destructive—cannot but be anxiously pondered by all citizens who are concerned for the national well-being.

Jewish readers will be interested in the references to such Parliamentarians as Disraeli, Viscount Samuel, and E. S. Montagu, who were all engaged at different times in acute constitutional issues. Comment is made on the Parliamentary failure of Sir George Jessel, and on the personal services to the Crown of Sir Ernest Cassel. Professor Laski explains the significance of the Don Pacifico debate of 1850 on Palmerston's foreign policy; the precedent involved by the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as the first Australian-born Governor-General of the Commonwealth; and the juridical importance of the Uniforms Act of 1936. He shows the principles of public policy underlying the administration of the Palestine Mandate and the appointment of the Palestine Royal Commission.

So preoccupied, however, is Professor Laski with the all-importance of economic forces, that his nearest approach to any recognition of the nation's religious and spiritual forces comes in an incidental reference to ecclesiastical institutions: "Even when, as with the Labour Party, a new class comes to high political office, its members will have had a valuable training in their unions, their local councils, and—in Great Britain a matter of real importance—in the government of their Churches."

H.H.

This month's issue of the PALESTINE EXPLORATION QUARTERLY includes an illustrated article on further important discoveries during the past season at Tell Ed-Duweir (the Biblical Lachish). The editorial commentary discusses the extent to which progress in archæology has demonstrated the dependence of the early stages of civilisation in Europe upon the ancient Near East (including Palestine).

HOUSING IN PALESTINE

(*Continued from previous page*)

purely philanthropic building. However, there is also described a very striking example of private building at Haifa Bay, which has erected 1,500 small houses, sufficiently proving that co-operative building is not the only possible solution.

But the small man's dream of "a home of his own" has shown itself not to be without risk. Heavy interest charges involve the sequence of subletting every available room, or even building additional storeys to let to third parties at a high rental, so that there is danger of many new residential districts soon developing into slums. In general, the authors are inclined to recommend two particular forms of procedure: the public-utility housing society—still unknown in Palestine—and the co-operative association. Attention is drawn to one of the latter associations and its authorities (The Shikum, Ltd.).

The general conclusion of all the investigators is that there is an imperative need for improvement in the Palestinian housing system. But they are under no illusions that a completely satisfactory solution can be possible without substantial assistance from public funds.

C. J. EPRILE.

DIPLOMATIC TANGLES

Franco-British Rivalry in the Post-War Near East. By HENRY H. CUMMING. *Oxford University Press*. 8s. 6d.

This book, by an American professor of political science, deals only with the two or three years that succeeded the Armistice of 1918, and Palestine occupies a relatively small place in its pages. The story marks the decline of French influence and the rise of British influence on its ruins. As a measure of this French influence, it may be mentioned that on the outbreak of the War some 900 million gold francs were invested in Turkey; while, in another sphere, in the Alliance Israélite schools alone 112,000 children were being educated.

In the claims put in for the Ottoman heritage, as is well known, France contended that Syria and Palestine were one and indivisible and both belonged incontestably to the French sphere. There were those on the British side who agreed that the two were indivisible but held that they should become British. In the furtherance of its policy Britain took up the Zionist cause.

As the War progressed, Britain had involved herself over Palestine in various pledges, for the most part secret, to the French, the Zionists, and the Arabs. Colonel Lawrence, who knew of these promises and for his part felt them to be contradictory, assured his Arab friends that it was the latest of the series that counted. If he had not so assured them, it is said that the British-Arab alliance would have come to an end. The most Lawrence thought he had secured in the end was the inclusion of Transjordan in the Arab kingdom of Syria. Mr. Cumming supports his narrative by numerous quotations, all of which have been previously published.

A.M.H.

NEW NOVELS: POLITICS AND FANTASY

Evil Was Abroad. By JOHN LEHMANN. *Cresset Press.* 7s. 6d.

The Monument. By PAMELA HANSFORD JOHNSON. *Chapman and Hall.* 8s. 6d.

Philip and the Dictator. By TERENCE GREENIDGE. *Fortune Press.* 7s. 6d.

Jacobsen's Ladder. By JOHN PUDNEY. *Longmans.* 7s. 6d.

Straws in Amber. By NAOMI JACOB. *Hutchinson.* 8s. 6d.

Journey of Tapiola. By ROBERT NATHAN. *Constable.* 2s. 6d.

The trouble with all present-day novels with a political trend is that in the six months that intervene between the writing and the publication, the subject matter has been turned into ancient history. Three of the books here under review fall into this category, and yet they are all good, well-written, and interesting works, showing that the younger brains are devoting themselves to a keen analysis of the forces, the emotions, and the brutalities that are controlling the present destinies of man. The best from the point of view of literature and style is "Evil Was Abroad," by John Lehmann. It deals with a Vienna that is dead, that the author in his foreword describes as belonging to a remote past, Vienna in the dying days of the Socialist rule, when Nazism was just climbing to power in the sister-State of Germany. The story is concerned with a young Englishman, Peter Rains, who comes to Vienna to write the biography of a famous poet, and who, through his chance meeting with a young Austrian, is drawn not so much out of the world of poetry as into another world of heartbreak and desperate struggle, wherein the application of poetry to life takes on for him a new meaning. There is little question of the author's sympathies with the Socialists in their final struggle, but in its vivid and unstressed account of the despair and the hopelessness that afflicted the rising generation, this book shows as clearly as did Remarque's "The Three Comrades" how the legacy of Versailles made Nazism inevitable for Central Europe.

Of an entirely different stamp is Pamela Hansford Johnson's "The Monument." Crisp, clear, and matter of fact, the book deals with the lives of three sets of people who, in the opening chapter, assembled by chance on the top gallery of London's Monument. Here we have the politics of the long-ago yesterday of 1937, seen partly through the life of Mrs. Sellars, the charwoman, whose every spare moment is given to work for "the Party"; partly through the economic and family struggles of Albert Whye, the clerk; but chiefly through the story of the successful young woman novelist and parlour politician, Mary Captor, and her rich Jewish husband, Rafael Barrandane.

Though Miss Johnson does not quite succeed in weaving her three separate stories into one coherent whole, she succeeds in impressing the reader with a sense of actuality. Especially convincing is her delineation of Rafael and his father, Marcus, the rich merchant and patron of the arts. The understanding between these two and the paternal possessiveness of Marcus is indicated with a realism which does not suffer from its lack of emphasis. But it is in her descriptive writing that the chief merit of the book lies. There is a very fine and vivid chapter which deals with a "Save China" meeting which Mary addresses, and where Rafael is involved in a fight with a Fascist brawler; and one reader can certainly vouch for the realism of the description of a lunch at a well-known Bohemian restaurant.

It is difficult actually to categorise "Philip and the Dictator." Perhaps the fairest description (but one at which the author, Mr. Greenidge, would possibly cavil) would be to call it a fantasy in the Chestertonian manner. A young worker in a Wardour Street film office has as a magic carpet the iron cover of a man-hole, which transports him to "St. Michael's Isle in the Atlantic midway between Ireland and the West Indies." Here he becomes friendly with the king, has a love affair with the queen, gets involved with Darwin the Communist, and with the would-be dictator, General Carstairs (who, a foreword warns us, has nothing to do with General Franco). Whenever things become too hot for Philip, he is obligingly transported back to England; whenever Wardour Street becomes unbearable, he jumps on the man-hole and departs to St. Michaels. This may all sound difficult to accept, but Mr. Greenidge has a pleasant manner of writing which makes for easy reading, and, despite the almost hopeless mingling of home politics with "Michelian" intrigues, there does emerge a clear-cut figure of the young man of to-day groping almost in desperation for a clear-cut philosophy of life.

Escaping from politics (or at least escaping as far as it is possible to do so in any book that claims to portray the life of to-day), we watch Mr. Pudney's hero climb up "Jacobsen's Ladder." And it is a breathless scramble that Jacobsen takes as he climbs from his Rushlit Street shop to chain store, company direction and promotion, until eventually he reaches the dizzy heights of dealing in real estate. In this shouting, highly-coloured world of Soho, Englishman, Irishman, Italian, and Jew intermingle, fight, love, hate, wrangle, and drink; and at the centre of them pushes, shouts, climbs Jacobsen—confident of his compact with his Deity, that so long as he keeps clear of unclean things, he will reach the top of the ladder. How Mark Bloom, the studious, is dragged in the wake of Jacobsen and eventually finds his soul (and his Sally) whilst watching the Fascist demonstration in Hyde Park, and how Jacobsen in despair at his loneliness, almost—no, the reader must find

(*Continued on next page*)

By the Author of THE BROTHERS ASHKENAZI

THE RIVER BREAKS UP

I. J. Singer

Translated from the Yiddish by Maurice Samuel

8s. 6d. net

"Readers anxious to fill in their picture of Jewry under oppression and ignorance in Central European States should not miss *The River Breaks up.*"

Harry Zinder in the PALESTINE POST

PUTNAM

NEW NOVELS: POLITICS AND FANTASY

(Continued from previous page)

out for himself. And he will thoroughly enjoy the finding out.

He will enjoy also Naomi Jacob's latest effort, "Straws in Amber." All the old ingredients are there—Sally, the variety artist, and Maurice Morris, the Jewish comedian, and life in the public-house, in the *froom* household, in grease-painted dressing rooms, in Poverty Corner, and in the affluent haunts of theatrical London and New York. After having read the book from cover to cover, it won't detract one iota from anyone's enjoyment if the thought arises that not one character is really real.

And now for "Journey of Tapiola," by Robert Nathan, the American-Jewish writer. "Tapiola" is a Yorkshire terrier who burns to be a hero, so with Richard, a canary, he sets out to find great adventure. They meet a doleful but resourceful rat, called Jeremiah, with whom they have many philosophical discussions, and they have many adventures at sea and on land, with a seagull, beetles, and does; and eventually Tapiola decides that the best place on earth is underneath the sofa at home. This slim booklet is highly witty and diverting, and if Mr. Nathan has intended to hide a moral in its hundred pages, he has been very successful in the hiding of it.

CHARLES LANDSTONE.

A DREAMER OF PRAGUE

America. By FRANZ KAFKA. Translated from the German by Edwin and Willa Muir. *Routledge*. 8s. 6d.

Franz Kafka (who was born in Prague in 1883 and died in 1924) has been described by several famous writers as one of the greatest novelists of our time. This present novel, now translated into English, is one of three which have been published posthumously by his friend and fellow-citizen, Max Brod.

Kafka's mother came of a family of Jewish scholars given to religious contemplation, and he resembled her in his sensitive spirituality. His father, on the other hand, was a harder and domineering character, between whom and his son there developed a lifelong misunderstanding and conflict. Towards the end of his life, Kafka devoted himself to Hebrew and Chassidic lore, intending to settle in Palestine. But his early death from tuberculosis prevented the realisation of his dreams.

He never visited America, which here symbolises his longing for freedom and happiness. The story is concerned with a German immigrant boy, whose natural goodness and innocence enable him to pass unscathed through the most sordid circumstances. It is a fine imaginative creation and reads well in this translation.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

The Fishmans. By H. W. KATZ. *Constable*. 7s. 6d.

This novel has a number of qualities which would recommend it to the discerning at any time, but particularly at the present moment this account of the life of small-town Galician Jews in the years preceding the Great War, and their fate during that War, this story of a people homeless, uprooted and bewildered, perpetually in fear, has an interest which is especially poignant. Perhaps it is because we cannot any longer pretend that we, in the so-called civilised places of the world, are immune from the same fears, the same soul-destroying sense of insecurity as was the daily portion of Jews living in Strody on the River Stryj.

The Fishmans talk of emigrating; of finding elsewhere, anywhere but in the present circumstance, the Promised Land in which they can enjoy that modicum of security which is the birthright of any human being. To this end, Malka, the intelligent domineering grandmother (famous in all Strody for her stuffed carp, and—less acceptable to her husband—an impassioned "fan" of Lessing and Schiller), does her best to persuade her family to leave Strody and the vicinity of the brutal peasants of whom they go in bodily fear. But her husband opposes the project. He has his reasons. "We've got our anti-Semites everywhere," he says, "the only difference is the light they thrash you by. Here we still use kerosene—over there, they already use gas..."

The book has that rare and very telling combination of qualities: it is both simple and intense. It has humour, too; the incredibly funny and yet almost unbearable humour of a race adapted to persecution. It is brutal; but never so brutal as the brutality it has to describe. It is not, perhaps, wholly a novel. Purporting to be the reconstructed biography of Yossel Fishman as related by his son, at the same time it is something more than that: one might say that it is the biography of the Jew in a hostile world; the Jew uneasy in a world potentially hostile, or suffering in a world actively so, pathetically anxious to believe (Yossel Fishman migrates to America) that in some other country that blessed thing, toleration, prevails; the story of the Wandering Jew, whose task it has become to seek in every corner of the globe a sign of man's humanity to man, but seeking it, so far, in vain.

BETTY MILLER.

INTERNATIONAL CAULDRON

Europe in the Melting Pot. By VLADIMIR DE KOROSTOVETZ. *Hutchinson*. 10s. 6d.

Europe is pictured in this book as a melting pot, or rather a boiling cauldron, over which a horrible witch stands stirring the poisonous brew of international strife and bloodshed. The part of the witch is played here by the Third International, the Communist Party, the Bolshevik Government, and all in any way connected with them. It is possible to understand that Korostovetz, a dispossessed Russian landowner, the son of a general, and nephew of a governor of a province, whose gentle mother and other members of his family perished at the hands of the Bolsheviks, should, in the bitterness of his heart, see the hand of the Bolshevik devil in everything. But, according to him, Russia's responsibility is shared by France (until the Fascist movement there takes the whole matter of governing France into its own hands), by the League of Nations, which is "stupidly meddling in other people's affairs," and by "busybodies" in England like Churchill, Eden, Lloyd George, and others.

A sharpened sense of nationality, the reconstruction of Europe on the lines of purely national States is what he desires and foresees. Hitler and Mussolini receive praise for having saved their respective countries from the "Bolshevic plague," and especially Hitler for having eliminated the Jews. Korostovetz thinks he is not an anti-Semite, and expresses the opinion that the racial legislation in Germany will do the Jews a lot of good.

The author considers himself a Ukrainian and a leader of the Ukrainian movement. As already mentioned, his father was a Russian general and his uncle a governor of a province, and in old Russia the upper classes and the intellectuals of the Ukrainian people were almost completely Russianised, the author himself serving at the Russian Foreign Office up to the time of the establishment of the Soviet regime. However, the Ukrainian National Movement strives to establish an independent State of nearly forty million people by cutting itself away from Russia. Among the Russian émigrés there are various groups seeking help against the Russian Government; and the Ukrainian Movement has more than once been accused of acting as Hitler's agents, although the author repudiates this accusation.

D.M.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Guns or Butter. By R. H. BRUCE LOCKHART. *Putnam*. 10s. 6d.

Field-Marshal Göring's notorious epigram, which furnishes this book with its title, well expresses the challenge of Nazi militarism to the world's peace. It particularly symbolises the situation in

those countries of Central Europe and the Balkans which Mr. Bruce Lockhart has just revisited.

These latest impressions of the "British Agent" throw a dreadful searchlight upon the ravages of anti-Semitism. "It is no exaggeration," he says, "to state that the commercial prosperity of Zagreb has been created by the Jews. Hitherto, there has been no Jewish question in Jugoslavia. But since the advent of Hitler the first signs are already faintly evident." In Bucharest, Mr. Lockhart was horrified by the talk of an anti-Semitic editor, "the possessor of the most vitriolic pen in Europe." As regards his newspaper, he says that "many Rumanians wonder if certain foreign reactionary States have not something more than an academic interest in its fortunes."

There are heartrending descriptions of the anti-Semitic barbarities which the author personally witnessed in Vienna. He pays a well-deserved tribute to the heroic efforts of the British Consulate to relieve the terror. His visit to Prague leads him to contrast the culture of Masaryk with the Kampfkultur of Hitler, and to utter forebodings about Czechoslovakia which have since proved only too true. Finally, a visit to Berlin reveals the terrible results of Nazi anti-Semitism both within and outside Germany. He gives a long *exposé* of the workings of the Nazi mentality, which he tries to present as objectively as possible. "Largely on account of Germany's attitude," he says, "anti-Semitism has become one of the gravest problems in the civilised world. It is raising its ugly head in countries where it was previously unknown."

By way of epilogue he records a conversation with a high British official in Palestine, who expressed the opinion that, "if the British could keep the administrative machine running for a few more years, the young Jews and the young Arabs would make their own agreement and settle down together to the task of developing the country."

RADIO PROPAGANDA

Voice of Europe. By CESAR SAERCHINGER. *Gollancz.* 15s.

As the representative of a leading American broadcasting company in Europe for the past eight years, the author has had the interesting task of presenting leading personalities to, and of covering all important events for, the American public. His book is worth reading alone for his "inside" stories of the Pope, Gandhi, Trotsky, and a hundred and one other international figures. But it is because of the importance of radio to democracy that it must be read.

Mr. Saerchinger believes that the radio is an instrument of democracy. As proof of this may be cited his experience with Hitler, whom he could not get alone with "a microphone in the quiet of a small room." The microphone, long experience had shown, is the most tell-tale of instruments. "The microphone automatically eliminates most of the histrionic appeal, it vitiates the demagogue's animal magnetism, strips oratory of its trappings . . . it allows the listener to think . . . without being swept off his feet by the wave of crowd hysteria . . ." Sincerity is the test of the good radio speaker; and that is why Hitler has never yet broadcast alone.

Broadcast propaganda is poisoning the air to-day, because it has been realised that even as no one is safe from the bombing 'plane, so, equally, the radio can penetrate everywhere. *Pari passu* with the arms race, there has been proceeding a race for power in the ether. The Germans have at Zeesen eight powerful transmitters which make it the largest and most terrifying propaganda machine in the world.

What can the democracies do? Let them speak the truth, the author replies. "Biased news and partisan argument will not do. Democracy cannot afford to justify itself by ready-made doctrine; shibboleths and slogans are not enough. It can demonstrate its freedom only by acting free." Only then will nation speak peace unto nation.

M.J.G.

ART AND ARTISTS

Purpose in Design. By AMELIA DEFRIES. *Methuen.* 21s.

Following on last year's "Industrial Art in England," by Dr. Pevsner, Miss Defries enlarges the scale to an international field, using the Paris Exhibition as her basis. Her book is necessarily less thorough and, perhaps for that reason, more cheerful.

She holds most encouraging views. No one will disagree with her that the phase of excessive simplification is passing—everything excessive passes sooner or later. Whether or not, however, the craftsman will come back into his own is not so certain.

Yet it is good to find an author who can write "the idea that Life has been mechanised gives way to the fact that Life cannot be mechanised." Even in the return to nationalism she finds hope, "for each country may, through its arts, come to realise that those who say 'there is only one point of view, there can be no other,' are thought shirkers."

Naturally, the country that interests us most is Palestine. Miss Defries divides its Jewish artists into three groups:

(1) Those who have brought with them what they had in the countries of their birth. (2) The Yemenites, who make embroidery and jewellery on their own traditional lines. (3) German Jews who work in metals and base their designs deliberately on the Persian, to which, they feel, Jewish art must have been similar.

She refers also to the ceramics, textiles, and furniture made by German Jews, and gives high praise to modern Hebron glass. She sums up:

Without haste and without rest, beset by difficulties unknown in other lands, young Jews in Palestine are beginning to express themselves by their handicrafts in the new life which is starting there. The serenity in their unaffected and unpretentious, if rather weak, movement is that of an atmosphere which they themselves cannot explain. They are "out of the strain" there. In spite of the political troubles which surround them, they feel that there they are at home. Aggressiveness has fallen from them. They are in their Homeland; if they work twelve or fourteen hours a day, they do it without tension and with a quiet soul, in the sunshine of the land of their dreams; thus there is a new art starting in an old country.

Miss Defries introduces each country with a quotation. She is singularly apt in her extract from "The Insect Play," which heads her chapter on Czechoslovakia: "We must help each other; that is the only way to live." Let us hope that her cheerful hopes about Palestinian art and industrial art in general have as much, and less melancholy, foundation in truth.

S.

Turner the Painter. By BERNARD FALK. *Hutchinson.* 18s.

The sub-titles—"His hidden life; a frank and revealing biography"—sufficiently indicate the character of this new study. Feeling that workers in this field had hitherto concentrated on Turner's art to the neglect of his personal career, Mr. Falk has devoted over ten years of industrious research to remedying matters. His colourful narrative—"neither thinned by the restraints of misplaced prudery nor swelled by the elaborations of idle gossip"—certainly shows how very different were Turner's failings as a man from his excellences as a painter.

According to Mr. Falk, "The urge to get on, usually defined as a peculiarly Jewish trait, was in the Turner make-up." Among the influences on his art is mentioned the Romanticism of which Heine was a protagonist. Despite Ruskin's championship, Turner for long remained misunderstood. "His radiant light and tremendous blaze of colour was taken to be the very degradation of art. Hegel, it may be remembered, complained to Heine that the stars marred the beautiful darkness." Another similarly misunderstood painter, it is suggested, was Blake, "who, as he walked by the sea talked with the Old Testament prophets, and once in Peckham Rye saw a tree filled with angels, was with much greater reason regarded as crazy."

Resemblances are discussed between the fantasist landscapes of Turner and those of Rembrandt. The indebtedness to Turner of Camille Pissarro, the great French-Jewish impressionist painter, receives fitting mention. All lovers of Turner will appreciate Mr. Falk's tribute to the Duveen family. It was the late Sir Joseph Duveen who built at the Tate Gallery the magnificent "Turner Wing," since enlarged by his son, the present Lord Duveen.

NEW NOVELS: POLITICS AND FANTASY

(Continued from previous page)

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NEW NOVELS: POLITICS AND FANTASY

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PHILO OF ALEXANDRIA

The Politics of Philo Judaeus, Practice and Theory. By ERWIN R. GOODENOUGH: Together with a General Bibl ography of Philo. By HOWARD L. GOODHART and ERWIN R. GOODENOUGH. *Yale University Press.* (Humphrey Milford, London.) $3.75.

Students will be astoundedly grateful for the splendid bibliography which occupies more than two-thirds of this volume. Over sixteen hundred items are listed, and the authors state that they "will try to keep the bibliography growing through the years." The admirable classification includes such headings as Jews in Greek and Roman Society; General Studies on Hellenistic Judaism; Philo's Testimony to the Septuagint; the Relation of Philonic and New Testament Ideas, etc.

Professor Goodenough has over a period of years devoted much study and investigation to Philo, and his publications have been marked by vigorous presentation, close research, and wide erudition. His conclusions have been recognised as demanding respect even where they have excited disagreement, and this new monograph will be no exception. One usually associates Philo with metaphysical speculations as his main interest in life. In this book, Professor Goodenough sees Philo by circumstance and family tradition devote much time to political affairs and political thinking. Philo's heading of an embassy to Rome, and his skill in pleading and arguing before the mad Emperor Caligula on behalf of the Jews of Alexandria, shows him to have been possessed of close and constant political experience. This is seen in his description of his mission to Rome. Philo, in the view of the author, turns out to be a practical realist, having relations with the Roman Government in Rome and Alexandria. He shrewdly understands its policy; he judges the prudent occasion when to speak directly against Rome and its officials, and when, according to circumstance and audience, in veiled language, in code, or by innuendo.

The two chapters of the book entitled "Statesman and Philosopher" and "Kingship" are devoted to Philo's political theories which were common to the Hellenistic world, but which were qualified because of his Jewish heritage. These chapters make very interesting reading, and particularly the last paragraph, which suggests the influence of Philo on the medieval and modern theory of kingship. Whether all that is advanced by Professor Goodenough can be accepted or not, no student can fail to be grateful to him for an illuminating book, enriched by a valuable bibliography and full indexes. The illustrations of "portraits" of Philo are valuable for the student of Jewish types.

ISRAEL BRODIE.

ROMANCE IN TRANSJORDAN

Toward the Jaffa Gate. By MARINA BLOUNT. *John Long.* 7s. 6d.

The "problem" in this novel is not that of two men in love with the same woman, but rather that of her flight from the one she loves—because he is tied to an insane wife—into the arms of the other. It takes her the major part of the book, in English surroundings, to weigh up honourable marriage in England against illicit romance in the East. Her choice is justified by the passing of a law.

The situation is trite, although much of the setting is not. Yet Palestine is used so summarily that, like the map of that scarified country, its wastes are more conspicuous than its fertilities. An hotel-keeper and a medical assistant are the only Jews mentioned, the latter not even by name; nor do many more Arabs come to light. But readers will not quarrel over blanks. It is a wise author who knows his own limitations. And the tale professedly deals with a small colony of English people, working, loving, scheming, and "snobbing," according to familiar British ritual, in a Transjordania compound.

One of the characters is so "damned superior," that she spends hours "wondering what to do about people who were too far below one socially to invite to dinner." She could have stood it in the Transjordanian outpost "if she could have been quite sure that no breath of it would breathe in South Jerusalem, in those higher spheres from whence she took her setting."

Marina Blount has an eye for scenic effects. She begins and ends with a realistic account of Jerusalem streets and hills. In between, features of London and its environs are equally well observed. The jog-trot pedestrian style sometimes achieves colour and vividness which is less in the pen than in the material. Richness of land and humanity will force itself through. And so the glow of the East must shine over the dullest dabs of paint, if it be truly though not well laid on.

"Toward the Jaffa Gate" means, for its protagonists, "towards the things that lay beyond it, the station and the stark mustard hills, a junction called Lydda, from where the train went south to Gaza and El Kantara, Port Said, and home." That it means no more makes of the story at least a winter day's diversion.

LILY TOBIAS.

TRADE ROMANCES

Tales of Jewish Life—St. Giles and Elsewhere. By OLGA SOMECH PHILLIPS. *Edward Goldston.* 5s.

This little volume by the biographer of Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Anglo-Jewish painter, reveals a connoisseur not only of the arts, but also of humanity. Mrs. Phillips has here written about the lives and fortunes of some notable Jewish traders in the West End of London. She has collected a fund of quaint and charming anecdotes regarding Jewish business houses in St. Giles, Soho, Bond Street, and Covent Garden. Her character sketches are instinct with a shrewd appraisement of many vivid personalities.

A tobacco shop in Shaftesbury Avenue introduces us to a former proprietor's aristocratic daughter, in whom "Slavonic vagaries were coupled with a real Bohemian Jewish spirit." Another female member of this colourful family "was courageous enough to frequent the streets of Kalish with a cigar in her mouth. In a small Polish village this required pluck for a woman—especially a Jewess." Incidentally, this induces a reference to Saul Wahl—said to be an ancestor of Viscount Samuel—who occupied the throne of Poland for one night in the sixteenth century.

The records are traced of a firm of fancy costumiers who for four generations now have been purveyors to royalty and the theatrical and artistic world. Here, too, are particulars of a Jewish family of Court embroiderers who upholstered the throne for Queen Victoria's Coronation. Other chapters are devoted to the history of famous Jewish shops trading in antiques, furniture, jewels, books, and livery. "Jewish Industry in Covent Garden" recalls that the late Marquess of Reading's elder brother, Mr. Harry Isaacs, was orange-controller during the War.

SOLITUDE, by V. Sackville-West (Hogarth Press, 5s.), expresses in beautiful and melodious verse the philosophical reflections of one who describes

"the soul's dark struggle through the night.
Searching for unity."

But it is from Nature rather than from ecclesiastical formulas that this poet's inspiration is derived:

"I find my God in one last unity:
Neither in ritual nor priestly laws.
But in the majesty of the first cause:
I find my God alone in his creation."

BOOK NEWS

Two important books on Palestine, which will be reviewed in next month's SUPPLEMENT, are: "Fulfilment in the Promised Land, 1917-1937," by Norman Bentwich (Soncino Press, 8s. 6d.), and "Palestine Diary," by Lt.-Col. F. H. Kisch, with an introduction by Mr. Lloyd George (Gollancz, 18s.).

Printed in Great Britain for the Proprietors by the FLEETWAY PRESS (1930), LTD., 11/21, Emerald Street, London, W.C.1, and Published at 47/49, Moor Lane, E.C.2. Sole Agents for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., and for SOUTH AFRICA: Central News Agency, Ltd. October 28th, 1938.

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A PLAN FOR REFUGEES

IF there is one thing that stands out with challenging clearness in the murk of the international atmosphere, it is the increasing magnitude and urgency of the refugee problem. Every rearrangement of frontiers—and who can be sure that we are at the end of such adjustments?—adds new battalions to the existing army of men, women, and children uprooted from the lands of their birth or adoption. Every barbarous act of oppression piles up the total still further. "In Europe," said Dr. Weizmann at the Zionist meeting last Tuesday, "one million Jews are virtually in a concentration camp." Life for them, indeed, is, in too many instances, being made impossible. They will want to get out, and the Gestapo will see to it that many of them do. No doubt the refugee problem is not an exclusively Jewish one. There are others besides Jews who are actual or potential refugees, as the plight of the Sudeten Germans plainly testifies; and as Nazism continues its successful march, their numbers will grow. But the Jews form a significant proportion of the refugee host. Their race, their very abilities operate as constant temptations to despotism and greed to single them out for special attack. Of these obvious propositions there can be no denial.

In the past, the Jews of this and other countries have striven with might and main to cope with the difficulties thus created. Their efforts, and not least their generosity to non-Jewish as well as Jewish victims, have earned the unstinted admiration of Christian observers, though many of their own co-religionists must be only dimly aware of the day and night labours expended with singular devotion on a task as heavy and as complicated as it is heart-breaking. But work which, in the early days, did hold out at least some hope that it could be grappled with more or less successfully has, with the intensification of the persecution and its extension into new areas, grown to a degree at which it is clearly beyond the power of Jewish agencies alone. The refugee problem has passed beyond the control of Jews. It has become, for them, an unmanageable problem. That is the simple truth of the present situation, and it is better that it should be faced.

This does not mean that we should now throw up the sponge and succumb to a spirit of defeatism. What it does mean is that the civilised world must be made to realise that it is faced with a huge problem and that this problem can only be tackled by means of commensurate magnitude. It means that Jews must hammer out constructive proposals, enlisting the help of civilised Governments in a great undertaking—a scheme to control and direct the masses of refugees—and that the Governments must place their full authority behind such a plan. President Roosevelt, by his summoning of the Evian Conference, showed that he, at all events, was aware that the problem was one which intimately concerned the Governments and must be met by them with all the machinery and influence at their disposal, if any real impression was to be made on it. That the Conference has so far been sterile of practical effect is due not to the failure of the principle of governmental co-operation, but to the fact that formal conferences between Powers, each of them apt to be influenced by the reluctance of some of their number, are inefficient instruments for the purpose in view. The pace of a fleet is set by its slowest unit.

But the principle of collaboration between Governments working with the assistance of private agencies can be operated without set conferences. Each of the three great Democratic States, Great Britain, the United States, and France—for it is to them that hope turns first—could, for instance, set up an official Refugees Directorate headed by a Government Minister and making the fullest use of the Jewish and other organisations engaged in refugee work. On these Boards would sit representatives of the Governments, the private agencies, the Trades Unions, and the commercial interests, such as the Chambers of Commerce. Their function would be to act as clearing houses for the employment of suitable refugees. The actual administration would be in the hands of a man of the highest ability, a whole-time Director of Refugees, whose task would be, under the authority of the Directorate, to ascertain the qualifications of refugees and allocate them to occupations which needed them—taking care, of course, not to disturb the domestic labour market. With the assistance of his staff, the Director would keep in touch with the whole field of opportunities, from the placing of a workman in a factory in which his special technical abilities would be required, to extending advice, help, and surveillance to refugees with capital who are anxious to start factories for themselves. (It is estimated, by the way, that work for some 10,000 British unemployed has already been found, through this means, in the Special Areas and elsewhere). The Director would act as a source of man-power, collaborating with any Government which sees an opportunity for developing its land or its other potentialities or which requires, for special work, labour which is either not available or not willing. In a word, he would bring the man without a job to the job without a man, the man without an opportunity to the country whose potentialities lie unused for want of exploitation.

There is nothing Utopian in all this. Among the refugees are a large number of men with all kinds of highly valuable specialised ability, and yearning only to use it for their own and their adopted country's good. On the other hand, there are many openings for their employment. To take but one example, information concerning which came to hand only the other day, the opinion is held, in Indian Congress Party circles, that there is a crying need in India for men of high technical qualifications in certain categories. But the need is unsatisfied because there is no adequate organisation to select such men for their appropriate niches. Nor need the question of money be an insuperable obstacle. Jews have demonstrated their readiness to help with finance when useful work was to be done. If this should now prove insufficient, there is no reason why some charge should not be made to the refugee beneficiaries for services rendered, and a fund thereby gradually established which could help to defray the interest on a loan, should such a step be necessary. A levy of half-a-crown a week on 50,000 placed refugees would yield enough for the debt service on three million pounds.

What has been suggested above does not, of course, pretend to be anything more than the barest outline of a plan.

It is certain, however, that some planning ahead to cope

with an increasingly formidable problem must begin, and begin soon. Whatever else the recent crisis proved, it is surely the fatuity of not preparing in good time for the future. On the ground even of national security, the refugees' possible services should not be overlooked. In Germany we have seen that intense national organisation has produced an acute shortage of man-power. In other countries, a shortage of skilled men may easily develop under the stress of rearmament demands. Is it not the obvious task to direct and organise the masses of refugees for national purposes, creating thereby, at the same time, national wealth and national security? It is time that these people, highly intelligent and often highly trained, ceased to be regarded as a mere liability or a nuisance, and were envisaged instead as a priceless reservoir of wealth and power. Only when they are recognised as a potential boon, rather than as a burden, will daylight begin to pierce the thick darkness of the refugee problem. It is up to Jews, as well as to enlightened Governments and non-Jews, to take the lead in bringing about such a change of attitude, and to prove by some such plan as has been sketched above that they mean what they preach. Failing a just and intelligent approach to the refugees, or a highly improbable change of heart in the Totalitarian barbarisms, the nations will be confronted by mounting cares and problems in a not too distant future. Human material is going to waste. Let us turn the Dictators' self-inflicted loss into Democracy's gain.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

FIDDLING WITH DEFENCE

It is good to learn that the organisation set up by the Deputies for combating anti-Jewish propaganda in this country is being still further strengthened, and that the principle of a voluntary levy to provide the necessary expenditure has been accepted by the Synagogues and institutions represented on the Board. We do not need to indulge in mere scare-mongering over anti-Jewish activities in this country. The bare undoubted facts are quite enough in themselves to put any sensible body of men on their guard. Yet, despite the warnings given in this journal and elsewhere, the Community has failed up to the present to provide the funds to meet a palpable danger. It is true that its back is bending under an accumulated load of philanthropic burdens. But this one extra strain, represented by the urgent necessity for defence against overt and covert attack, simply has to be endured. We cannot escape it. In short, and in plain language, the time has come to cease fiddling about with a serious emergency and to confront it like the responsible people we like to believe ourselves to be.

If any additional stimulus were needed it would be found in the special article entitled "Shadow of the Swastika," which appears on page 28 of this issue. Even if we are so stupid or so defeatist as not to care about defending ourselves, we cannot as British citizens shirk the duty of fighting a propaganda which, as the shrewd observer who writes the article referred to remarks, is designed "to bleed and poison the energies of Great Britain." For these purposes funds must be provided, not in the penny-dropped-into-a-box manner but on a scale commensurate with the need; and they must be provided straightway. Leaving it to others is just out of the question. Delays and hesitations are inadmissible. The projected levies must be real levies, and the results worthy of the cause.

ZIONIST WEEK

The Zionist Federation is to be congratulated upon its organisation of "Palestine Week," during which some two dozen public meetings have been held up and down the country. That this effort has aroused among Anglo-Jewry a greater appreciation of the paramount importance of Zionism to every Jew, there should be little doubt. And there can be likewise little doubt that work to that end was, and still is, urgently necessary. An echo of the campaign was heard at the meeting of the Deputies on Sunday, when Palestine resolutions were passed. A propaganda week may not, of course, have been deemed a suitable occasion for the hammering out of a statesmanlike approach to the future of Zionism, and this probably accounted for the otherwise justifiable complaint by Sir Robert Waley Cohen at the Deputies that the resolutions made no sort of contribution to the solution of Palestine's present problems. The same excuse could be made for a few of Lord Rothschild's remarks at the mass meeting on Tuesday. Certainly some of his words, which seemed to call for Jewry to follow blindly the fluctuating opinions of the British Government, invited an attitude which would, if adopted, render poor service to this country.

Connected with "Palestine Week" there has been an interesting and commendable effort in Manchester, where a petition has been organised in support of a manly upholding of Jewish rights in that country. The value of this undertaking is not the least in the encouragement which it provides for the spreading of the truth about Palestine, and this method might well be considered in respect to other suitable centres. But while Zionist propaganda should, and must, continue, the more it succeeds the greater will be the need for an enlightened leading of the movement, for its leaders to show their followers and the people of the world that they are thinking along constructive lines of policy, and not merely alternating between running after the Government and scuttling back to the Maginot Line of Zionist rights. A leadership which sits back when all is well and secures itself behind cries for solidarity and discipline when things go wrong may last a long time. But there is every chance that it will survive the movement it seeks to serve.

THE COMING CALL OF THE NATION

Within a short time the call for national service, of which much has already been said in anticipation, will be addressed to the country. "For some," Lord Halifax has told us this week, "the sacrifice will be of money to provide financial resources for what we need to do. Of others it may be necessary to demand sacrifice in other forms." No section of the population, of course, will be exempted from such sacrifices, nor would any desire to escape them. In this connection our Friendly Society correspondent has raised in these columns the question of what contribution to national and local effort could properly be made by the Jewish Friendly Societies. In his opinion, that contribution could be a substantial one. But the call will not come to this or that movement alone, however public-spirited. Its appeal will be nation-wide, and, so far as Jews are concerned, it will reach not only members of Friendly Societies but the whole Community. The question must therefore shortly arise whether some organised effort should not be made by English Jews to ensure an outstanding response by members of the Community.

AN ORGANISED COMMUNAL EFFORT?

Our correspondent suggests that for recruiting in the Defence Forces proper the necessary propaganda should be taken in hand by a representative Jewish body. Some such step, which need not stop at the Defence Forces, should certainly be given careful consideration. This is not to say that Jews, in general, will be less amenable to the call than non-Jews and will therefore necessitate a special approach. All that it implies is that among Jews, as among non-Jews, there may be some who do not realise the full gravity of the national emergency or who need assistance in responding to it. To help them rise to the occasion might very well be, for the Jews, a patriotic task to be seriously discussed, and, if shouldered, to be carried out in good time.

THIS PICTURE—

In a leading article last Tuesday on the Spiritual Factor in present world conditions, The Times gave expression to the following moving sentiments:

> "To believe the best of people rather than the worst, to discredit alarmist rumours and talk of war as 'inevitable,' and to use every means of encouraging goodwill at home and abroad are among the ways in which the ordinary citizen can serve both his country and the Christian faith to-day. He may remember that the Founder of his creed entrusted the whole future of His cause to a body of men who previously had failed Him, and this optimism was amply justified by its result. The issue before the world is far larger than one of dictatorships or democracies and racial or political divergences. It is one of ideals which the spiritual factor must ultimately decide. Whatever our differences, we are all human beings, with common failings, whose business is to make life happier for those who will come after us. Our chances of achieving this must depend upon our readiness to abandon truculence, to work resolutely for goodwill, and to base our sense of brotherhood upon the consciousness that all of us alike, whatever our wisdom or follies, are but children of the Eternal God."

—AND THAT!

On another page of its same issue, however, The Times published the following heart-breaking paragraph, headed "Jews in No-Man's-Land," from its Prague correspondent:

> The tragic plight of the thirty Jewish refugees expelled by German Storm Troopers from Lundenburg Pohrlitz, and now living in a no-man's-land by the roadside, was put on record on Saturday by Press and news-reel photographers.
>
> Three hundred yards away from the first Czechoslovak frontier post south of Brno these unfortunates have been living for the past ten days on the bare earth in an improvised tent. They have been cut off from food and water by both the Czech and the German authorities, and are living on odd scraps of food given them by passers by. Provisions sent by the Jewish Community of Brno have not been allowed to pass through the barrier to them. Two girls aged about eighteen are lying in a high fever and threatened with pneumonia on the damp ground, without any possibility of medical attention. On most of the roads leading from Germany's new territory to Moravia similar groups are camping out in no-man's-land.

These two paragraphs are in violent contrast. It is hard to find in the horror reported from Prague any "sense of brotherhood," or "consciousness that all of us alike . . . are but children of the Eternal God." And while "truculence" may be something unpleasing or mischievous, forthright resort to moral indignation is not incompatible with the highest ideals. Even the founder of the Christian creed, whom the leader-writer invokes, could wax hotly indignant with wrong upon occasion. The danger to-day is that that example may be ignored in the cold pursuit of "understandings," which, based on the ignoring of moral considerations, are doomed to sterility and failure.

MORE SCAREMONGERING ABOUT ALIENS

The international crisis having died down, the aliens are dragged out of their temporary obscurity to cater to a public supposedly hungering for sensation. The Sunday Express is, as our readers know, an old offender in this respect, but, as the effusion in its last issue shows, it has

learned neither moderation nor fairness since last it worried at the old bone. It states, for instance, that in May last the number of aliens registered with the police of England and Wales alone was 196,852 over the age of 16. What it does not mention, and what its readers can hardly be expected to know, is that this figure includes people here on visits for business or other reasons, students temporarily in residen e, and many birds of passage technically known as transmigrants. To take other examples, the article asserts that the refugees are now competing against the British people for a living. To those who know anything of the exhaustive Government precautions taken against such competition, this glaring misstatement will be laughable. One need only cite the fact that no labour permit is granted unless the authorities are completely satisfied not only that the applicant is not displacing an English worker but that no English worker can be found for the job. In point of fact, and as is stated in our leading article in this issue, work for some 10,000 British unemployed has been found by refugee enterprise in the Special Areas and elsewhere.

THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS

AGAIN the extraordinary "fact" is cited that "aliens who can hardly speak English are now driving London taxicabs and forcing British drivers off the streets." The suggestion is, of course, ludicrous. The Metropolitan Police exercise the strictest control over the granting of licences, and the idea that drivers without a fluent command of English would be allowed to ply for hire in the London streets would be received by Scotland Yard with a volley of ridicule which would pierce even the thick hide of the SUNDAY EXPRESS. In the light of all this we need not pursue the matter, save for two brief comments. The first is that all this scaremongering is a serious reflection on the competence or the integrity of British officials. The second is that this miserable game of turning the sufferings of downtrodden people into a journalistic stunt is comparable, in meanness, only with the stealing of pennies from a blind man's tray. Our contemporary should try to think of some sensation fresher and less disgusting.

SIR ROBERT MOND

THE death of Sir Robert Mond has, by general consent, removed a citizen of high purpose and distinguished abilities. As a scientist, his achievements are written boldly in the scientific and industrial records of this country. As a patriot concerned for the fundamental interests of Britain, "his work for the France-Grande Bretagne Association will always be remembered as a factor in promoting friendship between the two countries." (THE TIMES obituary notice). As a man deeply mindful of social obligations, "his benefactions to enterprises of a scientific nature were frequent and generous." From his model farm and dairy he sent up "pure" milk to the Infants' Hospital which he founded as a memorial to his first wife. His direct benefactions to hospitals came close to the sum of a million pounds. In the arable lands of his estate he experimented with crops and fertilisers. In short, he was the beau-ideal of the citizen, marked by "great intellectual honesty," and whose civic qualities enriched the whole State. But as such, he was only one of a long line of British Jews of whom the same epitaph could be written. Yet the Fascist leader, in his recent speech at the National Liberal Club, dismissed the Jews as a people who did not fit into the commercial and social life of the nation. If there were any in the audience who believed this, one can only copy the attitude of Sir Robert himself, of whom it is wittily said that "he suffered fools sadly."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

THE CHIEF RABBI was among those present on Monday evening at the reception given by the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation under the auspices of the League of Nations Union.

THE CHIEF RABBI AND MISS HERTZ were among those invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent at the Centenary Reception at the Public Records Office on Wednesday night.

SIR PHILIP HENRIQUES will celebrate his 81st birthday on Wednesday next.

BIRTHS

A SON was born on Sunday, October 23rd, at the Hampstead Nursing Home, Belsize Grove, N.W., to Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Lewis (Doris Joyce) of 36, Chessington Avenue, Finchley.

A SON was born on October 24th, 1938, at Amhurst Park Nursing Home, 46, Amhurst Park, N.16, to Mr. and Mrs. David Gross (Tessie Miller), of "Wynchfield," 134, Stamford Hill, N.16.

A SON was born on October 24th, at St. Mary's Nursing Home, Raleigh Street, Nottingham, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Randall (Lily Appleby), of "Lyndhurst," Burns Street, Nottingham.

BARMITZVAH

ADRIAN, only son of Mr. Louis Hyman, J.P., and Mrs. Hyman, Oak Lodge, Antrim Road, Belfast, will read a portion of the Law and the Haftara on Sabbath, November 5th, 1938, at Belfast Synagogue.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. HARRY BLOOM AND MISS YETTA BERG

The engagement is announced of Harry, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bloom, of 1, Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, N.W.6, to Yetta, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berg, of 25, Heber Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

MR. M. H. CUMMINGS AND MISS FLORENCE WEBBER

The engagement is announced of Maurice Harry (Jimmy), son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cummings, of 64, Fuller Street, E.2, to Florence (Feigele), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Webber, of 20, Jessam Avenue, Upper Clapton, E.5.

MR. IVOR DE LANGE AND MISS MURIEL GOLDMAN

The engagement is announced of Ivor, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. de Lange, of "Adèle," Bowdon, Cheshire, to Muriel, daughter of Mrs. Goldman and the late Mr. L. Goldman, of 73, Russell Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. There will be an "At Home" to relatives and friends, from 3 to 6 p.m., at the Martin Becker Hall, on Sunday, November 6th.

MR. I. JESKY AND MISS E. J. LEVY

The engagement is announced of Isaac (Sonny), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Jesky, of "The Sun Tavern," Drury Lane, W.C.2, to Elizabeth Joan (Betty), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levy, of 38, Fitzgeorge Avenue, W.14.

MR. HARVEY KATZ AND MISS LILY TAGLICHT

The engagement is announced of Harvey, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. Katz, 6, Devonshire House, N.W.6, to Lily, only daughter of Mrs. Taglicht and the late Mr. D. Taglicht, 94, Regency Lodge, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. Mrs. Taglicht will be "At Home" to relatives and friends from 3 to 6 p.m. on Sunday, October 30th. This is the only intimation.

MR. NORMAN LEE AND MISS SADIE CAMM

The engagement is announced of Norman, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lee, to Sadie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Camm, of 9, St. Martin's Crescent, Leeds.

MR. BENJAMIN WINTER AND MISS ELIZABETH PRUIM

The engagement is announced of Benjamin, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Winter, of 2, Kinnoull Mansions, Rowhill Road, Clapton, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Pruim, of 161, Mare Street, Hackney.

MR. HARVEY GOODKIND AND MISS BETTY ISAACS

The marriage will be solemnised on Tuesday, November 1st, 1938, of Harvey, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodkind, of 12, Heathland Road, N.16, to Betty, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Isaacs, 162, Tufnell Park Road, N.7, at 4.30 p.m., at St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W.8.

MR. VIVIAN JOHN VYNER AND MISS ANN KERNER

The marriage of Vivian John, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vyner, of 36, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Kerner, of 1, Bryan Avenue, N.W.10, will be solemnised at the Cricklewood Synagogue, Walm Lane, N.W.2, at 4.30 p.m., on Sunday, October 30th, 1938.

MARRIAGE

MR. JAMES LOWE AND MISS SOPHIE AYRTON

The marriage of James Lowe, of London, to Sophie Ayrton, of 20, Great Cumberland Place, W.1, was solemnised on October 27th at the Bayswater Synagogue, W.2.

DEATH

The death occurred on Thursday, October 20th, 1938, in the St. David's Private Patients Wing of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, London, N.7, of Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, of 343, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex. He is survived by his widow Clarice (née Clark), and by his daughter Myrtle Faith.

THE WEEK'S PULPIT

LONDON

TO-MORROW (SABBATH)

BRONDESBURY, Cheveni g Road, N.W. .. .. .. Dayan H. M. LAZARUS, M.A.
Farewell Sermon

FINSBURY PARK, Princess Crescent .. .. Rabbi Dr. I. GOODMAN, M.A.
Subject: "The Tower of Babel—a Symbol of Fascism."

GREAT, Duke Street, E.C. .. .. .. Rev. J. HERMAN

NORTH LONDON LIBERAL, Church Street .. .. .. Rabbi Dr. R. BRASCH
(Service at 3.30) Subject: "Jewish Criticism and Criticism of the Jews."

NORTH-WESTERN REFORM, Alyth Gardens .. .. Rev. M. L. PERLZWEIG, M.A.
(Service at 11) Subject: "Nazi and Jew: The Secret of a World Conflict."

SUNDAY

ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD (Liberal) .. .. .. Rabbi Dr. I. I. MATTUCK
(Service at 11.30) Subject: "The Jews' Present and Future."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

LONDON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

CHEVRA BEN ZAKKAI, Study Circle by Rabbi Dr. S. Schonfeld, every Friday evening at 8.30, 126, Green Lanes, N.16. Refreshments. Visitors welcome.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

U.L.J.U.S., Miss A. Steinberg, B.Sc. (Econ.), "Evian—What Next?" 357, Euston Road, N.W., 8 p.m.

NEW SYNAGOGUE FELLOWSHIP, Inaugural Dance, Marcus Samuel Hall, 8 (1/6).

M.Y.S.C., 99, Baker Street, W., Dramatics, Discussions, Socials, Sports, Dances, every Sat. and Sun., Band, 8 to 11.30, Comps., Novelties, Prizes, 1/6, incl. refs. Members 1/3d. Nov. 5th, Guy Fawkes Ball, Henry Jacques Ballroom, 6, Hanover Street, Band, 8 to 12 (2/6).

N.L.Y. MIZRACHI, Annual General Meeting, Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman presiding, 32, Woodberry Down, N.4, 8.30 p.m. Refreshments. All welcome.

STAMFORD HILL CLUB, 118, Clapton Common, Grand Dance, Silver Cups. Competitions judged by Ernie and Babs who will demonstrate, band till 12.30 (1/3d.)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30

THE JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, W.C.1, open from 10.30 to 1.

H.S.S.S., Ramble in Surrey, meet London Bridge (Findlaters clock), 9.30 a.m. prompt.

HARCOURT SOC. CLUB, Combined Ramble and Theatre Visit (5/6 inclusive). Meet Clapton Station 9.45 a.m. Leader, Mr. B. Schneider. (Previous bookings only!)

HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE, Boardroom, Lecture by Rabbi Israel Brodie, B.A., B.Litt., on "Philo," 11.45. First of a series of four self-contained lectures on "Defenders of the Jewish Faith," on alternate Sundays.

Continued on next page

KEEP THE WHEELS MOVING

—the wheels of charitable effort—by sending a donation to our Treasurer. Many sick and aged people seek our help. We need *your* answer to *our* plea before we can answer *their's*.

JEWISH HOME OF REST, BIRCHLANDS AVENUE, S.W.12.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS—*Continued from previous page.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON J.U.S., Dance, Henry Jacques School of Dancing, 6, Hanover Street, W.1, 7.30 p.m. (Members 2/6, Visitors, 3/6).
WALTHAMSTOW AND LEYTON CLUB, Opening Dance, 140, Boundary Rd., E.17, 7.30
MOWBRAY, Dance with Band, Synagogue Hall, Mowbray Rd, Edgware, 8 (1/-, 1/3)
WEST CENTRAL CLUB, Dance. Spot prizes. Attractions. 7.30 to 11.45 p.m. (Admission: Club members 1/6, men visitors 2s.)
UNIVERSAL AID COMMITTEE, Dance, Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, W.C.1, 7.30 to 1 a.m. (Tickets 3/-).
OLD VICTORIANS' CLUB, 2a, Heneage St., E., Gala Winter Opening Soirée, Cabaret, 8
N.L.Y.Z. CIRCLE (with Stamford Hill O.B.C.), Dance, Egerton Road, 8 (2/- inclus.)
LOVERS OF JUSTICE AND PEACE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Crazy Concert, Ernst Schiff Memorial Hall, Great Synagogue, 4, St. James's Place, E.C.3, 8. Admission free
GOLDERS GREEN Y.I.S., 3rd Annual Birthday Dance, Queen's Hall, W.1, 8 (3/6)
DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY, Synagogue Hall, Brenthouse Rd., E.9, Grand Novelty Dance, the Craziest Novelties, Valuable Spot Prizes, Band, 8.30 to 11.30 (1/-, 1/6).
"IVRI," "Big Orange" Dance, Prizes, Communal Hall, Forest Gate (1/6).
NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL SOCIETY, Waltz Competition, Valuable Prizes, 72, Lofting Road.
STAMFORD HILL OLD BOYS', Dance, Marcus Samuel Hall. (Tickets 2/- inclusive),
TALMUD TORAH TRUST FLAG DAY. Flag sellers will be welcomed at the undermentioned district depots: Bethnal Green, 13, Bethnal Green Road, E.1; Commercial Road, 9/11, Christian Street, E.1; Dalston, 215, Amhurst Road, E.8; Green Street, 8, Approach Road, E.2; Hendon, 145, Cotswold Gardens, N.W.2; Hoxton, 143, New North Road, N.1; Limehouse, 97, Turners Road, E.3; Mile End, The Talmud Torah, Harley Street, E.3; Redmans Road, 61, Redmans E.1; Shadwell, 146, The Highway, E.1; South Hackney, 76, King Edward Road, E.9; Stamford Hill, 26, Grove Lane, N.16; Tottenham, 366, High Road, Tottenham; Wellington Road, 23a, Wellington Road, N.16; West End, 14, Manette Street, W.1. The Head Office at 9, Mulberry Street, E.1. (BIS. 7165) will be open all day from 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31

NORTH-WEST GIRLS' CLUB, Brondesbury Synagogue Hall, Chevening Road, N.W.6, "Keep Fit," First Aid, Dramatics, Handicraft and Games, 8 to 10.30 p.m.
SOUTH-EAST LONDON YOUNG ISRAEL SOCIETY, Boro' Synagogue, Elephant and Castle, Dance, Fox-trot Comp., full band, 8.30 to 11.30. (Mem. 6d., Vis. 1/-)
FINCHLEY Y.I.S., Study Circle, 42, Cavendish Avenue, N.3, 8.30. All welcome.
JEWISH HIGHER EDUCATION CENTRE, Lecture on "The Synagogue," by Rabbi Dr. L. Rabinowitz, M.A., Woburn House, 8.30 p.m.
LONDON YOUNG POALE ZION, Mr. J. L. Cohen on "Socialism and the Jewish Question," 162, New Cavendish Street. W.1, 8.30. All welcome.
SOUTH ESSEX J.S.C., 234, Romford Road, E.7, Ladies' Night, Dancing with Band

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

SOUTH LONDON MACCABI, Table-Tennis Section, Barnett Raingold Hall, Wansey Street, S.E.17, 8 p.m.
HAZOMIR, Joseph Leftwich on "The Yiddish FolkISong," 10, Overlea Road, E.5, 8.15
ZEBULUN, 49, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Address by Mr. S. Temkin, 8.30.
BRONDESBURY JEWISH AID SOCIETY, Chevening Road, N.W.6, Social Evening, Synagogue Hall, 8.30. Admission free. All welcome.
B.J.Y.C., 49, Effra Road, S.W.2, Competition Dance Night, 8.30 to 11 (9d., 1/3).
PIONEER AID SOCIETY, Meeting, Harmonic House, 29, Stamford Hill, 8.30 p.m. All invited.
HARCOURT SOCIAL CLUB, 35, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Major F. W. Vernon on "Justice," 9 p.m. (Visitors 6d.).

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

THE MOCATTA LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND THE GUSTAVE TUCK THEATRE, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, is open to subscribers and the public from 2 to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, and other times by appointment with the Librarian, Mr. J. Wilks.
N.Z.Y. ORGANISATION, 49, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Debate: "That only Palestine can solve the Jewish Question," 8.30.
HASHACHAR, Walm Lane Synagogue, N.W.2, "The Present Situation in Eretz Yisrael," 8.30.
N.L.Y.Z.S., Literary and Social Evening, Stoke Newington Synagogue Hall, Shacklewell Lane, E.8, 8.30 p.m.
DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY, Synagogue Hall, Brenthouse Road, E.9. Important topical lecture by Dr. I. Goodman, 9. (Members 6d., Visitors 9d.)
CAMBRIAN CLUB, 19, Prescot Street, E.1, Mock Trial, Dancing, 9. Visitors welcome
BAZELY, at Home, Dancing, Table-Ten., Refts., Poplar Syn. Hall, Bazely St., E.14

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3

JEWISH LITERARY CIRCLE, 14, Manette Street, Charing Cross Road, W.1. Address by Charles Gordon on "Mass Psychology and the Crisis," 8.30.
B.B.Z., Syn. Hall, Harley Street, E.3, Address by Mr. Picciotto, 9. All welcome
HARCOURT SOCIAL CLUB, 35, Upper Clapton Road, E.5, Variety Concert, 9 (9d.)
FINCHLEY Y.I.S., Social, Finchley Syn., Kinloss Gardens, N.3. Everyone welcome

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13

B.J.Y.C., 49, Effra Road, S.W.2, 3rd Anniversary Ball. (Admission 2/6).

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20

S.P.S., Dance in Aid of Jewish Refugees, Grosvenor Rooms, Walm Lane, N.W., Tombola, Novelties, etc. (Admission 3/6).

PROVINCES

Inquiries regarding all matters for advertisement columns from the Manchester district should be addressed to: Mr. David Bladon, 53, Agecroft Road East, Prestwich. 'Phone: PREstwich 2899.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30

LIVERPOOL: YOUNG MACCABEANS', Dance, Zion House, 8 to 12. Manchester Interfunction, Debate, 3.30.
WALLASEY: MACCABI, Social Evening, 6, Holland Road, Wallasey (2/- inclusive).
MANCHESTER:
SOUTH MANCHESTER LITERARY SOCIETY, Wilbraham Road, Novelty Dance, 7.30
JEWISH YOUTH AND ZIONISM, Conference, Talmud Torah, Bent Street, 2.30 to 6
PALESTINE CRISIS, Zionist Youth Rally, Cheetham Town Hall, 8 p.m.
JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETY, Dance, Atheneum, Princess Street, 7.30

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31

LIVERPOOL: LADIES' ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, 2.30 to 6. Donation 1/-. Hostess: Mrs D. Donn.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

NORWICH ZIONIST SOCIETY, Address by Miss Rita Lipten on "Impressions of Palestine," County Restaurant, Davey Place, Norwich, 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

LIVERPOOL: HULDAH CIRCLE, Dance, Greenbank Com. Hall. Hostesses: Mesdames H. Carr, B. Langer, G. Newman, H. Segal, S. Wrobel, A. Yaffe, 8 to 1 (2/6).

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6

LIVERPOOL: JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN'S NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SERVICE, Train departs 9.5 a.m. Lime Street Station, Liverpool. Re-union Tea Tickets must be obtained by November 1st. Donations urgently needed and appreciated. Tickets, etc., from M. Liberman, Hon. Secretary, British Legion, Edge Hill Branch, 25, Deane Road. 'Phone: Anfield 1977.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25

LIVERPOOL: Annual Brigade Ball. Keep this date open.

CALENDAR AND DIARY

(Marcheshvan 29 days)
Friday, 28th October to Friday, 4th November
(3rd Marcheshvan to 10th Marcheshvan)

FRIDAY (3rd Marcheshvan), 28th October .. Sabbath begins at 4
SATURDAY (4th Marcheshvan), 29th October. Portion of the Law (Torah), Genesis vi. 9 to end of xi. Portion of Prophets (Haftara), Isaiah liv. 1 to lv. 5.
Sabbath ends (in London) at **5.21**
FRIDAY (10th Marcheshvan), 4th November .. Sabbath begins at 4

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5699 (1938-39)

5699				1938		
Tishri	1		NEW YEAR, 1st day	Monday	September	26
"	2		" 2nd day	Tuesday	"	27
"	3		Fast of Gedaliah	Wednesday	"	28
"	10		DAY OF ATONEMENT	Wednesday	October	5
"	15		TABERNACLES, 1st day	Monday	"	10
"	16		" 2nd day	Tuesday	"	11
"	21		Hosha'ana Rabba	Sunday	"	16
"	22		SHEMINI ATSERET	Monday	"	17
"	23		SIMCHAT TORAH	Tuesday	"	18
Kislev	25		CHANUCAH	Sunday	December	18
				1939		
Tebeth	10		Fast of Tebeth	Sunday	January	1
Adar	11		Fast of Esther	Thursday	March	2
"	14		PURIM	Sunday	"	5
Nisan	15		PASSOVER, 1st day	Tuesday	April	4
"	16		" 2nd day	Wednesday	"	5
"	21		" 7th day	Monday	"	10
"	22		" 8th day	Tuesday	"	11
Iyar	18		33rd day of Omer	Sunday	May	7
Sivan	6		PENTECOST, 1st day	Wednesday	"	24
"	7		" 2nd day	Thursday	"	25
Tammuz	17		Fast of Tammuz	Tuesday	July	4
Av	9		FAST OF AV	Tuesday	"	25

RASHEI CHODASHIM.—*Marcheshavan, October 26th. Kislev, November 24th. Tebeth, December 23rd. Shevat, January 21st. *Adar, February 20th. Nisan, March 21st. *Iyar, April 20th. Sivan, May 19th. *Tammuz, June 18th. Av, July 17th. *Ellul, August 16th.
The previous day is also observed as Rosh Chodesh

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW READERSHIP AT OXFORD

Post-Biblical Jewish Studies

At Oxford University on Tuesday a decree was put forward in Congregation accepting an offer from Mr. Harry Sacher and a group of his friends to provide £550 a year, for an experimental period of seven years, for the maintenance of a Readership in Post-Biblical Jewish Studies.

The Reader, whose stipend will be £500 a year, will be appointed by the General Board of Faculties, subject to the approval of Congregation. His duties will be to lecture and give instruction in the literature, history, and social life of the Jews and to promote generally the study of such subjects.

We understand that the new Readership will be devoted specially to Jewish studies of a post-Biblical character, with particular emphasis on more modern history and its sociological implications. It is not intended that its scope should in any way overlap that covered by the Lectureship in Jewish studies at Cambridge University.

The Glasgow Jewish Students' Society held their first meeting of the new session in the Progressive Synagogue Chambers on Sunday afternoon. An address was given by Professor Carl Browning, of Glasgow University, whose subject was "Whose is the World?" Mr. H. D. Miller presided. The Misses T. Frankenthal, H. Gabriel, and Messrs. J. E. Miller, N. Shulman, Bracey, A. Eske, R. Livingstone, E. Levinson, J. Frankenthal, J. Zimmer, and M. Eppel participated in the discussion. The speaker was thanked by Mr. H. I. Clapham. The Society held a successful dance in the University Union on Wednesday in last week, when members of the Edinburgh Jewish Society were present.

Professor Leonard Abrahamson, of Dublin, has been elected President of the Medical Section of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Ireland.

Mr. Paul Shaffer, B.Sc., has been appointed to the staff of the electrical engineering department at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Mr. Neville Halper, son of Mrs. Benzion Halper and the late Dr. Benzion Halper, of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, has passed the final examination for the medical diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

THE PRAYERS OF THE RIGHTEOUS

From Mrs. G. J. BIRD

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—I am a regular reader of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, and have read with interest "A Vicar's Thoughtfulness" in a recent issue. I am glad, and thankful, and I believe there are many earnest Christian people in Great Britain to-day who have the interest of the Jewish people in their hearts.

I myself am English; I was so rejoiced at the Balfour Declaration, and have been greatly grieved at the way it has been carried out.

There is one point of view which I hold strongly, as a Bible lover. I see there that God promised Palestine to the Seed of Isaac, and not to the Seed of Ishmael.

Ishmael was to dwell in the presence of all his brethren, but was not to possess the land. Therefore, those who seek to give the land to the Arabs fight against God; the day will shortly come when God will fulfil his purposes and promises to Israel.

I *know* there are many Christians praying daily for the deliverance of this scattered people; do not think we are indifferent; prayers are ascending to Heaven day and night for the Jews. Every tale of sorrow and awful wrong which I read in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE is a call to me to prayer for Israel. I bring this constantly before my sons and daughters, and they are all with me in the belief that now is the midnight hour of Jewish suffering and that the Dawn is very near.

I am, &c.,
G. J. BIRD.

78, Agraria Road, Guildford, Surrey.

IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR

THAT JEW WHO DID NOT KNOW

By WATCHMAN

ONE day, a moody little working man, walking the Vienna streets, suddenly came upon "a being in a long caftan with black sidelocks." His first thought, so he says, was: "Is that a Jew?" He watched the man stealthily and cautiously, but the longer he stared at "the strange countenance" and studied it feature by feature, the more the question burned in his brain: "Is that a German?" . . . Who was this caftaned Jew that had thus suddenly crossed Adolf Hitler's path? Nobody knows. Nobody will ever know. What was he about when the eyes of the future Führer suddenly lighted on him? Was he mentally wrestling with some Talmudical problem? Was he wondering where he would get the next meal for himself and his no doubt numerous progeny? Was he sunk in thought about the troubles of the world, and of the Jewish world in particular? Who can say? Did *his* eyes rest, for even a moment, on the non-Jew whom he chanced on? None can tell. He just passed by—apparently only one of the millions, all strangers to one another, who flit to and fro like shadows on a screen, and are forgotten.

* * *

BUT Hitler had not forgotten *him*. When a mere schoolboy he had abhorred the idea of religious persecution. But the sight of that Jew worked a strange revolution in him. The human instinct of dislike for the unlike more and more asserted itself in him. And, as racialism gradually came to possess Hitler's mind, that Jew, it seems, obtruded himself as the symbol of the race which stood in its way, and as a result of the unhappy encounter with him the new German anti-Semitism was born. By defending himself against the Jews, the Lord's "chosen people," the Führer-to-be persuaded himself that he was "doing the Lord's work." Incidentally, of course, he was also providing for himself bent backs on which to climb into power. Mark what follows. Hitler becomes the uncrowned despot of the German people. German Jews go into slavery. Their Austrian coreligionists follow. Hitler's anti-Jewish cult spreads like a disease—to Italy, to Rumania, to Hungary, to the ends of the earth. That is not all. With the growth of Nazi power, treaties are torn up, and territories are annexed. Liberty goes into eclipse over an ever greater part of the earth's surface, and the war-terror dogs the nations. And why? In great part, because a little Austrian met an unknown Jew one day, was seized with a feeling of repulsion which had never left him, and by injecting that repulsion into the masses, as well as, no doubt, by other methods, succeeded in planting himself, with his designs, on the neck of the German nation.

* * *

So here, without ever dreaming of it, was an obscure Jew, name unknown, who, all unconsciously, had turned the world upside down, and had unwittingly started a chain of events the end of which no man even to-day can see. But he knows nothing of his own unsought responsibility for these things. Perhaps he is dead. If he is still alive, and somebody were to tell him the truth, he would probably say: "Don't bother me with your *narrishkeit!*" From such small beginnings can catastrophic events spring! Who says that the great events of history are the results of deep-laid schemes formulated in the minds of men, and never of accident? I wonder what history itself would say to such a theory. Historians can tell. I am thinking, as I write, of that cow which, with a kick, suddenly overturned a lamp in a barn and set fire, as a consequence, to that building. The fire ended in the burning down of the old city of Chicago, and its replacement by the great new "windy city" of modern times. Think, too, of that apple which Newton saw fall to the ground, and of the theory of gravity which it thus set germinating in the philosopher's mind. Just the fall of an apple! Millions would scarcely notice it, if they noticed it at all. And so it may often have been. Some hasty word, perhaps, some dicer's oath or drunken brawl, some frontier squabble, as in China, some assassin's impulse like that at Serajevo which started the World War, some diplomat's personal dislike or political obsession, some maiden's dream, like Joan of Arc's, or, perhaps, only some livery mood, and straightway mankind is delivered over to the devil!

* * *

THERE must be something terribly wrong with human governance when its happiness can hang by such slender threads, when the whim of a Dictator can plunge it into a blood bath. And if such be the situation, of what avail are pacts, or treaties, or alliances, or declarations? Surely mankind must delve deeper and build wider if the peace-thirsty are to be satisfied? Maybe it is the moral sense of mankind that fails us. I do not know. But it is time that the great human family began to reflect profoundly on its past, to understand past errors, and to think out new ways for dwelling together in unity. . . . But ever as I write the figure of that unknown Jew haunts me. I see him pacing the streets homewards on that fateful day in Vienna—the "unknown Jew," brother in mystery of the "unknown warrior" whose grave has become a national shrine. Only the "unknown Jew" unwittingly unleashed a storm of hatred, while the "unknown warrior" was swept by another tempest to a state of glory. . . . I wonder, in this connection, how many others of my coreligionists are unconscious creators of anti-Semitism, not because of their garb but because of their thoughtless conduct. I am beset, too, by the reflection that there are as many as a million and more "caftaned" Jews in Poland alone. What if some of these poor fellows should wander into cities farther west, and encounter Hitlers in their walks abroad? What must Jews expect? They, of all peoples, cannot hope to be immune from accidents. It is just one aspect, of course, of the terrible Jewish position, now passing more and more beyond the efforts of Jews themselves. But perhaps Hitlers are not grown in profusion even in the weed-strewn garden of modern civilisation, and so those wandering Jews would not become the architects of their people's ruin. It may be, even, that they will discard their distinctive attire, though they cannot shed their Jewish features. And perhaps it is just possible that the Führer's story of his conversion to anti-Semitism, which forms the text of these reflections, is just a fiction to adorn an otherwise ponderous and tiresome book. Who knows? We have only Adolf Hitler's word for it!

WOMEN AND A.R.P.

A meeting of the Regional Organisers and Evacuation Assistants of the Women's Voluntary Services for A.R.P. was held at the Home Office last week, in connection with the general review of A.R.P. The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Chairman of the W.V.S., reviewed the first four months' work. Representatives of the A.R.P. Department of the Home Office and of the L.C.C. attended.

The organisation had played its part during the crisis, said the Chairman. During the summer months, their Technical Department had, through the co-operation of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society, arranged for qualified instructors to give lectures to numbers of women seeking information. A panel of qualified women architects and surveyors had been formed to assist householders in the poor and congested districts of London in the protection of their homes against air raids. County Evacuation Assistants had been appointed in all counties where refugees were to be received, and had co-operated with the women's societies working in those districts. The Transport Department had established representatives in eighty-five towns to receive and deal with offers of help from women drivers.

MR. GEORGE E. PITT, Secretary of the Jewish Hospital, has been elected a Fellow of the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers. He has been engaged in hospital service for over thirty years, nearly eighteen of which have been spent at the Jewish Hospital.

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Obituary

SIR ROBERT L. MOND

A Great Chemist and Philanthropist

We regret to announce the death, which occurred in Paris on Saturday, of Sir Robert Ludwig Mond, the distinguished research chemist and archæologist. The deceased was born at Farnworth, near Widnes, Lancashire, on September 9th, 1867, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., and brother of the late Lord Melchett. He was educated at Cheltenham College, Peterhouse College, Cambridge, the Zürich Polytechnicum, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

SIR ROBERT L. MOND

Sir Robert was keenly interested in many branches of science, industrial and research work, pure and applied chemistry, electro-chemistry, and colour photography. He also specialised in Egyptian archæology and astronomy, and made several generous contributions to funds for the furtherance of Egyptology. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical, Geographical, Chemical, and Zoological Societies, President of the Faraday Society and of the Egypt Exploration Society, and Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund and of the British School of Archæology at Jerusalem.

Sir Robert was deeply interested in the Society of Friends of the Hebrew University. He was one of its Hon. Vice-Presidents and a generous subscriber to its funds.

The deceased was an LL.D. and a J.P., having been appointed Magistrate for the County of Kent in 1911. He was a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, Hon. Secretary of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. He was Treasurer of the Infants' Hospital, Westminster, which he founded in memory of his first wife, who died in 1905 while accompanying her husband on one of his excavation expeditions at Thebus, Palestine.

Sir Robert was knighted in June, 1932, for public services. He was an Officer of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of Leopold of the Belgians. He was a generous benefactor to scientific and philanthropic societies. His benefactions to hospitals up to recent years have been computed at over £800,000. In 1932, he gave a new dome and four cameras to the Norman Lockyer Observatory at Sidmouth, and once he donated a cheque for one million francs to the Maison De La Chimie in Paris. To the United Services Institution he presented 900 miniature figures, representing every regiment in Napoleon's army. In 1936, Sir Robert was presented with the Rudolf Messel Gold Medal by the British Society of Chemical Industry. In July last, he was one of the noted Jewish scientists and archæologists who were asked to resign from membership of the German Orient Society. He replied "that since the Council of the Society had unanimously decided that it should cease to be a scientific society, he no longer wished to be associated with it." After the advent to power of the German Nazi regime, Sir Robert, who was Hon. President of the World Jewish Economic Federation, became President of the Jewish Representative Council for the Boycott of German Goods and Services. In June, 1934, he visited America to further the anti-Nazi boycott movement.

In 1898, Sir Robert married Helen Edith, daughter of the late Julius Levis. She died, as stated above, in 1905, leaving two daughters. In 1922, he married Miss Le Manach. The funeral was on Wednesday at the Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Rabbi Bauer officiated.

MR. JOSEPH WODISLAWSKY

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

By the death of Mr. Joseph Wodislawsky, North London Jewry loses one of its most prominent members. For many years he held high office at the Beth Hamedrash in Stamford Hill, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held he had the honour of laying the foundation-stone of the new Beth Hamedrash. In recent years, he was made Honorary Life Warden. He also put in many years of hard work enthusiastically in the large local Talmud Torah, work which one of his sons, Mr. I. H. Woddis, is now carrying on in the same competent and constructive manner. A scholar and philanthropist, the deceased was a loyal worker in the public interest, and his passing leaves a gap in our ranks that will be difficult to fill. He is survived by three sons and a daughter (the wife of Mr. A. E. Magen).

The late MR. HENRY HARRIS, who passed away last week in Brighton, at the age of seventy-nine, was a Justice of the Peace and well known for his general communal activities. His wife, Sarah, passed away within a few hours of her husband's death. Tributes to the memory of Mr. Harris have been received from the Rev. I. N. Fabricant and Mr. Gabriel Costa.

The death occurred recently at Trouville-sur-Mer, France, of MR. AFRICANO TERNI, Manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Alexandria, where he was born fifty years ago. He was a member of the Committee of the Italian Hospital of his native town and of the Committee of the Italian Association of War Orphans. Mr. Terni, who was a Knight in the Order of the Crown of Italy, leaves a widow and two children.

The REV. M. WATCYN WILLIAMS, a Nonconformist Minister, of Merthyr Tydfil, who died last week at the age of forty-six, used his pen fearlessly to champion the Jewish cause and that of oppressed peoples. South Wales Jewry was represented at the funeral, and wreaths were sent from the Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil Hebrew Congregations.

MR. SAMUEL NYMAN

We regret to announce the death, on Friday last, at the age of sixty-two, of Mr. Samuel Nyman, a well-known communal worker and one of the pioneers of the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill. At an early age, the deceased went to South Africa, where, in Johannesburg, he attended regularly the Friday evening lectures of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, who was then Minister in that town. Coming to England, Mr. Nyman settled in Stamford Hill, where he became one of that small group responsible for the settling of the transferred New Synagogue from Great St. Helens in its present site in Egerton Road in 1915. From that time onwards, the New Synagogue became the dominating interest in his life. He became the moving spirit in many of its activities, while to it he devoted his time, his energy, and his wealth. He was Warden from 1918 to 1929, a member of its Education Committee, giving much time to the interests of the children of the Classes, and up to the time of his death represented the Synagogue on the Council of the United Synagogue. He took a personal pride in the "New Shool" and its officials. His office in the City became a virtual "annexe" of the Synagogue, where at all times its activities were planned and discussed. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to any good cause, and was responsible for the founding and running of a Gemilut Chasodim Society, which has done very much useful work. He leaves a widow.

MR. S. NYMAN
Jewish Chronicle Photo.

The service at the Willesden Cemetery on Sunday was conducted by Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman, the Revs. B. Cherrick, S. Levy, J. Goldstein, and J. Kibel. The Memorial Address was delivered by the Rev. Bernard Cherrick.

MISS MIRIAM MOSES, J.P., writes:

I feel that, as a very old and, I think, valued friend of the late Mr. Samuel Nyman, I would like to add a tribute to his memory. He was the last of the three Hon. Officers (my late lamented father, Mr. Samuel Levy, and himself) who presided with zeal over the welfare of the New Synagogue in its early days and helped to make it what it is to-day. I remember the pride he felt in accepting the position to assist my late father in this work, which he carried on for years; and after his retirement from that office he continued to give his valuable services to the Congregation. During the formation of the Ladies' Guild attached to the Synagogue, he encouraged me, as its Chairman, in my work and always helped the Guild as much as he could. He was the peacemaker of the Synagogue. He gave both materially and financially to every good cause that came to his notice. His advice was freely sought and given to all who called at his house. Not having children of his own, he gave to the children of the Religion Classes his love and affection. Jewry, particularly in North London, will be the poorer for his loss.

A further tribute to the memory of Mr. Nyman has been received from Mr. A. Winer, Treasurer of the New Synagogue Hebrew and Religion Classes and Kindergarten.

DR. HYMAN JOSHUA RIPKA

A very active educational and charitable worker passed away, at an early age, on Thursday in last week, in the person of Dr. Hyman Joshua Ripka, the son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Gedeliah Ripka.

The deceased was educated at the Jews' Free School, the Chelsea Polytechnic, King's College, London, and at the Medical College of the London Hospital, where he obtained his medical degree. He had been House Physician at the David Lewis Northern Hospital, Liverpool, and at the Heart Hospital in that city. While a medical student at the London Hospital, he reorganised the Students' Club Union, and was instrumental in putting it on a sound financial footing. Dr. Ripka was keenly interested in communal work and a staunch supporter of Zionism. He was for ten years Headmaster of the West End Talmud Torah, and organised numerous concerts, etc., in aid of its funds. He also organised a flag-day which brought in a large sum for the Talmud Torah and the Middlesex Hospital. Soon after taking up residence in Barking, where he had an extensive practice, he interested himself in the local Hebrew Congregation and became its President. As the result of his efforts, plans were being made for a larger Synagogue for the Congregation. Dr. Ripka was the founder and Treasurer of the Barking Progressive Party and Vice-President of the local branch of the British Legion. He leaves a widow and one child.

DR. H. J. RIPKA

RABBI DR. S. M. LEHRMAN writes:

With the passing away of Hyman Joshua Ripka, the Anglo-Jewish Community has been orphaned of one of its brilliant young men and a tireless advocate in all good causes. Only quite recently, he risked his life to save a girl who had become pinned under an electric train. With a remarkable bravery, so typical of his whole life, he jumped on to the high-voltage rails, administered morphia to the poor victim, operated quickly by the light of a porter's lamp, and thus saved a life—an act which can truly be described as Kiddush HaShem. One of three sons whose widowed mother brought them up with the greatest of self-sacrifices, he never for one moment forgot his responsibilities as a Jew. During his student days, he founded the West End Talmud Torah and greatly assisted Rabbi Ferber and the Rev. A. Amias in their pioneering efforts for education. In this hour of grief, our hearts bleed for his young widow and baby daughter, so quickly deprived of their protector, and for his grief-stricken mother and brothers.

Further tributes to the memory of Dr. Ripka have been received from the Rev. A. Amias, Minister of the West End Talmud Torah, and Mr. J. Cohen, Secretary of the Barking Hebrew Congregation.

Mr. CLIFFORD MUSPRATT

Mr. Bertram B. Benas writes:

The passing away of Mr. Clifford Muspratt, younger son of the late Dr. E. K. Muspratt, of Seaforth Hall, Liverpool, and a brother of the late Sir Max Muspratt, Bart., deprives Jewry of one of the most ardent Christian champions in its defence. A member of one of the leading Liverpool families, he was ever ready with his influential pen to plead for justice and fair play on behalf of the victims of persecution. Unsolicited, he generously contributed to the relief funds which had as their object the succour of Jewish sufferers. His letters to me from time to time were full of sympathy with the difficulties which in recent years had confronted Jewry through the spread of intolerance abroad. His fellowship was a great source of encouragement to those who had charge of the movements in aid of the suffering. His loss is deeply mourned, and by none more than his Jewish co-workers in the cause of humanity.

Mr. S. Salomon, Woburn House, writes:

The late Mr. Clifford Muspratt was most interested in social problems and, above all, in the fight against intolerance and racial hatred. The Jewish Community had no truer friend. He was not only interested in every facet of our work, but he gave solid proof that this interest was more than academic not only by sending donations but by assisting in the distribution of our literature in circles where otherwise it would have been impossible to penetrate.

The death has occurred, in Edinburgh, at the age of seventy-eight, of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Robert Stirling Kennedy, formerly Professor of Hebrew and Semitic languages in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Yoshua Buchmil, a veteran Zionist leader, who was a delegate at the first Zionist Congress, has died in Jerusalem at the age of sixty-nine. He was for many years a leading emissary of the Keren Hayesod.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S REMEMBRANCE SERVICE

The Parade will assemble at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, at 2.30 p.m., on Sunday, November 6th. The B.B.C. will reproduce the broadcast of the religious service later in the day for overseas transmission to such Empire stations as, owing to the time factor, are unable to cover the original service. Fifteen thousand official programmes of the religious service will be distributed to the public without charge.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Organiser, Mr. William Hurwitz, 1, Briardale Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Mr. Ben Domb, of 14, Oakdene Park, Finchley, N.3 (FINchley 2788), who is in charge of the Scouts and Rovers stewarding arrangements for the Parade, requests Scouters and Rover-Leaders willing to assist with their troop or crew to communicate with him at once at the above address. This does not apply to Scouters or Rover-Leaders who have already advised him of their numbers attending.

GROCERY RELIEF FUND

Jewish Charity is Jewish Defence

At the annual meeting of the Fund, held on Tuesday afternoon at 8, Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, W., by invitation of Miss Rose Jacobs, Mr. M. Gordon Liverman, J.P., told a large gathering of ladies actively connected with the Fund that Jewish charity was Jewish defence. By caring for their poorer brethren, they were engaged on a vital defence of their people.

Lady Seligman, the President of the Fund, presided and presented the annual report. In the course of her review of the year's work, she announced gifts and legacies made to the Fund. Families to the number of 11,153 had been helped, and 1,469 parcels had been sent anonymously to those who hesitated to apply for charitable relief and to those who were unable, because of distance, to attend the distributions at the Ernst Schiff Hall. The Committee thanked those subscribers who had signed the seven-year covenant, and hoped that others would follow their example. The Charity was one of the first to be granted registration by the Board of Deputies, and the whole of the work in connection with the Fund continued to be performed on a voluntary basis. The opening distribution of the coming season had been arranged to be held on November 10th, at 10.45 a.m., at the Ernst Schiff Hall, and Miss Hannah Cohen, President of the Jewish Board of Guardians, had consented to perform the opening ceremony.

The report was adopted, and the accounts, which were presented by Mr. Philip Mordant, the Hon. Auditor, were also adopted.

Mr. Liverman explained the working of the seven-year covenant and said that in the case of their organisation, which was a decentralised one, there were necessarily certain little difficulties in the arrangement of its application. However, he appealed to them to place the cause for which they all worked before any small personal inconveniences which might arise in the modification of their established method of fund collecting. Although they experienced a feeling of joy and relief at the passing of the recent crisis, he went on, they should bear in mind that the war against Jewry continued. They must remember that by caring for their poorer brethren in this country, they were actually engaged on a vital defence of their people. They could pause to reflect as to what would be the position of Jews in this country if there were none of the great Jewish charitable organisations, the objects of which would then be forced to apply for general relief. Those Jewish men or women who to-day failed to contribute their share of effort for Jewish charity also failed in their contribution to the defence of their people at this most critical period of their history.

In conclusion, Mr. Liverman announced that it was intended to found an aid society for the Grocery Relief Fund, and that Lady Seligman would entertain at her house a number of young men and women who it was hoped would organise themselves for this purpose.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Officers, and Committee were re-elected.

AN ABIDING MONUMENT, Jewish Land in Palestine, the perpetual property of the Jewish People, acquired through the Jewish National Fund.

The Jew who makes provision in his Will for this sacred work erects a monument to his name in Eretz Israel which will endure for ever.

I GIVE and BEQUEATH to the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd. (also known as the Jewish National Fund) of Brook House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, the sum of ..... pounds free of duty to be applied to the general purposes of the Fund, and I declare that the receipt of the Secretary of the Company or of a Director of the Company, for the time being, shall be a full and sufficient discharge for the same

All enquiries, in confidence, to be addressed to the Jewish National Fund Bequest Department, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

SERMON FOR THE WEEK

THE TOWER OF BABEL

The narrative of the Tower of Babel is very familiar, but the wrong way in which to regard it is to think of it as nothing more than an incident that happened in the remote past. The Bible loses much of its value if we read its historical sections as we read any other work of history. What we have to look for in them is types of experience which constantly recur. The saying, "History repeats itself," may not be strictly true; but what is undoubtedly true is that the lessons of history do repeat themselves. From the past we learn much which can be applied to the present.

Viewed in this light, the episode of the Tower of Babel is most instructive. The obvious question that at once suggests itself is, what was there so wrong in the plan that God deemed it necessary to intervene and upset it? The builders aimed at building a tower which would reach to Heaven. If left alone they would soon have discovered for themselves that Heaven was far beyond their reach! But what was the motive behind the plan? The Rabbis remark that it was an attempt to invade Heaven by force. "Let us ascend and wage war against God," was their cry. It is noteworthy that, in the legends of ancient peoples, we frequently find a tradition of warfare between the gods and men; and, according to the Midrashic interpretation, we have it also in the eleventh chapter of Genesis. God had once destroyed the world because it was corrupt and full of violence; and the builders designed to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe, not by avoiding violence but by destroying God.

Is it only in the distant past, when the human race was in its infancy, that so wicked a plot was devised? The annals of mankind record many attempts to destroy God. The doctrine of a Divine Ruler in the universe often proved a hindrance to complete freedom of action, and so His existence had to be denied. In the French Revolution, an endeavour was made to abolish religion. A notoriously immoral woman was enthroned in Notre-Dame and proclaimed the goddess of the Republic. The Soviet regime adopted stringent measures to blot out every trace of religion, and penalised all who dared to keep a belief in God alive. It is now becoming more clearly recognised that Nazi ideology is destructive of Christianity and is spreading a cult of paganism among the German youth.

What followed each and every endeavour to destroy faith in God is an excellent illustration of what the Midrash tells, viz., that He punished the builders of the Tower of Babel by turning them into demons and apes. They meant that such men become utterly brutalised, bereft of all humane feeling. A similar fate invariably befalls the would-be destroyers of the God-idea. They always begin to act like wild beasts rather than like human beings. They lose all sense of mercy and decency. The unhappiness which is so widespread in the world to-day is the result of efforts to erect Towers of Babel for the achievement of unworthy ambitions.

In this connection the Midrash makes a comment which is most illuminating by informing us that if, in the course of the building, a man fell from the scaffolding and was killed, nobody paid any attention to the accident; but if a brick fell and was broken, a cry of lament arose over the loss of valuable material. The same mentality is displayed by their imitators in later generations. To those who are animated by godless ambitions human life is always cheap. They care nothing for the misery they cause to innocent people in pursuit of their aims. They have no hesitation in mounting to power by trampling upon their fellow-creatures.

The unhappy conditions of our time would therefore seem to be but one more instance of the folly of the past. An endeavour is being now made to raise a Tower of Babel, with all the attendant evils so graphically described by the Rabbis. It will not ultimately succeed, as all the previous attempts failed; but the mere plan to carry it out is productive of abundant harm. The Jews are the first victims for many reasons, one of them being that they, as a people, are inseparably bound up with a religion which proclaims the being of a God who demands justice, mercy, and humility. They are, accordingly, a living protest against a cult which glorifies brute strength and scoffs at the rule of righteousness, and they have to be eliminated.

This truth substantiates the claim that the treatment of the Jew is an index to the state of the world's morality at any given time. When liberal principles prevail, the Jew is regarded as a normal human being; when a people is dominated by evil ambitions it turns on him and tries to crush him. To abet anti-Semitism is therefore more than a crime against the Jew; it is an attack upon the human values which constitute a true civilisation.

In our own time, a great people is being regimented as builders of a Tower of Babel. Its rulers are possessed by a vaulting ambition to become the masters of the world. To achieve their goal they too plot to storm Heaven and dethrone the Sovereign of the universe. In the process, they recently brought a large section of mankind to the brink of an abyss. At the last moment, there was a recoil which saved the lives of untold millions. Has the lesson of the crisis been learnt by them? Have their eyes been opened that they now see where they have been going? The hope of lasting peace and salvation from an incalculable disaster depends upon these questions. Not from the professions of their lips but from their policies must the answer be sought. Only by abandoning the construction of a Tower of Babel can they bring real appeasement and stability to a tottering world; and this must entail the renunciation of the pernicious racial doctrines which distort their vision and the acceptance of the tenet of the brotherhood of all men as creatures of one Father.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE

A Federation Synagogue's Difficulties

HEATHFIELD PARK'S APPEAL

A special meeting of the Council of the United Synagogue was held on Monday evening at Woburn House to consider the report of the Executive Committee in connection with matters relating to the Synagogue in Heathfield Park, Willesden Green.

The report mentioned that in July the Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue had had an urgent application made to them on behalf of the Heathfield Park Congregation for assistance. The Synagogue had been opened, under the auspices of the Federation of Synagogues, as recently as September, 1937, but as a result of commitments having been entered into without any adequate arrangements having been made for their discharge, the Congregation found themselves faced with claims running into some thousands of pounds. Unable to meet its obligations, the Synagogue made urgent requests to the Federation to render without delay the necessary help. Assistance on the scale necessary to meet the emergency was refused, and the Congregation turned to the Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue.

The report then detailed the steps taken by the United Synagogue to help, and its approaches to the Federation, asking for a definite reply by October 20th with regard to certain accounts. The reply was not satisfactory, as the Congregation could not find the personal guarantors asked for by the Federation. The Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue had consulted with the Board of Management of the Willesden District Synagogue, who shared their view that, while it would have been preferable to ask the Executive Committee to recommend in favour of the eventual erection at Dobree Avenue of new premises for their Synagogue, the alternative course of immediately enlarging and taking over the Heathfield Park premises should be recommended to the Council as the only course which could protect the good name of Metropolitan Jewry if the Federation did not resolve the situation.

The Executive Committee made certain recommendations to the Council which would ratify the steps taken by the Hon. Officers of the United Synagogue, would authorise the provision of certain amounts for settlement of claims against the Heathfield Park Synagogue, would provide for the purchase of the freehold premises of the Synagogue (unless the Federation had not previously bought the property on like terms), and would, if purchased by the United Synagogue, authorise the foundation of a new Constituent Synagogue by the enlargement of the Heathfield Park premises and the housing therein of the Congregation of the present Willesden District Synagogue, increased by the additional membership from Heathfield Park Synagogue. The recommendations included a provision whereby if the United Synagogue was compelled to intervene, a final opportunity would be given to the Federation to take over the Heathfield Park building by reimbursing to the United Synagogue whatever outlay it had incurred in securing the necessary settlements.

Sir R. Waley Cohen's Explanation

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E., who presided, moved the recommendations on behalf of the Executive Committee, and explained the position. He said the United Synagogue felt that they would wish them to try to avert this disaster. A solution was possible which was honourable to the Community and one which would not impose too heavy a strain upon the United Synagogue if they found themselves ultimately compelled to come to the rescue. They had always contemplated an enlargement of the Willesden District Synagogue, and had acquired in the right position a site so that some time hence they would be able to meet the needs of this growing Community. Now these plans might be dashed to the ground. This other Congregation had built a Synagogue which was not ideally situated, and the Council of the United Synagogue had to ask the Willesden District Congregation to abandon their ideal plan of building a Synagogue on the site they had chosen and to accept this building, suitably enlarged, as a substitute. Such a scheme, continued Sir Robert, would impinge upon the Brondesbury and Cricklewood Synagogues more seriously than the erection of a large Synagogue on a selected site would have done. Therefore, they were all called upon to make sacrifices.

There was no intention on the part of the United Synagogue, said Sir Robert, if they approved of these resolutions, to remove from the Federation the responsibility of seeing the thing through if they were willing to do so. But if this failed, the Executive Committee recommended to the Council that they should be prepared in the long run to see it through themselves. It involved asking them to ratify the steps which they had taken, namely, the acquiring of certain surrounding property to enable the enlargement of the Synagogue if it were taken over, and the provision of £3,500, and finally the increase of this possibility to £8,000.

In the discussion that ensued, Messrs. J. Mendelowitch, Jacques Cohen, Edgar Israel, and J. Samuel were among those who took part.

All the recommendations were carried unanimously.

DISTRICT SYNAGOGUES COUNCIL MEETING

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. H. Gledhill (one of the Treasurers) presided at the meeting of the District Synagogues Council last week at the Head Office of the United Synagogue, when the newly-elected representatives to the Council were welcomed. The annual reports of the District Synagogues were adopted, and special reference was made to the fine work performed by their religion classes and the various societies connected with the Synagogues. The elections by the Council resulted as follows:

Messrs. A. Goldberg, Council of the United Synagogue; D. Buchman, Beth Hamedrash; E. Braham and A. Manders, Bequests and Trusts Committee; I. W. Goldberg, Ellis Josephs, and L. Rolnick, Works Committee of the District Synagogues Council; P. Lowi, S. Rossen, J. Lewinstein, and F. E. Ellis, Burial Committee; Ellis Josephs, A. Goldman, J. M. Michaels, and I. Amswych, Visitation Committee; and A. Goldberg, M. Rabson, S. Rosenbloom, and J. Winston, Welfare Committee.

A list of gifts presented to the various District Synagogues was reported, and the thanks of the Council were accorded to the donors.

LEPROSY IS CURABLE

In many cases under skilled treatment. No child is born a leper, but children are especially susceptible and must be isolated from their leper parents. Will you help us in our great Anti-Leprosy Campaign? There are more than three million Lepers in the British Empire.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Working in co-operation with Toc H.) Patron: H.M. The King

President: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir Frank W. Carter, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Office: 115, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1. *Kindly note Change of Address*

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BOARD

Singer's Prayer-Book a "Best Seller"

A meeting of the Jewish Religious Education Board was held on Monday at Woburn House. Dr. N. S. Lucas, the President of the Board, was in the chair.

Presenting the Education Committee's Report, Mr. L. G. BOWMAN (the Committee's Chairman) said that they had approved the syllabus in connection with the "Caroline Franklin" examination scheme for 1939, the two periods in history being: Biblical—"Isaiah and His Times," with special reference to the Book of Isaiah; Post-Biblical—"Maimonides and His Times." There had been a suggestion to open two new sets of morning classes; and the Board would later be acquainted with the particulars.

The CHAIRMAN, presenting the report of the Finance Committee, said that in spite of economies, they were £2,500 in debt. They were holding a concert next month at the Prince of Wales Theatre to try and wipe off some of it. They required more people to sell tickets and more advertisements for the programme.

Mrs. R. EICHHOLZ supported the Chairman's concert appeal. She hoped that Dr. Lucas's letter on the subject of the Board's finances (recently printed in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE) would move people to help.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the last edition of the Singer's Prayer Book was supposed to last for ten years, but the sales had been going at such a rate that the edition would not last for more than five. They were selling between 700 and 800 a month, and they had sold 50,000 in three years. There were no appreciable signs of the sales slackening and the book could be regarded as a Jewish best seller.

Dr. NATHAN MORRIS gave particulars of the tenth annual Children's Chanucah Festival which would be held at the Rivoli Cinema, Whitechapel, on Sunday, December 16th, the function also being in honour of Dr. Midloursky's 70th birthday. Dr. Morris also reported on the recent Superintendents' Conference, which had made plans for providing religious instruction for the children of the Board's classes if they had been evacuated in the event of a war.

A letter was read from Dr. Basil Bard stating that a Committee had been set up, representative of all sections of the community, to organise a testimonial to Dayan Dr. A. Feldman on the occasion of his retirement and asking the Board to send a representative. The Rev. Barnett Joseph was elected to fulfil this function.

The annual prize distribution to the pupils attending the Dempsey Street (J.R.E.B.) Classes will be held on Sunday, November 6th at 11.30 a.m., at the Dempsey Street Council School. Mr. Alan A. Mocatta will preside and Mrs. Mocatta will present the prizes.

The annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Grove Lane J.R.E.B. Morning Classes was held on Tuesday. Rabbi Dr. Kirzner presided and addressed the children and parents on the national importance of religious education. The Superintendent, Mrs. Levin, submitted a satisfactory report of the progress made during the year. Hebrew songs were sung by the children and playlets were performed. Mrs. Kirzner distributed the prizes. Mrs. Jack Corman proposed a vote of thanks to the teaching staff. Mrs. Levin responded. The children were provided with a treat by the Ladies Help Society and by Mesdames Wolinsky and Jacobs.

VICISSITUDES OF JEWISH EDUCATION

J. R. E. B. Lecturer's Analysis

The vicissitudes experienced by Jewish education in England were vividly recounted last Sunday by Dr. Nathan Morris, the Education Officer to the Jewish Religious Education Board, in a lecture (in Hebrew) on "Anglo-Jewish Education," delivered at a meeting of the Jewish Higher Education Centre at Woburn House. Mr. Isidore Wartski presided.

Dr. Morris said he could look back on over twenty-five years of educational work in this country. It was a period of continuous struggle. The earlier part of that period saw substantial advances, as with the introduction of the "direct method" and the consequent revival of interest in Hebrew, and the creation of the Central Committee for Jewish Education.

In recent years, he went on, some ground had been lost. Instead of a fixed population living in compact masses, they now had to deal with a floating Jewish population, necessitating difficult and costly adjustments. Another factor was the general state of unsettlement; for education could thrive only in an atmosphere of calm.

Anglo-Jewish education could not point to any spectacular achievements, he added. Yet it might claim some credit for the fact that there were about 20,000 Jewish children in this country voluntarily attending Hebrew classes. At the same time, the number of children outside the classes was probably as large. There was little comfort in the thought that the position was even worse in other Western European countries or in America. In New York, for example, there were probably no more than twenty per cent. of Jewish children attending Hebrew classes.

The great majority of non-attending children in this country were girls. Dr. Morris said, whatever might have been the case in the past, discrimination against the girls in present conditions was entirely indefensible.

Dr. Morris went on to describe the four types of schools—the Non-Provided Jewish Day Schools, the J.B.E.B. Classes, the classes affiliated to the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes, and the Talmud Torahs. One of the most important tasks facing the Community, in the near future, he said, was the centralisation of its school service. Dr. Morris estimated that the London community alone spent about £50,000 a year on Jewish elementary education. This sum could be made to go much further than it did if it were administered from the point of view of the Community as a whole and not from that of individual organisations.

"JEWS AND THE PEACE ERA"

"Moon Trail," described as "Spiritualism's Supreme Trance Orator," delivered an address on "Jews and the Peace Era" to a Spiritualist meeting last week at the Hampstead Town Hall, through his principal intermediary, Mr. Horace S. Hambling. The meeting was held under the auspices of "The United Sanctuary of the New Day." The address declared that racial barriers must fall and that men and women of all races must love each other because their common goal was the same. The Jewish people were destined to play the part of principals in the ushering in of the spiritual renaissance. "Moon Trail" also urged Jewry to forget its racial separateness, and he made the prophecy that within five years a new movement would spring up on earth from the heart of the "Jewish Hierarchy" that would startle the world and would invest Jewry with a new dignity. The address was preceded by a demonstration of clairvoyance by Mrs. Ann Novak.

JEWS' COLLEGE

Heavy Loss on Publications

A meeting of the Council of Jews' College was held on Thursday in last week at Woburn House. Mr. S. Japhet, Chairman of the Council, presided.

Dr. A. Buchler, the Principal, said that students now preferred taking the Intermediate Arts Examination before applying for admission to the College. That had an advantage because they would be able when they came to the College to devote all their time to its work. On the other hand, the wide choice of variety of subjects upon which the students entered after the Intermediate Examination was not always satisfactory. Naturally students chose the most convenient combination of subjects, which might not be of special use to their careers when they worked for the ministry. There were several candidates who did not satisfy in the Hebrew subjects, and he wished to propose to the Council that they be permitted to take a supplementary examination in January next. This was agreed to.

The admission of Mr. M. Nemeth and Mr. S. Woolf as students of the College was also agreed to.

Mr. Ralph Pinto presented the Treasurers' report for the year ended June 30th, 1938, and the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1939. The total ordinary receipts for the past year were £7,326, and the total ordinary payments were £7,348. Amounts received from institutions were: Jewish Memorial Council £2,000, United Synagogue £1,625, Spanish and Portuguese Congregation £200, and Federation of Synagogues £100. The estimated income for next year was £6,945, and the estimated expenditure was £6,951.

Mr. Elkan N. Adler expressed the view that they should not rush into new publications as only £2 14s. had been received from the sale of the last one, which had cost about £160 to produce.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. C. Duschinsky, and others urged that representations should be made to Concordia Estates, Ltd., for a reduction in the rent paid by the College.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Curriculum Committee's report, the Press being asked to leave the meeting.

The eighty-second annual meeting of Governors and subscribers will be held in the Rose Hertz Hall of the Communal Centre on Tuesday, November 8th, at 8.30 p.m.

FAREWELL TO FINNART HOUSE

State Tribute to Retiring Headmaster

Mr. I. Ellis, O.B.E., J.P., Headmaster of Finnart House School (formerly at Hayes), Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, and Mrs. Ellis, the Matron, bade farewell to the School last Sunday after thirty-eight years' service. Mr. Charles Sebag-Montefiore presided over the large gathering of friends who attended to offer their tributes.

Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, in his opening remarks, stressed the importance of Mr. Ellis's work not only to the School itself but also to all similar schools. His personal testimony as to the great influence of Mr. Ellis was reinforced by tributes paid by representatives of the Home Office present.

Mr. I. Ellis, O.B.E. [*Photo: Vandyk.*

Sir Alexander Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., Permanent Secretary of State, Home Office, spoke of the appreciation felt by the Home Office of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis over a long number of years. "They can look back on a record of work any people might be proud of," he said. Mr. Ellis had not only established a reputation as a fine Headmaster, but he had also always remembered that his School was only one of a number. The Children's Department of the Home Office had always consulted him when they contemplated the launching of any new scheme. He would be remembered, in addition, for the work he had done in developing social union between headmasters, officers of the Home Office, and the staffs of schools.

Addressing the boys, Sir Alexander told them how, as they would be growing up, England would be deciding whether it was going to be governed in accordance with tradition, whether people would be allowed to think for themselves or whether they should be forced to think as the Government wished them to. At the first sight, the latter was an attractive doctrine. The dictators of Europe said they knew what was right, and anyone who disagreed did so at great peril. He reminded them of the prophets of Judah and Israel, who had rebuked the dictatorial kings, and whose words had become part of the tradition of the English and had helped, during the Reformation, in developing ideas of freedom.

Mr. S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O., Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, spoke of his happy personal dealings with Mr. Ellis, and said how much they would miss him and his wife in their work.

Dr. A. H. Norris, C.B.E., M.C., H.M. Chief Inspector, Children's Branch, Home Office, recalled that he went to see Mr. Ellis the day before he began his work as Chief Inspector, and the help that was promised him then had never failed.

Mr. Ellis, who was received with great applause, said that for nearly forty-five years he had been working in the children's schools, work upon which the limelight of publicity rarely fell; and it was a great gratification that what he had been able to do had met with so much appreciation. If he had achieved much, it was due largely to those with whom he had been associated. He paid tribute to all those with whom he had worked. He was prouder of nothing that had taken place throughout his career than the success of the recent change of policy by which non-Jewish boys had joined the School.

Lady Maxwell presented prizes to the boys, and Messrs. G. Isaac and J. Solomon proposed the vote of thanks to Sir Alexander and Lady Maxwell.

LECTURES TO NON-JEWS

The following lectures were delivered last week under the auspices of the Central Jewish Lecture Committee: Miss Nettie Adler to the Walthamstow Branch of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union on "The Jew in the World To-day"; Mr. Reuben Lincoln to the Harlesden Brotherhood and Sisterhood on "The Jews and Palestine"; the Rev. I. Livingstone at the Edgware Rotary Club on "The Jews and Palestine"; Mr. L. Kauffman at the Basing Place Sunday School, Kingsland Road, to the Juniors on "Jewish and Christian Children in England," and to the Seniors on "Social Justice and Individual Freedom"; Mr. A. Herman at the Ealing League of Nations Union on "The Jewish Problem in the World To-day"; and Mr. K. Fishman to the Hornchurch Branch of Toc H on "Some Aspects of Jewish Life."

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Points from Letters

CAUSES OF ANTI-SEMITISM

One views with intense dismay the exploitation of the word "Jew" in the press and everyday life as something which spells "menace," and there is a very intense feeling that something should be done to counteract this. Continued pin-pricking, underhand propaganda, whisperings against the Jew, can only be combated by effective counter-propaganda. We have the people to do it, but it must be by concerted efforts. Unfortunately, those who have striven in the past in this direction have met with lukewarm support. Without the backing of the Jewish people, both moral and financial, this object is not going to be achieved. Much of the anti-Jewish feeling is the result of the behaviour of a handful of Jews. Some of these indulge in loud and ostentatious behaviour. Let a section of propaganda be directed against these few who are causing such a great deal of harm. If they could be shown what effect their behaviour is going to have on the future of their children, perhaps it would strike home. It is the future generation who will suffer for the sins of these few. The columns of your journal have long pointed out the sufferings of the young on the Continent because of the misbehaviour of a small minority, who have made the innocent suffer for their sins. Let any Jew whose business ethics are unsatisfactory be shunned by his fellows; the unfair trader boycotted, and any who bring shame upon the race by their conduct in everyday life be ostracised. The few who are the cause of this anti-Jewish feeling would soon change their tune when they found that they were being punished. Too often in the past these folk, because of their money, have been countenanced. But let us set our houses in order now, by changing all this. Skilful anti-Jewish propaganda has made the position what it is. Let pro-Jewish propaganda alter all this. If THE JEWISH CHRONICLE will lead the way, others will support. The Community must be shaken into action. "Too late" was the cry in Germany. "Too late," again in Austria. Must we also leave it till it is "too late"? —N.W.10.

ZIONISM'S NEED FOR NEW LEADERSHIP

I was very much heartened by your Editorial Note last week on Palestine. It is time the Jewish people took stock of the defeats suffered by them in their struggle for the National Home. No one can any longer doubt that the present state of affairs in Palestine is due, to an important extent, to the policy (or lack of policy) and to the lack of political acumen of the present Zionist leaders. What is without parallel in political history is the fact that after twenty years of bungling these leaders should still seek the support of the people. It seems to me we have lost our political senses. We did not heed the warnings of those who foresaw that the Zionist movement was being brought to the brink of disaster. All their predictions have come true, and yet the Zionist leaders who brought us to this position still cling to office whilst Zionism is being liquidated under their very noses. We have lost every vestige of faith in their ability. With a new leadership comprised of the men who never deviated from the path laid down for us by Herzl and Nordau, we may yet retrieve our lost positions. But there is no time to lose.—Mr. I. HEYMAN, 29, Dorset Square, N.W.1.

PROVINCIAL CONGREGATION'S PLIGHT

In your issue dated October 14th there is reported a meeting of the Central Committee for Jewish Education at which Mr. Herbert M. Adler states that a Congregation of the size of Bristol should provide religious education for children at Weston-Super-Mare out of their own resources. Perhaps Mr. Adler is not acquainted with the difficulty provincial Congregations encounter in prevailing upon people to join and support a Congregation. Continually we are meeting with Jews living in and outside Bristol who require our services on family occasions, but who never support our organisation. When asked to pay a reasonable fee they seek to obtain their requirement cheaper from other towns. In the near future, owing to these evaders of membership, we shall be faced with the inability to staff our own classes and will be obliged to ask if London will help provide for us.—MR. C. J. TANCHAN, 19, Edgecumbe Road, Redland, Bristol.

MR. ALMAN AND CHAZANUT

In reading the review of S. Alman's "Synagogue Music, Volume 2" by the Rev. H. Mayerowitsch in the last JEWISH CHRONICLE Supplement, one is likely to gain the impression that "nearly all the compositions contained therein have been sung in one or another London Synagogue, notably the Great Synagogue." This is a slight exaggeration. Even a momentary perusal of the book will soon convince one that a large number of compositions which Mr. Alman has been kind enough to dedicate to me and which I truly regard as a signal honour are of recent creation and have not been sung elsewhere than at the Hampstead Synagogue. I beg to differ from Mr. Mayerowitsch when he says that Mr. Alman's compositions would suit the requirements and abilities of all Chazanim everywhere. There is an unfortunate tendency in some Congregations for the Chazanim to engage in vocal gymnastics and florid rendition of prayers, thereby mutilating the text and disregarding the correct pronunciation and interpretation. From personal knowledge of him, I think I can fairly state that one of Mr. Alman's foremost ambitions has always been to cleanse our Synagogal music of this kind of dross, and to raise it to a higher and loftier plane. Therefore, those who would desire to render these compositions must be prepared to rid themselves first of their false conceptions of what constitutes, in their minds, real Chazanuth. Mr. Alman will, I am sure, feel amply rewarded when these his ideals are carried into practice throughout the majority of our Congregations.—THE REV. G. BOYARS 11, Lyncroft Gardens, N.W.6.

A JEWESS OPPOSES BAN ON NAZIS

I was astonished to read in the Press the report of what Mrs. Lewis-Barned was alleged to have said said at a Borough Council meeting when she supported the letting of Porchester Hall to the Nazi organisation in this country. Does she know that there exists in Erfurt a vast organisation whose task it is to spread in other countries the vilest calumnies concerning Jewry? Doesn't Mrs. Lewis-Barned know that many of the rifles used by Arab rebels in Palestine are of German origin and provided by German money? Doesn't she know that money is being paid constantly from Erfurt for creating Jew-hatred all over the world? Has not the fate of German and Austrian Jewry proved to her that there exists no such thing as justice in the Third Reich? If Jews themselves will not try to defend themselves against anti-Jewish activities, whom can we expect to help us?—A GERMAN-JEWISH REFUGEE.

THE YIZKOR SERVICE

In your issue of May 6th you printed a letter from me in which I deprecated the custom prevalent in many Synagogues of persons whose parents are alive leaving the Synagogue during the Yizkor Service. It is pleasing to note that at the Greenbank Drive, Liverpool, Synagogue, this practice now no longer obtains. The Congregation's newly-inducted Rabbi (Dr. S. M. Lehrman) has explained the needlessness of it, and during Yom Kippur and Shemini Atsereth the Memorial Service was recited with solemnity and impressiveness, not a single worshipper leaving his or her seat.—MR. DAVID HUDALY, 3, Centreville Road, Liverpool, 18.

A JEWISH TERRITORIAL UNIT

After reading the correspondence about the suggested Jewish Territorial Unit I for one am entirely against such a proposal. There are plenty of units available for our men to join and I am sure they are as keen to serve this Grand Old Country as were we older men in the last war.—Mr. SAM MOSS (Ex-B.E.F.), "Picardy," Dalmeny Avenue, Margate.

WHILE THE LEADERS SQUABBLE . . .

Recently there appeared in your paper an appeal by Rabbi Dr. Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, calling upon the O.Z.O. and the N.Z.O. to lay aside their prejudices and to come to some sort of agreement for the sake of unity. You enthusiastically supported this appeal, and from your article it must have been clear to all the leaders of both organisations how much depends on unity, and that it would be unforgivable if they failed to find a way to overcome their differences of opinion. Weeks have passed, and almost daily the Jewish tragedy becomes more terrible and the need for unity greater. Yet no official statement from either party has been published! Who are the persons responsible for delaying and hindering what has become the last hope of Zionism? If the prejudices of party leaders should prove too great an obstacle, I suggest that the pressure of public opinion should be aroused to force these obstinate party leaders to bury their quarrels and forgive and forget.—"ZIONIST," E.8.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY

I should be grateful if you would forward the enclosed cheque for £1 to one of the funds being raised for the help of Jewish refugees from Germany. I am sorry that the amount is not larger, but it has been given in small sums by members of the Methodist Church, Kingsley Park, Northampton, and I hope to be able to send you similar donations from time to time. A Jewish friend has suggested to me that the publication of this letter in your esteemed paper might prove encouraging to Jewish people, giving so generously to charitable funds all over the world, and stimulating to other Christian congregations also. I should be happy to think that it might serve in either or both of those ways.—THE REV. REGINALD GLANVILLE, 55, Holly Road, Northampton.

The cheque has been duly forwarded to the Austrian Appeal Funds. This touching example of Christian sympathy with the Jewish people in their tragic plight will gladden the hearts of many Jews who, in their sorrow and despair, are led to feel the deepest pangs of the forsaken.—Ed., J.C.

A UNIVERSAL RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION

I consider that there are urgent reasons for the establishment of a universal Rabbinical Association. It is imperative that the traditions, laws, and customs of Jewry should be, where possible, made to synchronise with modernity, yet we must be vigilant that no schism be allowed to contaminate the faith of the young. The chief effect of such an Association would be that it would be able to give guidance when some definite ruling is sought on a specific point.—Mr. MARCUS SHLOIMOVITZ, 33, Howe Street, Salford, 7.

JEWISH HOME OF REST

Three beds at the Jewish Home of Rest have been empty because of lack of funds. There were many urgent applicants for admission, so urgent that the Committee decided to use the beds and trust to the generosity of the Home's friends for maintenance. With that object a Bazaar will be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W.1, on Tuesday, November 29th, from 12 noon to 10 p.m. It will be opened by Mrs. S. Harris-Lebus. Any contribution, in money or in kind (especially articles for sale at the stalls and gifts for the Tombola), will be gratefully received at the Home.—MARGAT A. RAPHAEL (*Chairman*), SYBIL WINNETT (*Hon. Sec. Bazaar Committee*), Jewish Home of Rest, Birchlands Avenue, S.W.12.

SAVING PERSECUTED CHILDREN

B'nai B'rith's New Scheme

Proposals for a scheme whereby children from abroad are to be absorbed by families in this country were outlined last Wednesday at a meeting at Woburn House of the First Lodge of England, held in conjunction with the First Women's Lodge, by Mr. Otto Schiff, Chairman of the German-Jewish Committee, and Mrs. Gladys Skelton, Hon. Secretary of the Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany. Both speakers gave instances where, as a result of the introduction of a child into a given district, its parents had subsequently been enabled to come into the country to join it. The Committee ask for help either by the assumption of responsibility for a child for two or three years (which may be done, it is suggested, by groups of well-wishers) or for financial help for the assistance in migration to Palestine of young people between the ages of fifteen and seventeen under the Youth Aliyah Scheme.

The Palestine Movement

PALESTINE WEEK

Thousands Demand Continuance of Jewish Immigration

ONLY HOPE FOR WORLD JEWRY

Great Meeting at Friends House

In view of the imminence of a decision on the future of Palestine and on account of the interest being shown generally on the subject, the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland decided to hold a "Palestine Week" from Sunday last. Many meetings were held in London and the Provinces, at which the Jewish attitude to Palestine was restated, and the determination was expressed not to submit to a continuance of the almost complete stoppage of immigration into Palestine. There were many M.P.s among the speakers; and at the largest meeting held in London, that at the Friends House, Euston Road, on Tuesday, it is estimated that more than 4,000 people were unable to gain admission. In East London, great enthusiasm was shown by the youth. Many open-air meetings were held on Sunday, two performances of the film "Land of Promise" were given at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and at the mass meeting there in the evening several hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

Another feature of the week has been the progress of the "Palestine Petition" movement in Manchester. It is hoped to extend this petition throughout the Empire and present to the Government a solid expression of opinion from hundreds of thousands of Jewish and non-Jewish citizens.

Below are printed reports of some of the meetings and functions held.

Friends House was packed to the doors—hundreds having queued up for admission outside long before the meeting was due to begin—for the mass meeting called by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, over which Dr. Chaim Weizmann presided on Tuesday evening. According to reliable estimates, about 4,000 people were turned away.

DR. WEIZMANN said that rumours and counter-rumours were floating about and assiduously circulated—he did not know by whom—about changes which had taken place in the policy of His Majesty's Government towards Palestine. Press reports, carried by respectable news agencies, indicated that the Balfour Declaration had been withdrawn; that the Mandate was nothing but a scrap of paper; that immigration into Palestine had been stopped, and so on. Only a few days ago he had been in Paris, and every day almost every newspaper circulated statements to that effect.

"I think," said Dr. Weizmann, "it is only fair that it should be stated at the outset that nothing of these alarming rumours has happened. Immigration into Palestine goes on. It is, unfortunately, restricted, but it goes on, and in the last two and a half years 40,000 people have entered Palestine, and I believe firmly that immigration will go on. The Mandate is still operative, and the Balfour Declaration is still a document on which our work at present, and I am quite sure in future, will be based."

In the opinion of every observer in Palestine, it would have been comparatively easy to establish law and order about two years ago. For some reason or another, the Government of Palestine had adopted a *laissez faire* policy, and had allowed the lawless elements to go forward in their destructive work until the lawlessness degenerated into a rebellion, and to-day they found that certain parts of Palestine were entirely under the control of the rebels—"not those parts where we have been working and are working." Tel-Aviv, and to a considerable extent, Haifa and all their settlements were intact. They had been and would be defended courageously by their settlers.

It was unthinkable that the Jews in Palestine should ever be dominated by an Arab majority. They knew from their European experience what this minority status meant. Neither had they any desire or wish or intention to dominate the Arabs.

He believed that it was not beyond human ken to find methods and constitutional ways to realise this principle of non-domination by either party in practice. It would not be difficult to find ways and means of bringing about peaceful co-operation between the parties concerned without infringing upon each other's rights.

The limitation of immigration—artificial restriction of immigration—arbitrariness in the carrying out of this fundamental demand—was not in consonance either with the pledges given by the Government, or with the Mandate, or with the many explanatory documents which had been from time to time published by the Government.

Perhaps, in some countries, the value of international obligations did not stand very high. But he still believed that in this country international obligation was a sacred duty. It was the more important in the parlous condition in which the Jewish people found itself to-day. If they looked at the situation in Central and South-Eastern Europe, it was true to say that about a million Jews found themselves virtually in a concentration camp and many millions were candidates to fill further concentration camps. Not all of them could go to Palestine, even if the doors were wide open. It was impossible that Palestine should serve as a remedy for this terrible catastrophe.

"There is no remedy," said Dr. Weizmann, "for a tidal wave or an earthquake."

But they could save the children; if they could not save the adults, they could save those whose life was still before them. Yesterday it was the German-Jewish Community which went down. This was followed by the Austrian, then the Italian, then by the Czech Jewish Community. When and where was it going to stop? The anguish and anxiety with which every Jew all over the world watched the movement of their immigration to Palestine, was very understandable. A certificate into Palestine meant a difference between life and death.

Chief Rabbi Attacks Administration

THE CHIEF RABBI said it was difficult for any Jew to take part in a meeting which criticised the policy of His Majesty's Government. Throughout all the tribulations of the last one hundred years, the friendship and justice of Great Britain towards the Jewish people was assumed as axiomatic among Jews the world over. And yet to-day it was his duty to state that the British Government was filling the Jews of both the Old and the New World with perplexity and despair by its strange handling of affairs in Palestine.

Dr. Hertz went on to criticise the Palestine administration. He said there had been vacillation, weakness, disingenuousness, and hostility. The chief concern of local civil servants and advisers at home seemed to have been "how Jewish effort could be baulked, neutralised, and rendered altogether impossible for the future." The civil servants not only failed to try; *but tried to fail.*

"We are," he declared, "confronted by a situation that offers only one course consistent with honour and the highest interests of imperial policy, and that is back to the Mandate."

The Mandate had not failed; it had never been tried.

"We demand the creation of a National Home and Jewish immigration, according to absorptive capacity.

"What of the Arabs? The twenty million Arabs were promised four independent States—Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Why should they begrudge the Jews the little niche on the western coast—the land of their fathers 2,500 years before the Arabs ever dwelt in it?"

No Conflict Between Arab and Jew

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., declared that if it was right that those solemn promises that were made twenty years ago before the present cruel persecution of Jewry had begun, for facilities for a Jewish National Home in Palestine, should be kept, how much more so was it right that those promises should be kept to-day? Therefore, it was the duty of the Government to facilitate immigration rather than issue prohibitions. They must remember the Mandate was a solemn trust held and accepted by Great Britain at the behest of fifty-two nations of the world, including the United States of America. And America expected them to keep their word.

He had always held the view that there was no fundamental need of conflict between Arab and Jew, and that if the Arab masses were not mischievously stirred up and tyrannised over by a well-to-do and privileged minority, there would have been the most cordial and advantageous co-operation between the Jewish Federation of Labour in Palestine and the Arab workers.

The Problem of Absorption

LORD ROTHSCHILD said the world to-day was full of passion and fanaticism. Passions did not help much in solving problems. Their main function was to effect the solution once it had been decided on. The problem of the Jews throughout the world and their relationship to Palestine needed clear and detached thinking. Passion, though they and he felt it, must be subordinated to logic and reason.

There were to-day in Europe an immense number of potential Jewish refugees, and however much they might cherish the concept of Palestine as a national Jewish home, it was obviously impossible for so small a country to absorb so large a number. One way out, he added, was to say, "We must concentrate on Jewish youth. *They* are the important ones, and the old can, etc., etc." The old, by which they meant men and women who were perhaps forty, could go to hell; or, more accurately, stay in hell. "Are we right," he asked, "to sacrifice the middle-aged for the young? I feel we cannot ignore our fathers and mothers. And, if we do not ignore them, how can Palestine solve the torments of the Jews? It may alleviate them; Dr. Weizmann has told you that it does and will. But when

Continued on next page

WEST CENTRAL LONDON ZIONISTS

PALESTINE WEEK

A MASS MEETING

will be addressed by

Mrs. E. T. S. DUGDALE,
Cmdr. O. LOCKER-LAMPSON, D.S.O., M.P.,
Major H. A. PROCTER, M.A., M.P.,
Mr. RHYS J. DAVIES, M.P.,
Mr. BERL LOCKER and Mr. H. VETCHINSKY

on Wednesday, November 2nd, at 8.30 p.m., at the King George's Hall, Central Y.M.C.A.,
Adeline Place, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1

Mr. PAUL GOODMAN, F.R.Hist.S., in the Chair,

Admission free

I. J. Miller, Secretary,
1, Greens Court, W.1

PALESTINE WEEK—*Continued from previous page*

the Balfour Declaration was handed to my uncle some twenty years ago, no one could have dreamt of what was coming to the Jews. It is, therefore, my belief that Palestine, partitioned, truncated, or what you like is not enough. We must do more, and behind the wish that I express are two countries, who, in spite of the froth and bombinations from elsewhere, are still the most powerful and the most just countries in the world—I refer to Britain and the United States of America. And when I say that millions of innocent people must not be exterminated, those countries that I have mentioned agree with me, even though it may well be that these countries will be unable to take increased numbers of refugees themselves."

He personally, and he knew that there was a considerable body of British Jewry agreeing with him, would naturally and automatically agree with the principles of action taken by this country.

Palestine Can Hold 5,000,000 Jews

COMMANDER OLIVER LOCKER-LAMPSON, D.S.O., M.P., said he supported the present Government, but had frankly to admit that it was a Conservative Government which had sold the pass in Palestine. It was a Conservative Government, unfortunately, which took its marching orders from Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, and the troubles in Palestine were due to the fact that their Government did not keep order. But they had in the present Prime Minister a man of resolution who, he believed, had no intention whatever of either stopping immigration into Palestine or of allowing disorder to continue. And they had in Sir Harold MacMichael a man who was determined to uphold justice.

"I will prophesy," said Commander Locker-Lampson, "that when the new barbed-wire entanglements are finished, Palestine will be once again a land flowing with 'milk and money.'"

The possibilities of a modern State were such that he believed Palestine would prove capable of bearing a far larger population than they imagined. He believed that 5,000,000 Jews could ultimately thrive in that country, especially if that included part of Transjordania. He did not talk at random.

The late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, showed him a statement from one of his most respected officials, in which he said that Transjordan was empty, that 20,000 Bedouin tribes were about the population, that there was an area in which they could plant to-day 100,000 families.

The Good Samaritan

SIR NORMAN ANGELL said he did not conceive the problem of Palestine as a Palestinian problem at all. He did not even conceive it as a purely Jewish problem. The problem of Zion was a problem intimately related to the world's peace and to the maintenance of civilisation throughout the world.

"If we cannot preserve Jews from persecution, we shall be the next victims," said Sir Norman.

"If," he went on, "driving along the roadside you came upon a dreadfully injured person, the victim of some brutal road hog, would you leave him there on the plea that it was not your car that had injured him? What would you say of anyone who, on that plea, could leave a dying man on the roadside? And how would you feel if later you had discovered that one of your own family was responsible for the injury?

"For something over a thousand years we Christians, including the English, persecuted, tortured, kicked, and insulted an unarmed and defenceless people, for the single crime of belonging to the race that gave us Jesus Christ, his Mother, his Apostles, about the only religious literature that the common people ever read, and that has given to the West its religion and its moral law. To-day, that people suffers perhaps worse than ever before. Yet everywhere the doors close against them, one after another, inexorably. And now we, too, propose to close doors that we had solemnly promised should be kept open as a shelter and a sanctuary for a persecuted people whom Christendom has so deeply injured, just at the time that shelter is most needed, and because we are threatened with violence and terrorism if we do not."

He feared that he could not take the view that they had to submit to anything that the Government might decree. He could not even take the view that they must submit to their principles, because after all, they, the British people, had something to say as to the principles which should govern. It was for them to say what risks should be taken and for what purposes.

He hoped that in this matter his country would do its duty.

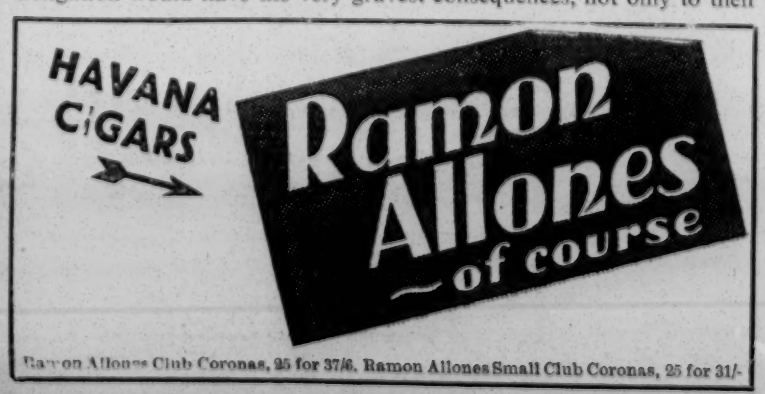
There Must Be No Default

THE HON. R. D. DENMAN, M.P., declared that they wanted to show to the Government that there was a strong public opinion—both Jewish and non-Jewish—resolved that they shall not default on their international obligations in this matter. That was their function that night, and that was the message which he wanted to get across to the Government. It was not merely an obligation to world Jewry, but to both the League of Nations and the United States as well. He wanted the people of this country to realise that a default on this obligation would have the very gravest consequences, not only to their international reputation but their own self-respect. If they were to go back on their pledge made to the League of Nations and the United States they would be performing a disastrous act.

PROFESSOR S. BRODETSKY expressed the thanks of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the gratitude of all of those present to the speakers that evening.

Whatever they might have to say about the Government or the administration in time to come, he said, let them not forget that Great Britain was the first country which understood the Jewish people and gave them the possibility of redemption in Palestine.

They said to the British people, "You have begun a great thing. You have given us in Palestine that which we have not in any other country in the world. You have given us a collective right as a nation, whereas in all other countries of the world we live merely under individual rights which can be taken from us. Because the British people has give us this, we ask them to let us go on and consummate this great deed in the interests of mercy and justice and in the interests of international fairness, the keeping of pledges, and of the British people themselves."



MANCHESTER

Progress of the Petition

[*From our Correspondent*]

Manchester's Palestine Week activities commenced on Sabbath afternoon last with a successful Oneg Shabbat, organised by Habonim at the Central Synagogue Rooms, Heywood Street. A lively Hebrew sing-song took place, and the Segan Ba-Koach gave a short talk on the necessity for incorporating large sections of Jewish youth inside Habonim and giving them a part in the Jewish national revival.

On Sunday morning, the local Zionist Youth Council organised a house-to-house canvass in support of the Jewish National Fund and to secure signatures for the "Palestine Petition." In North and South Manchester, about £27 was collected for the J.N.F. On Sunday night, a most enjoyable dance, organised by the Habonim and University Zionists, at the Martin Becker Hall, realised over £16 for the J.N.F.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Zionist Association was also held on Sunday afternoon, and in the evening a Mizrachi meeting was held at the Higher Broughton Synagogue Hall.

A large number of canvassers, drawn from various Zionist and non-Zionist societies, secured hundreds of signatures all through the day for the "Palestine Petition." Mr. David Freeman spoke in the afternoon to 300 people at the Queen's Park Parliament on "Palestine and the Jewish Crisis." The audience showed their sympathy with the Jewish case by filling up immediately a number of Palestine petition forms which the speaker brought with him. Many signatures were also obtained at the Odeon Cinema on Sunday night, where a concert, given by the Royal Kiltie Juniors Band (by permission of Mr. Arthur Fox), was held in aid of the Manchester Linas Hazedek and Sick Relief Society and the Manchester Daughters of Zion effort for the Austrian Relief Fund. Councillor A. Naylor, Chairman of the Prestwich Urban District Council, was present, and Mr. Norman M. Jacobs made an appeal to all present to support the "Palestine Petition."

On Sunday night also, Mr. T. Margolis, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Zionist Association, showed a film-reel, entitled "Summer in Palestine," to the Central Synagogue Literary and Social Society.

Jewry's Two Frontiers of Immigration and Minority Status

So great was the demand for admission to a "Palestine and the Jews" mass demonstration in the Lesser Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night than an overflow meeting had to be arranged, at which speakers repeated their addresses. The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig announced an official Zionist formulation of "two frontiers beyond which Jewry will not, because it cannot, retreat" in regard to Palestine. The first of these was a frontier of immigration. "Whatever scheme for Palestine is proposed, to be even considered by us, must safeguard our full rights to immigration." The second was that of minority status. "We claim the right in one place on earth not to suffer minority status, and we will accept no settlement in the tiny part of Palestine left to us which imposes that status on us." Mr. Nathan Laski, who presided, said that English Jews would fight to the last man to secure that England should keep its promise that the land of Israel should be returned to its rightful people.

Colonel Wedgwood described as traitors to everything that England stood for those who "for fear of Hitler" tried to keep out the hounded refugees and wanted to surrender once again to terrorism by upsetting the Palestine Mandate. He told of letters from the Continent painting incredible pictures of persecution and horror, and appealed in the name of humanity and reason for an immediate restoration of law and order in Palestine.

Lady Reading said that Munich had produced a new orientation of Europe of which Germany had not been slow to take advantage. Its penetration through the Balkans and its dominance over the lands east of Germany meant an ever-increasing pressure on the Jewish peoples of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Poland. Palestine emerged with a new importance as more than ever vital to the British Empire, for it was now Britain's only real foothold in the Near East from which it could wield influence and defend the Suez. Surely it was madness itself to allow Palestine to come under the dominance of a people possibly hostile, certainly not friendly or reliable, or to withdraw so that another Power could step in, as was inevitable.

CRICKLEWOOD

Christian Interest in National Home

Under the auspices of the Brondesbury and Cricklewood Zionist Circle, the local Women's Zionist Societies, the Mizrachi and "Hashachar," a public meeting was held on Monday evening at St. Gabriel's Hall, Chichele Road, N.W., at which the principal speakers were Professor Selig Brodetsky, Mr. Berl Locker, and Mr. S. S. Hammersley, M.P. Mr. Maurice Cohen presided.

Mr. Berl Locker, in the course of a stirring address, said that as

a Palestinian, he knew that the rumours broadcast in the Press that the Arab population were behind the terrorism and sabotage in Palestine were emphatically not true. The Arab leaders were the cause of the disturbances and not the Arab population. The number of Arab victims of Arab terrorism was much greater than the Jewish victims. The Jewish population was able to defend itself, and had built up a defence force. Their people had suffered much but not so much as the Arabs. He still thought it possible to find a *modus vivendi* in Palestine. Mr. Locker went on to refer to the benefits gained by the Arabs since the advent of the Jews, and to the Royal Commissions which had visited Palestine. He concluded: "All the Arab villages in the vicinity of Tel-Aviv had become rich, therefore how can it be said that the Jews have displaced the Arabs? One part of the world is driving the Jews out, and other parts are closed to us. I ask those responsible for the British Government: Are you going to betray the Jewish people? Since the seventeenth century, British statesmen, politicians, and clergymen have spoken in favour of the return of the Jews to Palestine. I cannot believe that British statesmen at the present time will abandon us."

Mr. Hammersley said that the Palestine problem was one of overwhelming importance not only to the Jews but to thinking people all over the world. Speaking as a Member of Parliament, he felt convinced that the final word must be said in the House of Commons. During the past few weeks history had been made, and a war had been prevented which might have meant the end of civilisation. They had learned a great lesson from that. The state of disorder in Palestine was being brought to an end, and the Government was determined that law and order must be restored. Mr. Hammersley concluded: "I think the British Government should rule the country and create conditions under which the Mandate can be carried out. I am glad to hear that co-operation is possible between Arab and Jew in Palestine. With the removal of the insurgent leaders the way may be made clear, and a large immigration of Jews into the land result."

"We have come together in an atmosphere of alarm," said Professor Brodetsky, in the course of his address. During the past few weeks there had been rumours spread that the only way to solve the problem in Palestine was to stop Jewish immigration. Since the terror had broken out, the Jews of Palestine had been given the right to defend themselves. They said: "We do not want the brave British Tommies to die for us in defending Palestine. If anybody is to die for the Jewish people it must be the Jews themselves." In spite of all the terror, there were Arabs working side by side with the Jews. Jews and Arabs co-operating together could work out the future of the country. The Jews have never laid claim to reduce the Arabs to a minority in Palestine.

The brigands, he said, came into the country from outside, and it was a significant fact that ammunition and rifles which had been seized bore marks upon them which showed that they came from Germany and other countries. "We have a right to appeal to Great Britain," said Dr. Brodetsky, "to allow us to make our future in Palestine."

The Rev. A. Watney, of St. Cuthbert's Church, expressed his great sympathy with the Jewish people. "Palestine belongs to the Jews by Divine covenant," he said. "We Christians have watched with astonishment the work done in Palestine by the Jewish people and we admire their pluck and determination. I cannot believe that the British Government will do anything to prejudice the right of the Jews to Palestine."

Dayan H. M. Lazarus proposed, and Mrs. Miller seconded, a vote of thanks to the speakers.

LEEDS

Jewish Palestine Essential to British Empire

[*From our Correspondent*]

A meeting, organised by the Leeds Central Zionist Council, and held at the Rialto Cinema on Sunday last, was attended by over 2,000 people, and hundreds more were unable to obtain admission. Sir Montague Burton, J.P., who presided, said an attempt was being made to scuttle the Balfour Declaration, and suggestions were being made that instead of having a National Home, the Jew should be given minority rights which would grant him merely squatter's privileges. That would be a misfortune not only for the Jewish people but also for the British Commonwealth. It would amount to rewarding the aggressor, pandering to the bully, and encouraging the blackmailer.

The following resolution was proposed by the Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P. for Central Leeds:

> This meeting, recalling that the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine were inspired by the urgent need of the Jewish people in countries of oppression, and this need having become many times more urgent to-day than it was in 1917, records its conviction that His Majesty's Government will redouble its efforts to fulfil the Mandate and, in particular, will ensure the immediate resumption of substantial Jewish immigration into Palestine, and permit no steps to be taken which would reduce the Jews to the status of a permanent minority in their National Home; and further records its gratification at the greater share allotted to the Jews in Palestine in the defence of their National Home, and its hope that His Majesty's Government will increasingly avail itself of their loyal and willing self-sacrifice in the task of pacifying the country.

Mr. Denman said that under the Mandate, Great Britain had incurred obligations not only to world Jewry, but to the League of Nations and nations other than Britain. "The more Jews you put into Palestine, the quicker you will solve your problem," he went on. "What Palestine needs is a large, settled, and contented population capable of managing its own police force and repressing such sporadic outbreaks as attempt to disturb the even flow of its life. If the Arabs have a grievance against the administration of the Mandate, they have the right to take their grievance to the League. The British Government would have no unilateral right seriously to derogate from the provisions of the Mandate."

Professor Selig Brodetsky said that Jewish settlement in Palestine was essential to the safety of the British Empire. The danger threatening this country and the other democracies of Western Europe was plain to see. It consisted of a pair of pincers surrounding the Mediterranean. One arm was already through in Spain, and the other was crawling down from Germany through the Balkans, towards the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. If those two pincers met,

Continued on next page

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PALESTINE WEEK—*Continued from previous page*

they would be a real danger to Europe; and the only way to prevent them from meeting was to make sure that the pincers would be blunted at the ends. Palestine could blunt them.

Mr. William Leach, Labour M.P. for Central Bradford, said that in regard to the National Home he was one hundred per cent. pro-Jewish. Pledges made to the Arabs had been fulfilled, but they were demanding still more and were being encouraged by anti-Jewish elements all over Europe with money, arms, and every form of assistance. Their aim was the complete destruction of the idea of the Jewish National Home to which the British Government was pledged. It was twenty-one years since the promise was given, and the need for its fulfilment was to-day more acute than ever. If Britain failed Jewry in this matter, the deaths of thousands of Jews would be laid at her door.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted, Mr. H. Cobden read messages from the following M.P.s.: Messrs. Osbert Peake, Vyvyan Adams, J. Milner, and H. C. Charlton, and Sir John Birchall, the Leeds M.P.s, Mr. J. Hepworth, M.P. for East Bradford, and Mr. T. E. Harvey, M.P. for the English Universities. The Rev. A. S. Super, Dr. Stone, and Mr. D. I. Sandelson, O.B.E., also spoke.

Professor S. Brodetsky spoke at the United Congregation reunion in Leeds last week. The Independent Order of B'nei B'rith has dispatched a memorial on Palestine to the Prime Minister and to the Colonial Secretary. Reports on these two matters will be found in the Provincial and Friendly Societies columns respectively.

CAMBRIDGE

Mr. Dov Hos Addresses Undergraduates

Mr. Dov Hos, Deputy Mayor of Tel-Aviv, addressed the Cambridge University Jewish Society on Sunday afternoon last in Mr. Stefan Neumann's Room, St. John's College. Mr. Bernard M. Casper, the President, was in the Chair. The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Society, and Mr. Hos was enthusiastically received.

After referring briefly to the seriousness of the Jewish position in the Diaspora, Mr. Hos outlined the causes of the present hostility between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine. The vast mass of the Arabs were not fundamentally hostile to the Jews, he said, but were subjected to organised intimidation by a small band of terrorists. One of the root causes of the present situation, declared the speaker, was the poorness of the Administration in Palestine since the granting of the Mandate. Mr. Hos concluded with an appeal that every Jew should associate himself closely and actively with his people in its battle for national existence.

THE DEFENCE OF PALESTINE

Constructive Work of Jewry

GENERAL ARAB HOSTILITY DENIED

The part which Palestinian Jews have played in the defence against Arab attacks was explained by Mr. Dov Hos, Deputy Mayor of Tel-Aviv and a member of the Zionist General Council, at the Anglo-Palestinian Club last week. Mr. Harry Sacher presided.

The Jewish defence of Palestine was, to a great extent, carried out on constructive lines, said Mr. Hos, who gave as examples the building of a harbour and an airport at Tel-Aviv, the establishment of the new colonies, and the growth of Jewish labour in Haifa and in the colonies. On the military side of defence, Jews, and particularly the youth, had proved themselves fit to carry out the services they had been called on to undertake. In every engagement between Jewish supernumeraries or other Jewish armed forces and Arabs, the latter had had to retreat, usually leaving casualties. But, said Mr. Hos, it should be emphasised that the object of Jewish defence work was not to inflict casualties but to build a country for themselves; and in carrying out that task it was the sacred duty of all to defend themselves and to make it impossible for attackers to destroy their work or take the lives of their fellow-workers.

He condemned the indecision of the Government in dealing with the Arab rebels. Arabs, friendly disposed to British rule, who attempted to bring together Jews and Arabs and who tried to establish contact with the British authorities, got hardly any encouragement from the Government. There was no choice for many Arabs but to join the rebel forces when they were ordered to. It was not correct to say that the Arabs of Palestine had joined that force voluntarily, that there was general rebellion, and that there was not one Arab in the whole country who was prepared to talk to Jews or come to terms with them or with the British. It was true that there were many of his Arab friends whom he would like to meet but could not, fearing the consequences to them. But the idea that Jews and Arabs in Palestine could only fight each other was a wrong one. As soon as the Administration would take up a more determined attitude, as soon as Arabs realised that it was not dangerous to confer with a Jew, then the unfriendly state of affairs would cease.

The speaker traced the course of events during which the Government came to realise—all too slowly—that Jews who were prepared to carry out defensive work should be allowed to do so. To-day there were thousands of Jewish ghaffirim engaged in guarding communications, Government property, prisoners' camps, water supplies, etc. He told of the magnificent work accomplished by the special squads of Jewish youth who, in association with British soldiers, helped in North Palestine in ridding the country of marauding bands. Similar squads were needed in the South. The Government had so far refused the offer to supply them, but would probably change their mind—not too late, he hoped.

During the discussion which followed, the question of organising clubs for the British soldiers in Palestine and the establishing of social contacts between them and the Jewish population was raised, and Mr. Hos said that the Anglo-Palestinian Club would be doing a fine piece of work if it helped in getting such efforts supported.

By the Rev. S. Levy, M.A.

The Jewish Annual 5699 (1938-1939) 1s. 6d.

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A STRONG JEWRY IN PALESTINE

England's Necessity

SIR JOHN HASLAM AT MIZRACHI MEETING

Sir John Haslam, M.P., who presided at a meeting organised by the Mizrachi Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, which was held on Saturday evening at Woburn House, said that in his view most members of the House of Commons were determined to see, as far as they could, that England's word was kept; that this country would do everything in its power to honour its pledge to the Jews. He believed that a reasonable immigration into Palestine should be allowed; and that if England regarded the matter from the point of view of her own interests, it was essential that there should be a strong Jewish representation in that historic country.

Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman, Regional Minister for North London, said that they were carrying on a life and death struggle in Palestine; but whatever might be the outcome they were determined that it would not mean the end of Israel. Politically, he said, they were Zionists. But they aimed that Zion should be built as a Jewish Home based upon the tradition of Israel, upon the Torah of their ancesters. They aimed to make of the Holy Land an Eretz Yisrael, not merely a Palestine. They aimed to implant into that new civilisation which was being carried over into Eretz Yisrael the spirit of the Prophets.

Rabbi Dr. Samuel Bension, a representative of the World Mizrachi Organisation in Jerusalem, gave a graphic description of Jewish achievement in the Holy Land. Was it not heartbreaking, he asked, that after all those sacrifices for the benefit of the whole Jewish people they should have to come and plead for the pittance that was necessary to keep them from falling through hunger and starvation? He had seen children fainting in the schools during these three years of terror and of economic upheaval. Over 5,000 children had to be fed daily in the Mizrachi schools in Palestine; and that was apart from the medical and other needs. A collection was taken for the Keren Eretz Yisrael Shel Hamizrachi.

Sir John Haslam moved, and Mr. Fred. Landau seconded, resolutions which were carried unanimously:

Submitting to the Government that a just solution of the Palestine problem could not envisage the abrogation of any of the solemn trusts conferred on Great Britain by the terms of its Mandate for Palestine; supporting the Jewish Agency in its declaration that the entire Jewish people, regardless of parties, would reject any solution which would condemn them to a minority status in Palestine; expressing the conviction that the terrorism that had been practised in the Holy Land had been fomented by anti-British interests and was inimical to the best interests of the Arab population in Palestine; paying tribute to the unsurpassed spirit of self-restraint of the Yishuv in face of the greatest provocation; and calling on enlightened British public opinion to support the cause of civilisation and humanity by urging the opening of the gates of Palestine and its resources to the oppressed masses of Jews.

A vote of thanks to Sir John Haslam was accorded on the motion of Mr. S. E. Sklan.

HADASSAH'S 24th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Nearly 1,000 delegates and visitors are to attend the twenty-fourth annual convention of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organisation of America, which is to be held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, from Monday to Thursday. The delegates will celebrate the completion of the million-dollar Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital and Medical School on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. The speakers are to include Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, who will discuss "Symptoms and Nature of Fascism and Anti-Semitism," Dr. Milton Steinberg, who will urge widespread education on Jewish problems to offset anti-Jewish propaganda, Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the U.S.A. J.N.F., who will report on land redemption and afforestation in Palestine, and Miss Ingrid Warburg, who will talk on the Youth Aliyah movement.

PALESTINE MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES

It is proposed to form a Senior Zionist Society, affiliated to the Zionist Federation, to cover the districts of Paddington, Bayswater, Maida Vale, and Kensington. Those interested should apply to Mr. O. Rose, 19, Colville Road, W.11, or to Mr. N. Goldenberg, 30, Cleveland Mansions, Widley Road, W.9.

GLASGOW—A message to the Executive of the World Zionist Organisation, expressing the unity of Glasgow Zionists and their readiness to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary, was agreed on at a rally held in the Zionist Centre last week. Mr. Fred. Nettler, J.P., presided, and other speakers were the Rev. Dr. I. K. Cosgrove and Messrs. A. Links, H. Furst, M. Markson, and N. Jackson.

LEEDS—A reunion of members of the Agudas Hazionim Zionist Synagogue was held last week at the Herzl Moser Institute. Mr. J. Zimmerman presided, and a presentation was made to him in recognition of his thirty years' service as Treasurer. The speakers included Professor S. Brodetsky and Messrs. M. Silman, President of the local Zionist Council, S. Libson, H. Feldman, D. Segal, M. Abrams, H. Segal, and N. Brosgall.

HULL—The following were elected at the annual meeting held at the Metropole Hall last week: Messrs. H. M. Bentley, President; Raphael Powell, L. Rosen, and F. Rapstone, Vice-Presidents; the Misses L. Lieberman, Treasurer; J. Y. Strellings and D. Marks, Joint Hon. Secretaries; Messrs. J. Finestein, N. Levy, L. Seltzer, and G. Vinegrad, and Mesdames L. Rosen, H. Bentley, L. Seltzer, and G. Vinegrad, Committee.

BIRMINGHAM—Under the auspices of the Zionist Council, an important public meeting is to be held to-morrow evening in the Communal Hall. The Chairman is to be Mr. Oscar Deutsch, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Mrs. M. D. Eder, and Professor S. Brodetsky will speak on "British

Policy and the Palestine Situation." An appeal is being made to members of the Community to join the local branch of the Zionist Federation.

NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION—A meeting of the North London branch was held last week at 49, Upper Clapton Road, E. The following Executive was elected: Messrs. A. S. Zimmerman, J. Davis, I. Silbiger, and M. Kaufman. The branch meets every Thursday evening and a programme of activities has been drawn up. Those interested should communicate with the Hon. Secretary at 47, Finchley Road, N.W.8.

BLACKPOOL—Mr. Norman M. Jacobs, of Manchester, recently addressed the Blackpool Co-operative Men's Guild on "Palestine, Great Britain, and the Jews."

WOMEN ZIONISTS

BLACKPOOL AND ST. ANNES-ON-SEA—The annual meeting of the Women's Zionist Society was held at the Synagogue Chambers, Leamington Road, Blackpool, on Sunday. Miss Eva C. Black presided. The constitution as drawn up by the Executive was approved. The annual report (read by Mrs. Levinson) and the balance-sheet (presented by Mrs. Higham) were passed unanimously. During the past year, the Society has raised £100 for the Special Appeal Fund, £10 for dues, £5 for the Henrietta Szold Fund, and still has a little in hand. The Sewing Circle has made and sent to Palestine 130 garments. In recognition of her work as Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Samuels was presented with a certificate for five trees to be planted in Palestine. The following were elected: Miss Eva Black, President; Mesdames M. Shaffer and J. Higham, Vice-Presidents; J. Harris, Treasurer; J. Levinson, Hon. Secretary; and a committee.

SUNDERLAND—The Ladies' Palestine Welfare Association held their sixth annual meeting last week, when the following were elected: Mesdames I. Mendelson, President; D. Rawlinson, Chairman, I. Cohen, A. Merskey, and Miss P. Wolfe, Vice-Chairmen; Mrs. C. Heilbuth, Treasurer, Mrs. M. Joseph, 12, Beechwood Terrace, Secretary, and a Committee. The Sewing Circle begins its activities on Monday. Helpers are urgently required.

SOUTH ESSEX—At a general meeting held at 25, Osborne Road, E., by permission of Mrs. B. S. Levy, the existing Committee was re-elected.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

More than their money's worth was the reward of the crowded audience who attended the variety concert organised by the Social Section at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, W., on Sunday night, in aid of Palestine land charities. Twenty-five well-known artists and acts were billed, among them many famous Jewish entertainers, and such is the philanthropic instinct of the theatrical profession that, on their one day off, twenty-seven actually turned up to help the good cause. During the interval, Mr. Wallace Cash, Hon. Auditor of the Social Section, introduced Mr. M. Rosetté, Secretary of the Jewish National Fund in London, who made an appeal. Thanks were accorded to Mr. H. Regensberg, Mr. Alan Keith, and the management and staff of the Theatre for their great help, and to Mr. Alfred Esdaile, Vice-President of the Social Section, who had organised the entertainment. The amount raised will be about £250.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE—The inaugural meeting was held at 27, Arkwright Road, N.W., by courtesy of Miss B. Goldberg. Mrs. Barnett Janner presided, and a programme for the coming year was discussed. Arrangements were made for regular box drives, and a Functions Committee was set up to arrange a dance and sports afternoon. Mr. Rosetté, Secretary of the J.N.F., spoke on the need to support the Jewellery Fund.

A canvass of the Brondesbury district was carried out on Sunday, and many packages of jewels for Lady Fitzgerald's Golden Sacrifice Fund were secured. The canvass is to continue throughout the month.

GLASGOW—One of the most successful undertakings of the local Commission was held recently when a large number of senior and junior Zionist workers participated in a special "Land Redemption Day" drive, which resulted in a collection of £300. The convener of the drive was Mr. Jack Karter.

WESTCLIFF—A Youth Commission has been formed, and Box-placing is to be carried out every Sunday throughout the next month, as well as a door-to-door campaign in support of Lady Fitzgerald's Fund. The Commission will be glad of any assistance. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Agnes Mendoza, 92, St. Helen's Road.

BRADFORD—The Box figures continue to rise as a result of the pledge campaign so successfully carried out. The recent drive realised a quarterly collection of £27 2s. 1d.

MIZRACHI

WILLESDEN GREEN—As the result of an appeal by Dr. Samuel Bension in the Willesden Green Synagogue during the Services on Shemini Etseret, fifty guineas were donated by the worshippers to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund to provide school luncheons and in support of the Mizrachi settlement in Palestine.

A committee of the Ladies' Guild has been formed and has undertaken to arrange a function in the near future for the benefit of the Mizrachi School Luncheon Fund.

PALMERS GREEN—A public meeting under the auspices of the local Society was held at the Palmers Green Synagogue last week. The Rev. I. Chait was in the Chair. Rabbi Dr. Samuel Bension delivered an address and described the progress of the Mizrachi colonies and schools in Palestine. Rabbi Dr. I. M. Goodman also spoke. The Rev. Mr. Chait announced that the Society had undertaken to raise £200 for the Mizrachi educational institutions.

MANCHESTER—A substantial sum was raised recently for the Manchester Palestine Bazaar by the Palestine Produce Party, organised by the Manchester Ladies' Mizrachi, at 18, Howe Street, by permission of Mrs. J. Morgenstern. The proceeds were augmented by the sale of Palestine goods (Tozereth Haaretz) presented by Mesdames Rosenbaum and Ziment.

ZIONIST YOUTH

LEADERS' TRAINING COURSE—This course of fourteen lectures, under the title of "Zionism in Theory and Practice," is being arranged by the Education and University Departments of the Federation of Zionist Youth, under the auspices of the Central Committee of Zionist Youth Organisations. It will be designed primarily for members of F.Z.Y. societies, Habonim, Young Mizrachi, Young Poale Zion, Ziona, Hechalutz, and Maccabi. Enrolments will also be accepted from the public. The lectures are to begin on Tuesday, the 8th of next month, at the Students' Common Room, 357, Euston Road, W.C.1. As the number of students will be strictly limited to 100, will those not connected with any Young Zionist movement apply immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Miss H. Stein, "Park-West," Flat 603, Marble Arch, W.2.

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF—An advance in Young Zionist activity in the town was made last Sunday night, when the Young Zionist Society inaugurated a junior section at a special function held at the Synagogue Chambers, Alexandra Road. This section will be open to Jewish youth of fourteen to eighteen, and will meet every Sunday evening at the Synagogue Chambers. It will be under the managership of Mr. Maurice Nicholls and will be affiliated to the Southend Association of Jewish Youth and to the Federation of Zionist Youth. Mr. J. Judelson, the Chairman of the Southend Association of Jewish Youth, and others representing the constituent bodies, welcomed the new members, who included representatives of the Westcliff Jewish Social Club. Messrs. Stuart Wand and Maurice Nicholls were responsible for the arrangements. The first social function of the Young Zionists is to be held on Sunday evening next at Abrahamson's Court Hotel.

LONDON YOUNG POALE ZION—The group will be holding a concert on Thursday at the Cricklewood Synagogue Hall, Walm Lane, N.W.2, at which Mr. A. Herman and Dr. S. Miller will talk on the situation in Palestine. The group meets fortnightly on Mondays at 162, New Cavendish Street, W. A Youth League for Labour Palestine has been formed to supplement the work of the group. The annual membership is 1s. All interested should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Miss Z. Stern, Flat 2, 19, Cathcart Hill, N.19.

U.L.J.U.S. (ZIONIST SECTION)—The inaugural meeting will be held on Tuesday at the Students' Common Room, 357, Euston Road, W.C., at 8.30 p.m., when Mr. H. F. Schild will speak on "The Jewish Problem Historically examined." The Rev. Bernard Cherrick will outline future activities, and Hon. Officers will be elected. All students interested in Zionism are invited, and they are asked to communicate with Mr. Cherrick, 48, Linthorpe Road, N.16.

GLASGOW—All the junior Zionist bodies resumed their activities last week-end. The Junior Zionist Organisation held a house function at the residence of Mrs. B. Shenkin on Saturday evening, and their official syllabus was opened on Sunday at the Zionist Centre with an address by Mr. N. Jackson. Mr. P. Shenkin presided. The Zionist Youth Society and the Poale Zion Youth Group also met in the Zionist Centre on Sunday evening for an address by Mr. Oliver Brown on "Socialism and Nationalism." The new Young Mizrachi have arranged a membership rally in Queen's Park Synagogue Chambers for Sunday evening.

LIVERPOOL—The inaugural meeting of the Zionist Section of the Jewish Students' Society was held last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Beilin. Mr. B. Ellenbogen presided. Dr. Montague Solomon, President of the Zionist Central Council, delivered an address on "Modern Attitudes to Zionism." Students interested in Zionism should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Coleman, 16, Loudon Grove, Liverpool, 8.

NEW ZIONIST—A public meeting of the Youth Organisation was held at the Library Hall, Stoke Newington, at which Messrs. S. Landman, J. Nedava, and D. Doran spoke on "Jewish Youth in Eastern Europe." A general meeting was held at 49, Upper Clapton Road, at which Committees were elected; and at a meeting there last week a discussion circle was conducted by Mr. D. Doran. A "social" followed.

NORTH LONDON—Mr. S. Palace, of the F.Y.Z., recently addressed the Society on "Palestine To-day." Mr. Chemkin presided.

THE Polish Poale Zion groups have sent telegrams to the British Labour Party and to the T.U.C. urging them to support Zionist efforts to retain Jewish rights in Palestine under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate.

THE Treasurer of Hashachar is Mr. J. Levartovsky and not Mr. A. Levitofsky.

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SATURDAY EVENING **7 p.m. for 7.15**

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: PROF. SAMSON WRIGHT, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Speakers: Dov Hos (Vice-Mayor of Tel-Aviv), Mrs. I. M. Sieff, Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, M.A., Robert B. Solomon, M.C., LL.B., Councillor M. H. Davis, L.C.C., Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, Mrs. A. Liebster, Barnett Janner, B.A., Rabbi Dr. Benzion, Dr. S. Leowenberg.

Colour Film of Palestine
(Commentary by Mr. F. Nettler, J.P.)
Hebrew Songs by the Habonim Choir.

SUNDAY MORNING **9.45 a.m. for 10.**

ADMINISTRATIVE SESSION

Reports: Cyril J. Ross, Aaron Wright, B.Sc., LL.B., Nathan Morris, M.A., Dr. E. O. Herzfeld.

Resolutions: H. Bernstein, B. Burton, S. M. Ellis, L.R.A.M., D. Fox, D. Hamwee, LL.B., S. Phillips, M.A., Councillor F. Lawrence.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

SUNDAY AFTERNOON **2.30 p.m.**

PALESTINE SESSION

Haskarah for the Fallen in Palestine - Rev. J. Goldstein

LADY FITZGERALD will speak on the Jewel Fund

Addresses by: Prof. S. Brodetsky, M.A., Ph.D., Leopold Schen, Prof. S. Wright, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

SUNDAY EVENING **7 p.m.**

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Nation-Wide Concern

LARGE JEWISH IMMIGRATION ESSENTIAL

President Roosevelt is prepared to take more than formal action to safeguard the Jewish National Home in Palestine and prevent such a restriction of Jewish immigration as would be a real and tragic threat to the existence of the Jewish people in Europe. This was declared on Sunday by Senator Robert F. Wagner, a close friend of the President, following a visit to Hyde Park, President Roosevelt's home, for the specific purpose of discussing the Palestinian situation. That President Roosevelt authorised Senator Wagner to disclose the contents of their conversation may be taken as an indication of the intense interest of the President that the problem, which has agitated American Jews for several weeks, should be satisfactorily solved. Senator Wagner said:

> The President told me that he and the United States Government were for the maintenance of Palestine as a Jewish National Home without limitation. He assured me also that he was watching the situation closely and that everything within the power of the Government would be done to prevent the curtailment of immigration. With one Power after another driving out the Jews, it is imperative that Palestine be kept open to them without restriction, otherwise they would have no place to go to. I believe that we are so situated that we can make our protests to the British Government effective. I am still very hopeful, and I cannot persuade myself otherwise than that Palestine will continue to be used as a Jewish National Home.

Senator Wagner declared that the President was concerned not merely with keeping the doors of Palestine open but to assure a large immigration. He added, without specifying the nature of any action, that America could do more than protest formally to Britain over any proposed immigration restriction.

The previous Friday, the President had written to Mayor Spellacy, of Hartford, Connecticut, as follows:

> I fully appreciate the concern expressed in your telegram regarding the Palestine situation. I have on numerous occasions expressed my sympathy in the establishment of a National Home for the Jews in Palestine, and despite the setbacks caused by disorders there during the last few years, I have been heartened by the progress which has been made and by the remarkable accomplishments of the Jewish settlers in that country. We have kept constantly before the British Government, through our Ambassador in London, the interest which the American people have in Palestine, and I have every reason to believe that that Government is fully cognisant of public opinion on the matter in this country. We were assured in the discussion that took place in London a little more than a year ago that the British Government would keep us fully informed of any proposals which it might make to the Council of the League of Nations for the modification of the Palestine Mandate. We expect, therefore, to have the opportunity afforded us of communicating to the British Government our views with respect to any changes in the Mandate which may be proposed as a result of the forthcoming report of the Palestine Partition Commission.
>
> I understand, however, that under the terms of our Convention with Great Britain regarding the Palestine Mandate, we are unable to prevent modifications in the Mandate. The most we can do is to decline to accept as applicable to American interests any modifications affecting such interests unless we have given our assent to them. You may be sure that we shall continue to follow the situation with the closest attention.

President and Ambassador Confer

Mr. Roosevelt wrote in the same strain to Representative Edith Rogers, of Massachusetts, whose Jewish constituents had approached her on the matter.

> We have kept constantly before the British Government, he said, through our Ambassador in London, the interest which the American people have in Palestine, and I have every reason to believe that that Government is fully cognisant of public opinion on the matter in this country. We expect to have an opportunity afforded us of communicating to the British Government our views with respect to any changes in the Mandate which may be proposed as a result of the forthcoming report of the Palestine Partition Commission.
>
> I understand, however, under the terms of our convention with Britain, we are unable to prevent any modification in the Mandate. The most we can do is to decline to accept as applicable to American interests any modifications affecting such interests, unless we have given our assent to them.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has received an Arab delegation. At a Press conference later, he said he had accorded the delegation the same courtesy as others and had recounted to them American feelings on the Palestinian question.

The American Ambassador in London, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, called on Mr. Malcolm MacDonald on Monday and conveyed to him President Roosevelt's views on the Palestinian situation.

On Tuesday, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador in Washington, called upon the President and had a long discussion with him on Palestine.

Senator William Borah, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on Wednesday that he believed British obligations in Palestine would be "faithfully kept." He declined an invitation to speak at a mass meeting called to protest against any cessation of Jewish immigration.

Senator Borah continued:

> I think strongly that Great Britain is now placed in a most delicate and dangerous situation and that we may not be helping the cause in which you are interested by holding a mass meeting which would have no justification except on the theory that she is proposing to do this reprehensible thing. Unless we are prepared to go much farther than this country would be willing to go and assume primary obligations in regard to this matter ourselves, will it not be far more effective in this cause to trust to the patience, wisdom, and honour of the Mandatory Power to work out the problem according to its obligations? We cannot retain the respect of Europe—and not for long our own respect—by directing nations how they shall carry out their treaties and obligations, and do nothing but direct.

Electoral significance is given to the whole controversy by the fact that it has arisen during the contest for the governorship of New York State. The Government candidate is the present Governor, Mr. Lehman, who is a Jew, and the Jewish vote in the State approximates on 1,800,000.

100,000 Telegrams

More than 100,000 individual telegrams have been received by President Roosevelt from Catholics, Protestants, and Jews urging the American Government to use its best endeavours to help keep open the doors of Palestine for maximum Jewish immigration. A new turn was taken in the expression of public opinion sympathetic to the Jewish National Home with the unanimous adoption of resolutions to the President by the Legislatures of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Political lines were forgotten as the two State legislatures approved the resolutions, from which the following is a typical extract:

> Whereas to the sense of the general Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the abandonment by Great Britain of her pledge would leave no avenue of escape to Jews driven from many lands, and such a course would be regarded by all enlightened peoples as a surrender to the forces of violence and hatred, be it resolved that the General Assembly of Pennsylvania memorialises the President of the United States and the Secretary of State to make known to the British Government that this country looks to Britain to adhere to her commitments and hold fast to the terms of the Palestine Mandate and the spirit of the Balfour Declaration.

Scores of University Presidents and members of Faculties have addressed messages to the President. Typical is the message from President Walter Dill Scott, of North-Western University, also signed by twenty-three members of the Faculty, saying:

> We, the undersigned members of the Faculty of North-Western University, are deeply concerned by reports from London that the British Government is contemplating the stoppage of Jewish immigration to Palestine. For thousands of Jews in countries of persecution Palestine to-day is the only hope. We respectfully urge you to do your best to help avert a decision on the part of Great Britain that will further undermine confidence in internationally guaranteed obligations and leave the Jews of Europe hopeless and helpless in this critical time in their history.

Catholics and Protestants

The sympathy of American Catholics with the efforts of the Jewish people to keep open the doors of Palestine is reflected in a letter addressed to the President by the National Council of Catholic Men, reading as follows:

> We, the National Council of Catholic Men, disturbed by the suffering and distress which overwhelms so many of our fellow-men as a result of the imposition of cruel and un-Christian doctrines in the world to-day, make open profession of our sympathy with all who are thereby afflicted and suffer injury to their spiritual happiness and material well-being. While engaged in bringing comfort and solace to our Catholic brothers of foreign lands, deprived of elemental human rights because of their heroic adherence to the beliefs and practices of their faith, in charity we cannot but view with concern the plight that threatens to be the lot of large numbers of the Jewish people that even the one haven that was guaranteed them may no longer be their refuge.
>
> In grateful remembrance of your eloquent plea for peaceful and humane ways of living and dealing among nations and men; mindful of the generous efforts of the British Government to avert war and of the successful issue of mutual co-operation in preventing the world cup of bitterness becoming even more bitter, we venture to plead, in the spirit of justice and Christian charity, for similar co-operation in the solution of the problem in Palestine to the end that misfortune and misery be not further heaped upon the afflicted peoples of the world.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the largest organised body of Protestant Churches in the United States, has addressed a petition to the President urging him to intercede with Britain on behalf of Jewish immigration. The message, signed by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Council, reads:

> I am confident that I voice the sentiment of a great body of American Christians in expressing to you a deep sense of concern over the problem now confronting the Jewish people with regard to Palestine. We have a special interest in the situation in Palestine, not only because it is sacred to Christian as well as Jew, but also because of our intense concern for the refugees who are being forced by their hundreds of thousands to leave Germany and who, except for an almost negligible number, are refused admission to other lands. In the face of the tragedy of the Jewish refugees, it seems to us that it would be an unspeakable calamity if Palestine, already pledged to become a homeland for Jews, should now be closed to Jewish immigration.
>
> We have noted with satisfaction the statement made by the Secretary of State last week indicating that the Government of the United States will take all proper steps to safeguard the rights of American citizens in Palestine. The interest which I am voicing, however, has to do not merely with the legal aspects of the question but with the far-reaching humanitarian issue which is involved. The basis of our appeal is one of Christian concern for people who are struggling against adversity and persecution and are entitled to our deep sympathy and help. We associate ourselves with the efforts which you are making to encourage the British Government to act justly and wisely in the present situation, so that immigration to Palestine may be based upon the capacity of the country for economic absorption, and that the door of hope may not be closed to Jewish refugees.

Congressman Hamilton Fish on Sunday addressed a meeting of 4,000 Jews and non-Jews in Washington on the Palestinian problem. Referring to the thousands of telegrams received by President Roosevelt within the last few days, Mr. Fish said that "such great outpourings have tremendous effect on the Government." The meeting sent a wire to the President urging him to take action to prevent England from giving up the Mandate.

Dr. Solomon Goldman, the President of the Zionist Organisation of America, gave a broadcast address on "The Crisis in Palestine," saying:

> Germany and Italy demand that the Jewish National Home be scrapped. We cannot believe that the British Government can yield to such a demand . . . This is not an easy hour for Great Britain,

She is beset by many problems and hardships and we sympathise with her in her period of stress. But we hope that for the sake of the historic traditions of the British Empire as well as for the Jewish people, England will not act in the present Palestine situation without giving serious consideration to the great disaster that would overwhelm Jewry if Jewish immigration into Palestine were stopped or sharply curtailed.

The General Council for Jewish Rights, the newly-formed organisation uniting the four principal representative Jewish bodies in the United States, has sent a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt asking him to intercede in the Palestinian situation.

Asserting that Great Britain must be given unmistakable evidence of the profound concern, not merely of all Jews in the United States but of many enlightened Christian clergymen and lay leaders who recognise that the closing of the doors of Palestine to Jewish refugees at this time would not only be a cruel blow to the victims of oppression but another capitulation to force and violence, the Emergency Committee on Palestine, representing every phase of organised Jewish life in America, called upon 450 Communities throughout the country to set aside last Sunday afternoon for countrywide mass meetings to urge Great Britain to keep the gates of Palestine open. It was estimated that the mass meetings throughout the country would have audiences totalling more than 3,000,000.

The American Jewish Congress which, in 1919, played an outstanding part in bringing about the incorporation of the Balfour Declaration in the Peace Treaties, will hold a public meeting at Carnegie Hall next Sunday to discuss what action American Jewry can take to prevent any nullification of the pledges incorporated in the Balfour Declaration.

From an emergency national board meeting of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organisation of America, a plea has been sent to the President and Secretary of State asking them to appeal to Great Britain "to abandon its reported plan for the stoppage of Jewish immigration and the crystallisation of Jewish upbuilding in Palestine." Hadassah is the largest Zionist body in the world, and the resolution was sent on behalf of 70,000 members in forty-five States.

Junior Hadassah, the Young Women's Zionist Organisation, has also petitioned the State Department to appeal to Great Britain to uphold the Balfour Declaration and prevent "the strangulation of the homeland Jews have been constructing for two decades."

The American Palestine Jewish Legion sent a telegram to Mr. Cordell Hull on Monday expressing the readiness of its members to re-enlist for the pacification of Palestine. The Legion urged Mr. Hull to inform Great Britain that she must not abandon her sacred responsibility to re-establish a Jewish National Home and not a Jewish national cemetery in Palestine.

Palestine Looks to America

Three hundred delegates, representing 8,700 American Jews living in Palestine, met at a conference in Tel-Aviv, under the Chairmanship of Elias Ginsburg, of Haifa. The speakers, who included Messrs. Nathan Kaplan, Julius Simon, Harry Viteles, Levin-Epstein, and Bernard Rosenblatt, dwelt on England's obligations to the Jews and American pledges in connection with the Jewish National Home, stressing that the Jews of America had invested $80,000,000 in Palestine. Resolutions were passed for submission to Washington.

The Vaad Leumi has sent a telegram to Dr. Solomon Goldman, President of the Zionist Organisation of America, expressing the gratitude of the Yishuv for the active sympathy of Zionists, non-Zionists, and non-Jewish friends in America in the struggle for the Jewish National Home.

The two Chief Rabbis of Palestine, Dr. Isaac Herzog and Jacob Meier, have sent the following cable to President Roosevelt: "Israel deeply appreciates America's endeavour to protect Jewish inalienable right to the Holy Land. God bless you from Zion." The Agudath Israel sent a similar cable to President Roosevelt.

IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION

The Pan-Arab Bogy

SYRIAN COMMISSIONER RECALLED

[*From our Diplomatic Correspondent*]

At the very moment when it looked as if the cause of the Jewish National Home in Palestine was irretrievably compromised, at any rate for a long period of years, by the inclination of the British Government to close the door on immigration, President Roosevelt has emerged from the White House to avert so shameless a disavowal of the Balfour Declaration.

It is foolish or disingenuous to assume that in this matter he has been prompted solely or mainly by appeals from American Jewry or a concern about the Jewish vote. Official Washington still maintains—it is perhaps alone in this among the world's leading Governments—a scrupulous regard for the sanctity of international pledges, and, from the moral if not the juridical standpoint, it was a party to the implementing of the Balfour Declaration at Versailles and later. The Christian and humanitarian sentiments of the American leaders and the American masses have, as usual, given the President his cue. Thus, during the past week, Mr. Joseph Kennedy has on no fewer than four occasions apprised British Ministers of the concern of the American people about the threatened stoppage of Jewish immigration when the need for a spacious and suitable outlet was never greater, and on Tuesday of this week the President in person did not hesitate to impress the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, with the same consideration.

It is unthinkable that our Cabinet, despite any pressure in a contrary sense of the Colonial and Foreign Offices, reinforced, maybe, by a section of the India Office, should disregard such an intimation from such a quarter, any more than from the British Parliament. The hopes of Anglo-American co-operation against the forces of aggression and world bankruptcy rest not on formal treaties but on adherence to a common standard of ideals and conduct.

Even as was his personal intervention in the recent European crisis, so in that of the impending Palestine tragedy, the President's communication to London was admirably timed. For the British Government was once more in danger of succumbing to Arab intimidation, backed by the resurrected bogy of the pan-Arab or pan-Islamic peril. There is, in effect, little substance in the former and none at all in the latter, as was shown during the Great War, when Moslem fought Moslem as Christian fought Christian in the national interests.

Moreover, there is not much in common between the Arabs of Palestine and Syria, on the one hand, and those of Saudi-Arabia; or, again, between the former and Moslem, although not Arab, powers like Persia and even Egypt. Iraq is, of course, rather closer to the Syrians and Palestinians. In any case, the Governments of Cairo, Teheran, Baghdad, or Mecca are not going to preach a holy war on behalf of the Arab bandits in Palestine. They one and all earnestly desire a pacific and negotiated solution, preferably on the basis of a Jewish-Arab agreement, which is the common desire of the moderates on all sides.

Moreover, now that the British military authorities in Palestine have been given a fairly free hand to cope with the disorders, it has already been made clear that the determined and judicious use of force can make quick work of a so-called rebellion which a more resolute civil administration could have nipped in the bud with a small garrison, for the forces of disorder were always small and nomadic.

The recall of M. de Martel as High Commissioner for Lebanon and Syria by the French Government, which will be as warmly welcomed in Ankara as it is in London, and his supersession by a proved friend of Great Britain and a first-class authority on the Orient in the person of M. Puaux, have also produced an immediate change of attitude on the part of the Syrian and Lebanese authorities. Effective steps are now being taken by the formerly supine administrators of the French Mandate to check the smuggling of arms and bandits across the Palestine frontier, and it is understood that the anti-British intrigues of the Mufti will be cut short by a timely notice of expulsion.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's intervention has acted as a fillip to the Mandates Commission, which has decided to examine whether the suspension or drastic curtailment of Jewish immigration to Palestine is or is not legally compatible with the terms of the Mandate. It would be well, therefore, not to allow attention to be diverted from Palestine by the nebulous offer of new "homes" in Southern Rhodesia and other places, valuable though such auxiliary outlets might be.

COPIES of the annual Order of Service for Armistice, drawn up by the Chief Rabbi, can be obtained from Messrs. Williams, Lea and Co., Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.2.

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Land of Israel News

IMPORTANT EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

A Move Against the Mufti

CLEANING UP HAIFA DISTRICT

Fresh emergency regulations issued by the High Commissioner, coupled with the virtual suppression of the terror in Jerusalem, appear to have considerably daunted the rebels in all parts of the country. Acts of terrorism continue, as the diary which follows amply demonstrates, but compared with previous weeks there have been remarkably few serious outrages.

Of the latest regulations, the most significant of the new spirit of the Administration is that which provides for the expropriation and demolition of immovable property belonging to residents in Palestine and elsewhere if these people are proved guilty of aiding, instigating, or directing acts of violence, sabotage, and intimidation within Palestine. This, it is believed, is the first move against the Mufti and other leaders.

A warning has been issued that on and after next Tuesday nobody will be allowed to drive a motor vehicle or to travel by rail or motor vehicle in rural areas unless in possession of a permit. Permits will be either permanent or valid for a single journey, and applicants must apply personally for them. This ordinance apparently does not apply to persons travelling on foot or riding on animals. Since motor vehicles have been freely used for transporting rebels and arms, the necessity for making personal application for a permit to travel should affect the mobility of the rebels.

The registration of males over the age of sixteen has now been made compulsory for Arabs, and a register of bona fide residents, complete with photographs, is being compiled.

The rebels' reply to these regulations has been a counter-order from the leaders, threatening with death any Arab found in possession of an identity card or a permit to travel. Another order, issued from the rebel "high command," is a prohibition of shooting—for the time being—at British troops, police, or civil servants. The campaign of arson and sabotage against Jewish and Government property, however, is permitted to continue. The cease-fire order is regarded as a temporary submission to the superior forces.

A special order published by General Haining appoints Brigadier Harrison as Military Commander of Samaria; Brigadier Evetts Commander of Haifa and Galilee; Brigadier Wetherall for the South; and Colonel Chrystall Commander for the Jordan Valley. The District Commissioners are to act as political advisers to their local military commanders, and will remain responsible for the administration of purely civil matters.

With Jerusalem pacified, the military are now turning their attention to Jaffa, which for two months has been as much under the control of the rebels as Jerusalem, and Haifa district. Rebel pickets watch everyone and report their observations to headquarters; constables are instructed not to patrol alone, and great tension prevails everywhere. The offices of the Government Agricultural Department have been transferred from Jaffa to Tel-Aviv. It is believed that many of the brigands now frequenting Jaffa came there from the hills when the interior became too unhealthy for them.

A search by military, police, and aeroplanes of the Haifa and Nazareth sub-districts began on Tuesday, in order to round up the rebels who have been active in those districts; to recondition the roads; and re-establish order.

The drive continued on Wednesday, when it was reported that five rebels had been killed and five firearms captured. It is known that there is a large band in the vicinity and it is believed that a considerable part of it has been trapped in a cave from which there is no escape. During the operations, several houses were blown up in the village of Miar, from which troops had been fired at. The local rebel leader had declared that if action were taken against Miar he would attack the British with 800 men, so that a major engagement is a possibility. It is interesting to notice that the military tactics are now designed to encircle and trap the rebel bands, whereas formerly they were intended to break them up and disperse them.

According to a report issued by the "Kofer Ha'Yishuv" (Jewish Redemption Fund), 1,300 Jews enlisted and were sent to ninety-five centres in Palestine for protection purposes during the last two months. Sixteen vehicles, of which nine are armoured, were manned for night patrols by 450 volunteers; stockades were provided in 100 centres; fencing in 80; and searchlights in 30.

WEDNESDAY (October 19th)

Police and military engaged terrorists who were firing from roadside orange-groves near Tel-Aviv at Jewish cars. They killed one Arab, seriously wounded three, and arrested two.

When a Jewish lorry was ambushed and attacked near Ras-el-Ain railway station, a Jewish railway guard returned fire, killing three of the attackers.

THURSDAY

Searches and arrests in the Old City of Jerusalem continued all day. The narrow alleys round the Temple area and along the Via Dolorosa, leading to St. Stephen's Gate, were picketed. A special order was issued to the troops not to desecrate the sanctity of buildings and to do no harm to the law-abiding populace, but only to hunt, kill, or capture the small nucleus of gangsters and desperadoes. Troops distributed bread and medical supplies to the Jewish quarters, to Arab women, and to members of religious orders. The curfew was lifted from these classes during the distribution.

A group of Jewish workers, escorted by several ghaffirim, of Kvutzath Hulda, on the coastal plain, south of Tel-Aviv, were returning from the fields in a car when they were ambushed and attacked by brigands. Abraham Kootcher, aged twenty-one, a ghaffir, and Yehuda Kleiner, aged twenty-three, were killed. Nachman Burstein, aged thirty-two, was seriously injured and died later, and another Jew was slightly wounded. Sixty Arabs were later arrested in a neighbouring village.

Two armed men held up a messenger of the Ottoman Bank in a street in Jaffa and robbed him of £P48.

Nissan Benjamini, the driver of a lorry who was kidnapped eight days ago by brigands, between Jerusalem and Ataroth, returned home unharmed.

Three Arabs were killed by police as they were laying a land mine on the Gaza railway line.

Five Arabs were killed by a military patrol when it encountered a terrorist gang near Tiberias.

Aryeh Lachman, aged thirty-one, who was injured during the Arab attack on the motor-boat patrol on Lake Huleh last Monday week, died to-day.

FRIDAY

Police squads, equipped with tear-gas, searched "Solomon's Quarries," the ancient underground passages beneath the Old City. They walked and crawled through the tunnels trailing telephone lines to guide them back if they lost their way. The passages were reputed to connect the Dome of the Rock with Silwan village, south of Jerusalem, and it was suggested that the rebels hiding there could be gassed out. But every passage led to a dead end or to rubble walls.

There was renewed firing at the troops from the Temple area, and bullets spattered the outskirts of the Jewish quarter. The troops replied. A guardsman of the Coldstreams, who was on duty near the Via Dolorosa, was shot dead. The troops were ordered not to fire at the Moslem places of worship, unless in reply to shooting, and on no account to fire in the Haram esh Sherif (Temple) area. A limited number of Moslems were allowed to enter the Mosque for prayers.

Members of the Moslem Supreme Council interviewed Mr. Keith Roach, District Commissioner for Jerusalem. Two leading Sheikhs of the Dome of the Rock also wrote to him deprecating the shooting from the Mosque, and offering to appoint guards to prevent the activities of the disturbers. They had no objection, they stated, to troops being stationed in houses overlooking the Mosque area.

Second-Lieutenant W. R. Weller, East Yorkshire Regiment, was killed by a stray bullet while on night patrol at Ramallah.

Arab terrorists entered the Government hospital at Gaza and shot dead an Arab woman who was recovering from stab wounds.

One soldier was killed and two were wounded during a number of engagements north-west of Nablus. The brigands suffered heavy casualties. The engagement began after a ration convoy had been ambushed. Troops, aeroplanes, and armoured cars immediately engaged the gangs. A column of Royal Scots dispersed a gang, capturing rifles and ammunition.

SATURDAY

The twenty-four-hour curfew in the Old City was lifted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Searches by troops continued and reached the area of the Wailing Wall. Troops occupied houses overlooking the Haram esh Sherif, thus isolating the rebels within.

Total casualties to date, according to *Reuter*, are twenty-two Arabs killed and twenty-five wounded; one guardsman killed and two wounded; and two British policemen wounded.

A gang of rebels succeeded, by means of a trick, in entering the Ottoman Bank at Jaffa. After failing to open the safe, they set fire to the furniture and fittings.

By order of the authorities, the uprooting of Arab groves round Beit Dajan, south of Tel-Aviv, was begun. The groves have served as cover for ambush attacks on traffic on the Jerusalem-Tel-Aviv road.

Shots were fired at a car near Petach Tikvah. The driver, Jacob Goldreich, and a passenger were wounded. Ghaffirim dispersed the attackers.

SUNDAY

Curfew in the New City of Jerusalem began at 11 p.m., and in the Old City it was reduced, beginning at 7 p.m. and lasting until 5 a.m. The inhabitants were warned that curfew would be reimposed and further military measures would be taken should there be a recrudescence of murder or shooting.

Government lorries bearing the Red Cross distributed 10,000 loaves of bread. All shops were opened and started once more to trade.

The Public Health Department of Hadassah resumed its normal activities. Several nurses distinguished themselves during the week, notably Mrs. Zaslowsky and Miss Drori, who braved the gunfire to bring relief to the Jews in the Old City. They carried on their work in the midst of the fighting and distributed powdered milk from house to house for the infants.

The Royal Engineers were busy relaying telegraph wires which the rebels had destroyed.

Zvi Hoberman, a milkman, aged twenty-four, was seriously wounded when he was attacked with a hatchet by two Arabs in the Mekor Haim suburb of Jerusalem. One of the assailants was later shot by troops. Another Arab, believed to be connected with the affair, was arrested by ghaffirim.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to the station buildings at Jaffa.

LAND OF ISRAEL NEWS—Continued on page 33

"THE WORLD'S DEBT TO ISRAEL"

Pointing the Way to Universal Fellowship

ARCHBISHOP AND A POLITICAL QUESTION

"The World's Debt to Israel and its presentation in Education" was the subject of a lecture delivered by the Archbishop of York at a meeting of the Society of Jews and Christians at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday evening of last week. The Rev. Canon Tissington Tatlow, Hon. Director of the Institute of Christian Education, presided.

There were few things so important as the promotion of understanding between Jews and Christians, and the good-fellowship which that produced, commented the Archbishop. He praised the generosity of the Jews towards their suffering coreligionists, which was, he said, something which put Christians to shame. Behind this solidarity there was the heritage and culture of a great nation, but it was also a nation scattered among other nations, and they all knew that Jews could be as good citizens of the country of their adoption as any other of its inhabitants.

Their great problem, he continued, was to bind together the variety of the nations in a fellowship, so that they made for harmony. The drawing together into closer contact of the peoples of the earth by scientific communication might either be a means of increasing friendships or of intensifying friction, and so far there had been as much of the second as of the first. But the ideal that Christians always had before them was that of a world-wide fellowship, held together by a loyalty that transcended, but could also respect, all earthly loyalties. That, however, was not a distinctively Christian ideal, said the Archbishop. It was something which their Jewish fellow-citizens were already illustrating in practice on a large scale.

Here, then, was the first item in the world's debt to Israel. Its national life had had to be maintained in and through membership of a variety of States, and Israel had offered to the world an example of how this could be done. It should be a perpetual stimulus to Christians who believed in the world-wide fellowship of Christ.

Referring to Fascism and Communism, the Archbishop of York said that the only way that they could either justify in theory or make tolerable in practice the doctrine of the absolute value of the individual was by regarding man as a child of God. He then had his value first and foremost in God's care for him. If the State was to treat him justly, it must recognise that he possessed a value which was in no way derived from the State or from his service to the State.

This was a Jewish doctrine. It derived its special power from the Israelite conception that God was first and foremost righteous. Because he was ultimately the child of God, man could only fulfil his own destiny by righteousness.

The Jewish conception of Law, the Archbishop said, was that it was the expression of the purpose of God.

The Bible, he said, set out to be the record of God's dealing with his people. The authors were concerned not so much to give a precise account of what actually happened as to give the meaning, broadly speaking, of the things that happened. The great Jewish conception of God and the people of God rested upon the distinctive thought of the Old Testament. There was one God and He was Righteous.

The most important political question in the world to-day was: "Is there a God?" It was political because the new forms of nationalism denied God's existence. They set up an earthly community and its state as objects of absolute loyalty; they deified them. The whole basis of human freedom was contained in one's answer to the question.

"You are teaching the new generation to interpret life either with reference to God or without reference," continued the Archbishop. In handling the Old Testament, care, he urged, must be taken that the theme stood out that this was the book about God and His people.

After the Archbishop had replied to questions, a vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of Rabbi Dr. I. Mattuck, who said they much appreciated the fact that he had joined their Council. He had directly served its aims by his address.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SOUL"

Lady Reading at Friendly Circle

The Friendly Discussion Circle (for Jews and Christians) met on Wednesday evening of last week at 64, Linthorpe Road, Stamford Hill (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Calman) to hear an address by the Marchioness of Reading on "The Freedom of the Soul." The Rev. W. W. Simpson, of the Amhurst Park Methodist Church, presided.

It was bewildering to think, said Lady Reading, that the old fight for freedom was, in 1938, being fought yet again. It had to be waged even in England where there were some who were admiring the material results of Nazism and Fascism and ignoring the spiritual death which these systems implied. The freedom of the soul had, said the speaker, been for Jews an ever-present reality, for which they had suffered and died. As a Jewess, she sensed the danger to the freedom for which her people had stood for many centuries. She sensed how England might not escape if the rest of Europe became bound up with the philosophy of the Nazis. Yet, said Lady Reading in conclusion, she could not forget how the Jews looked upon Englishmen as the exemplars of freedom.

It was not for nothing that the two peoples were to-day bound together in the Holy Land. She believed the destinies of England and Jewry ran parallel, and that the freedom of the soul which they both prized would be maintained through the suffering of the Jews and the strength of the English.

During a discussion which followed, Lady Reading was asked how people could help to ward off the dangers to freedom threatening England. She urged the importance of practical steps such as joining A.R.P. and Territorial services, and also the extension of work such as that Society was doing in spreading goodwill.

The Circle was inaugurated in October of last year. The annual report just issued thanks the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sankey, P.C., and Mr. Neville Laski, K.C., for messages of goodwill.

Lord Sankey's message read: "Courage! A nation may for a time persecute individuals, but it cannot conquer a race, or destroy a civilisation." Mr. Laski wrote: ". . . The dispelling of ignorance is the first step towards the elimination of anti-Semitism, and for this reason alone the importance of a friendly discussion circle where Jew and Christian can meet on common ground and discuss the problems common to both creeds cannot be overestimated."

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THE DEPUTIES

RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE

Immigration, Mandate, and Suppression of the Terror

PROBLEM OF "SOCIAL OFFENCES"

Anti-Semites' Evil Use of the Agent-Provocateur

MR. NEVILLE J. LASKI, K.C. (Spanish and Portuguese), the President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, presided on Sunday morning over a largely attended meeting of the Board at Woburn House.

After having moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. D. Barnett, who, he said, was first elected as a Deputy in 1929 and served the Board with characteristic zeal, especially on the Shechita Committee, Mr. Laski referred in congratulatory terms to the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. Cyrus Adler, who had rendered distinguised services, as President of the American Jewish Committee, to the American Jewish Community and other Communities in different parts of the world. Mr. Laski also referred to the presence at that meeting of Mr. Gotleib, of Wellington (New Zealand).

MR. A. S. DIAMOND (West London), the Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, moved the report of the Committee, in the course of which it was stated:

SHOPS (SUNDAY TRADING RESTRICTION) ACT, 1936.—The Committee, as a result of an inquiry in August, have ascertained that in the larger centres of Jewish population there are over 1,700 traders who have obtained registration under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, and that nearly 400 kasher butchers have registered under the Retail Meat Dealers Act, 1936. The majority of these registered Jewish traders are in London, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool.

DIFFICULTIES IN CONNECTION WITH "GET" AND "CHALITZAH."—The Sub-Committee appointed to consider in what way the Board could assist the Beth Din in influencing recalcitrant parties in cases of "Get" and "Chalitzah" to meet their moral obligations, met and has reported to the Committee. The Committee decided that, in such cases as have been brought to its notice by the Beth Din where its intervention would prove helpful, the parties concerned should be approached on behalf of the Board.

JEWISH EMPLOYERS AND HOLY-DAYS.—The Committee endorsed the action taken by the President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, in addressing a letter to THE JEWISH CHRONICLE (published on September 16th, 1938) appealing to Jewish employers to act generously towards their employees in cases where they were stood off work in consequence of the Jewish High Holy-Days.

DATES OF BOARD MEETINGS, 1939.—Fewer than 30 per cent. of the total number of Deputies sent replies to a questionnaire on the proposal that one or more Board meetings be held on weekday evenings, and the Committee decided to recommend that no alteration be made in the present practice of holding meetings on Sunday, especially in view of the fact that the President has discretion under the by-laws, to make any alteration he may deem desirable. The Committee recommends for adoption the following dates for the Board meetings during 1939: Sundays, January 15th, February 19th, March 19th, April 23rd, May 21st, June 18th, July 16th, October 15th, November 19th, and December 17th.

Other paragraphs in the report recorded the ceremony at which the conversion was concluded of the site of the former disused Gloucester Jewish Cemetery into a children's playground; the Committee's approval of a report of the Co-ordinating Committee's work; and that action had been taken in some complaints in trade and professional matters.

Dealing with "Social Offences"

Dealing with the paragraph on trade matters, Mr. Diamond said that in this country, among the various methods which their Committees took for the protection of the Community's interest, was an attempt by the Law and Parliamentary Committee to deal, so far as it could, with what one might call "social offences." When they heard complaints from either inside or outside the Community as to the behaviour of certain individual members of the Community they tried to see the persons in question and, should they prove offenders, to use whatever influence they could with them to make them realise the error of their ways. It was not necessary to take an unbalanced and disproportionate view of the problem they were dealing with. They did not admit for a moment that their Community was inferior to the rest of the community, but they knew very well that they had enemies who seized on any particular sore spots of theirs and forgot any virtue they might possess. The seriousness of the problem, continued Mr. Diamond, could not be over-estimated, and he appealed to the Community, every member of which, he said, he would like to see take a hand in helping them in these matters.

MR. BERTRAM A. LEVINSON (Liberal) referring to the difficulties in connection with "Get" and "Chalitzah," said he felt strongly that they as Jews, with a pride in their religion, ought to make every effort to avoid such a position as apparently faced them in this matter. He asked the Committee if it could bring the question up again and see if something could be done to avoid this situation which created great injustices as well as possibilities for blackmail.

LADY SPIELMAN (Union of Jewish Women) said the Union of Jewish Women had given much consideration to the matter. They knew that it was the Jewish law, but in London the Beth Din did all in their power to mitigate the injustice to the woman.

MR. LASKI paid a tribute to Mr. Diamond, whose work had resulted in the pleasant ceremony at Gloucester, when the Jewish people had been thanked by the local church and other representative persons for the gift of the playground.

Foul Allegations Against Jewry

A statement on the work of the Co-ordinating Committee was made by Mr. Neville Laski. The work of the Co-ordinating Committee during the past months, he said, had been even more onerous than before, for the grave international situation had had reactions which were still being felt. He need not emphasise the campaign that certain elements in this country had thought fit to wage against the Community. They had not hesitated to sink so low as to suggest that the Jews were in favour of war and did not give their support to the policy of peace and appeasement His Majesty's Government were so desirous of pursuing.

There was no community which benefited so much from peace and suffered so much in war as the Jewish, continued the President, but in spite of these facts which must be so obvious to anybody possessing common sense and a knowledge of affairs, they were face to face with an enemy which was apparently sticking at nothing to make capital out of the situation. There had been a decrease in anti-Semitic incidents in the East End, though the more subtle form of propaganda to which the anti-Semites resorted to-day was none the less dangerous, and there was certainly no diminution in the violence or foulness of the allegations made in the anti-Semitic Press.

"I would like particularly to draw your attention," went on Mr. Laski, "to the necessity for a warning against the use of that vilest form of technique, the *agent-provocateur*. Quite a number of posters, 'stickybacks,' and leaflets are being distributed which give the impression that they emanate from Jewish sources. It is the most difficult thing in the world to catch the offenders, but at Hendon Petty Sessions, on October 10th last, the police were successful in prosecuting a person of this description and in securing a conviction. [The case was reported in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE on October 14th.] Too much publicity cannot be given to the use of this essentially Nazi technique by the anti-Semites."

MR. M. GORDON LIVERMAN, J.P. (Dublin United), addressed the Board on the anti-defamation fund, which, he said, they were engaged in raising and putting on a really satisfactory basis. There never was a time when the need for their work to combat the campaign of calumny against the Jewish Community called for more concerted effort.

Deputies as "Defence" Liaison Officers

They must not under-estimate the elements against them, he said. Above all, let them bear in mind that the cause for which they were fighting was a cause which was not only of the deepest concern to the Jews of the country but was of high import to all who placed above politics and partisanship the cause of truth and justice. He was not appealing to them to give money. Many of them had, he knew, been generous in their response, and those who had not would, he was sure, not hesitate to follow this example in the next few days. The special point of his appeal that day was that as Deputies they were representatives of Congregations and Communities, and he was asking each of them to act as the Board's representative in their special area at once to bring before their constituents the importance of this work, to do everything they could to remind them of their duty—in short, to act as liaison officer in all matters concerning the defence of the Jewish Community and the protection of its good name.

The principle of a voluntary levy had been approved by the Board, continued Mr. Liverman, and had been generally accepted by the Synagogues and institutions represented on the Board. He would ask those Deputies who represented such Communities and institutions to establish immediate contact with the leaders and stimulate by their own personal effort the implementing of the levy upon the membership on the most generous and widespread scale. Where an actual levy had been deemed inadvisable, as in the case of the constituents of the United Synagogue, he had to acknowledge with gratification the cordial co-operation offered in the way of arranging for special appeals on behalf of their Defence Fund. But between the acceptance of a principle and giving it practical effect there was a wide gulf. Might he say in all earnestness that it was their duty as the representatives of all Synagogues and institutions on the Board to bridge that gulf, and bridge it immediately in the most appropriate and effective way—he appealed to them all to help in this practical direction.

"I shall not rest satisfied," said Mr. Liverman, "nor will my colleagues, nor indeed should this Board nor the Anglo-Jewish Community, until we have placed our defences on a sound basis so as to free us from the constant anxiety of lack of money for the most urgent purposes, for work the importance of which can never be overstressed. . . . This campaign which we are fighting affects us all, every section, every individual, concerned as it is with the protection of our Community against those who would deprive us of that equality of status to which we are by every law entitled. Will you now resolve to do your part?"

More Information Asked For

MR. M. TURNER-SAMUELS (Newcastle, Old) complained that although the report of the Co-ordinating Committee gave them a general survey of what was being done, Deputies had no opportunity given them to get a grip of any scheme or policy or anything practical that was being put into operation in order to meet, not the speeches made at street corners but the insidious poison that was running through the whole country.

MR. PERCY COHEN, C.B.E. (Association of Jewish Friendly Societies), reminded Mr. Turner-Samuels of a very effective leaflet which, he said, was circulated to the whole Community less than three months ago, which summarised every achievement of the Committee and the type of effort which it made.

ALDERMAN A. KERSHAW, J.P. (Association of Jewish Friendly Societies), made two suggestions—one, that the Board should issue to every Jewish home literature dealing with those Jews who were causing anti-Semitism because of their behaviour (apart from the distribution of other literature), and, two, a house-to-house distribution, in certain districts at a time, of reprints of important literature which had been issued.

MR. P. HOROWITZ (Dunk Street Beth Hamedrash) said the fact that the Community did not know what the Committee was doing was the fault of the Deputies themselves and not of the Committee. He endorsed the appeal of the Treasurer with regard to the funds.

DR. ISRAEL FELDMAN (Great), the Chairman of the Palestine Committee, moved the report of the Committee. The report stated, *inter alia*:

The Committee recommends the following resolutions for adoption by the Board:

1. The Board of Deputies of British Jews supports the Jewish Agency for Palestine in declaring its opposition to any policy which may envisage

either artificial restrictions upon Jewish immigration into Palestine or the relegation of the Jews in Palestine to the status of a minority.

2. The Board records its conviction that the permanent settlement of the Palestine problem must be based upon the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine; and upon the right internationally guaranteed to the Jewish people as embodied in the Palestine Mandate which Great Britain accepted as a sacred trust. The desperate need of masses of the Jewish people—victims of hate and persecution—for a permanent home makes such a settlement imperative. A policy based on these principles, whilst safeguarding the civil and religious rights of the Arabs in Palestine, will enable that country to resume the economic progress which was its outstanding feature at the time of large Jewish immigration, and which redounded to the benefit of all its inhabitants.

3. The Board of Deputies welcomes the decision of His Majesty's Government to employ effective measures for the suppression of terrorism in Palestine, in the interests of Arabs and Jews alike, and expresses its confidence that this policy will be fully and rapidly implemented. This Board is convinced that the restoration of ordered Government will pave the way for an enduring co-operation between the Jews and the Arabs of Palestine in the general development and prosperity of that country.

Dr. Feldman said that their Palestine Committee felt that in bringing this matter before the notice of the Board, they were but reflecting the desire—more than a desire—of the average Jew and Jewess in the British Empire to give expression publicly and authoritatively to their views as to the direction in which they felt the present political crisis in Palestine should ultimately resolve itself. They had an example of the action taken by American Jewry, steps not only in the right direction, but taken at the right time. At no time in the development of the issues surrounding the Holy Land had there been greater necessity for unity in the Jewish ranks.

Jewish Agency's Statement

Recently, went on Dr. Feldman, a statement was published by people who called themselves Arab representatives outside Palestine embodying certain minimum demands upon which the Arabs could visualise a permanent settlement of the Palestinian crisis. The Executive of the Jewish Agency immediately thought fit to make a statement in which they emphatically said that on no account could they accept those demands as a basis on which Jews could agree to a settlement of the Palestinian problem. The least they could do that morning was to express the conviction that the Agency's statement was in keeping with the opinion of the mass of world Jewry. They asserted that Jewish immigration into Palestine had redounded to the moral and economic well being of all the inhabitants of Palestine. They welcomed the stand that was now being taken at long last by the British authorities to stamp out the terrorism which had played havoc both among Arabs and Jews. They also expressed the conviction that the future of Palestine, whatever plan was ultimately worked out, depended upon the friendly co-operation between Arab and Jew, a co-operation which they believed could be achieved.

Mr. S. Teff (New, Stamford Hill) said what they were mainly concerned with was part one of the resolutions, which spoke about no artificial restriction on immigration and no minority status. There could be no opinions held by people in the Community which could go against these two principles.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, K.B.E. (United Synagogue), said that unity was a very desirable thing. But he did not think, if he might venture to give a word of friendly advice to the Zionist Organisation, that unity could be achieved by asking the Board to endorse and to say "amen" to whatever the Zionist Organisation might have invited the Agency to do. There was a mixed political Advisory Committee, which was appointed, he thought, at the last Congress. So far as he knew, that Committee had never been called together.

With regard to the resolutions, went on Sir Robert, he did not suppose that he or anyone else could find much harm in them. The thing he objected to was that they were futile, and that they made no sort of contribution at the present moment to the problem. They seemed to him to convey an utterly inadequate impression of the great constructive achievement which the Jews were ready and able to contribute in Palestine to the work of appeasement and of human advancement at this critical stage of the world's history. In twenty-five years, a miserably poor and desert country had been transformed, and its whole population—Jew and Arab—rescued from poverty. If that process was allowed to go on, it could be extended almost indefinitely until great populations were raised to a new plane of civilisation. Did anybody suppose, he asked, that the whole world, and especially this great country, dependent as they were for their livelihood on export trade and commerce, would not benefit enormously by such an enrichment of poverty-stricken areas of the world? They were to-day seeing the constructive and creative elements—including great Jewish populations—driven out of great areas in Europe, trade destroyed, and the standard of life lowered. They had seen the creative genius of those same people, given the opportunity, rendering great service in Palestine, the population more than doubled in numbers and trebled in prosperity.

"The Old Shibboleths"

Was this great democracy, Sir Robert asked, going to allow all that to be stopped and a great area of rising civilisation thrown back to poverty because the pains of growth could not be faced and because of a groundless fear of domination which could surely be dissipated, as in other parts of the world, by quiet and patient negotiation? At such a time as the present, could they not find any better way of expressing their capacity and their anxiety to build happiness and prosperity, spiritual and material, in Palestine than by repeating the old shibboleths which had failed to avert the disastrous events which now threatened the country? Surely they could. They could express their conviction that there was no fundamental antagonism between the Jew and Arab in Palestine; that all the Jew wanted was to be allowed to throw his great creative capacity into building Palestine into a peaceful and prosperous country for Jew and Arab alike—a Home where he would be free from the miseries and hatreds imposed upon him by degenerate forces in other countries; that he sought neither to suffer domination by others nor to exercise domination over others; that in this constructive spirit the Board of Deputies of British Jews would like to see the British Government call together here, in London—still the centre of the civilised world—representatives of all the forces of goodwill concerned with Palestine and would do all in its power to bring such negotiations to a successful issue.

He suggested that they should adjourn consideration of these resolutions and ask the Palestine Committee to consider if they could not produce resolutions which did, in fact, represent Anglo-Jewry more faithfully.

Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, K.C. (Barrow-in-Furness), said he entirely agreed with Sir Robert Waley Cohen in regretting that the opportunity was not taken by the Palestine Committee on this occasion to make constructive suggestions as to the future rather than to repeat a great many things which had been said in the past. But he was able to support these resolutions because of paragraph three, with which he was in entire agreement.

Mr. L. Bakstansky (Lodzer) maintained that the time had come for Jews to adopt a firm line and say: "We are prepared to co-operate; but it is now the turn of the other side to stretch out the hand of peace and conciliation."

Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, O.B.E. (Anglo-Jewish Association), said he had always been an opponent of Jewish Nationalism, and he was none the less so to-day. While he fully recognised that the majority of Jews throughout the world supported Jewish Nationalism, still it was by no means accurate to say that they all did so. When they had these appeals for unity, what was really meant was that they were all expected to sign on the dotted line drawn up by the Zionist Organisation. "If," said Mr. Montefiore, "you want to make the Board a mere annexe and a satellite of the Zionist Organisation, it is quite clear that there is no place in it for people who think like me."

The resolutions were carried, and the report was adopted.

The report of the Joint Foreign Committee was presented by the President. Extracts from the report follow.

The position of Jews throughout the world has become considerably worse since the Board last met. At that time, considerable hope was centred on the outcome of the Evian Conference on Refugees, but recent grave and critical events have intervened to defer that hope.

The increasing tension in the international situation which culminated in the imminent threat of European war in the last week of September put all other anxieties into the background, but with the cession of the Sudeten territories to Germany the refugee problem has been considerably increased both numerically and from the point of view of the complexity of the new political difficulties which have entered into it. To these complexities and difficulties of an already acute problem must be added the factor introduced by the new racialist policy of Italy which that country thought fit to introduce early in August.

Of the immeasurable disaster of war which seemed so imminent, we can only say that there have been few who did not think gratefully of the Prime Minister in his unswerving efforts to avoid war. Yet, together with the feeling of relief, there was distress at the fate which has overtaken Czechoslovakia, whose Government has always been distinguished for a just and humane attitude towards its Jewish citizens. Whatever may be the future fortune of Czechoslovakia, Jews will always think gratefully of those statesmen who were her founders.

Peace Essential for Jews

The President said that peace for Jews was an essential for their existence, and no effort made for real peace and appeasement but would have the whole-hearted support and prayer of Jews throughout the world. There would be no need to emphasise this, but for the vile propaganda of which they had all seen recent examples alleging war incitement on the part of Jews. Such propaganda was spread on the well-known Nazi principle that a really big lie often enough repeated stood as much chance of being believed as the truth. And just as peace was an essential for Jewish existence, so were justice and righteousness and all the principles that flowed therefrom—tolerance, freedom of the individual, kindliness, and neighbourliness. If there could be said to be anything like a Jewish interest, it was an interest in the preservation of these fundamentals of civilisation. It was because Jews shared those principles with the great democracies that the malicious allegation that Jews in this country served the interests of their coreligionists first and then the interests of the Empire became an allegation so absurd that it hardly required or merited refutation. It had so often been urged against them that they adopted only the defensive attitude that a declaration of their faith in their ideals was said in many quarters to be necessary. Fortunately, they had not far to look. The Jewish programme was on record. It was the Book of the People of the Book.

He felt, continued the President, that they must return again and again to the possibility of real appeasement, which many saw as the ultimate end of the Munich Agreement. In any free conference into which the British Commonwealth of Nations and the other democracies entered for the settlement of all outstanding differences, the treatment of the Jews, of the Catholics, of the Protestants, of the Social Democrats, of the Pacifists, and of many others in Germany who were persecuted and oppressed must be raised in the most friendly, but insistent, manner as one of the barriers against international peace and goodwill. It must not be relegated to that category of questions generally described as internal matters, and therefore by diplomatic usage not discussable at international gatherings.

President's Word of Warning

"May I," he concluded, "as President of this most responsible body of British Jews, utter a word of warning. Our function, as a representative body, is to watch over the interests of our coreligionists in this country and, when it is desirable, to use our influence and exertions in favour of our coreligionists in foreign countries. We must not, as a result of the great mental and moral strain through which we have passed in recent weeks, in common with our fellow-citizens of other faiths, make the mistake of raising questions which are entirely outside our functions and our task. I say this without any desire to fetter free discussion on the proper subjects, but in order to avoid the difficulties which I have adumbrated." Whatever the long-term results of the recent crisis might be, one of its immediate consequences was the accentuation of the refugee problem and the increase of misery and suffering which that meant. It was not a problem with which they alone had to deal, and in consultation with his colleagues it was decided to call a conference of Jewish organisations, at home and abroad, engaged in the alleviation of the plight of refugees with the object of an informal exchange of views. The conference, as no doubt many would have noticed in the Press, was held on Saturday and Sunday of last week, and while, in the nature of things, no decisions were taken, the discussions proved most useful in indicating the possible lines of practical work to relieve the ever-growing distress.

The report was adopted.

SHADOW OF THE SWASTIKA

Nazism Creeping Into England

BERLIN'S INSIDIOUS TENTACLES

By PAUL EMDEN

IN Great Britain to-day, there is no official anti-Semitism, even though it may lurk here and there under the surface. One of the reasons for this may be a genuine appreciation by non-Jews of their Jewish fellow-citizens. It would seem, however, that the silent approbation which the English Jews have received has had the effect of misleading them to a certain degree as to the real position. Having become British, and occasionally even ultra-British, they have, on the other hand, made the very un-British mistake of judging things too much from the surface. The closer and more critically inclined observer has to confess, much to his regret, that he sees things in quite a different light.

Assuredly England is a liberal and tolerant country; but at the same time there can be no shadow of doubt that, at heart, the foreigner in England is disliked. The well-bred Englishman has the amiable quality of being extremely tactful, especially when he feels that the true expression of his thoughts might pain his hearer. In his fairness, he would never disqualify a man who is his fellow-citizen, even should he be unable to share the latter's ideas and ways of thought. But it would be a grave mistake and a grievous self-delusion to ignore the fact that prejudice towards the Jew is very prevalent and very strong—not from an anti-Semitic standpoint, but because they are regarded as foreigners.

Up to some ten years ago, it might have been said that, except for a few unpleasantnesses and occasional rebuffs, practically no actual anti-Semitism in the Continental sense existed in this country. This happy state of affairs has undergone a complete change, and to make a similar statement to-day would be unpardonable optimism. Fascism, which was almost dead in this country, uncannily sprang up afresh after having proclaimed an anti-Semitic policy; and after five years of Nazi rule in Germany there exists a burning Jewish problem all over the world—in the British Empire, in England, in London.

JEW-BAITING AS CAMOUFLAGE

During these five years of commotion, incident, and misery, Hitler's aims have undergone considerable change. For him, the superlative demagogue, Jew-baiting was originally one of many (although the chief) means to divert foreign attention from the increasing tempo of rearmament, to prevent a disgruntled population at home from realising the decline in the quality of its food and the failures and mismanagement of the Administration. Thus, backed by an ingenious propaganda and stirred up by a racial theory so nonsensical and absurd that it is beyond discussion, the persecution of the Jews became the "circuses" of the Nazis and the Prussian-German national sport.

This stage has, however, long been passed, and Hitler has shot far ahead of his initial aims. Now, his object is, by means of anti-Semitism, to clear the way for the development and extension of the influence and policy of his Government. This latest type of anti-Semitism may prove more contagious than those of older date. The ideas of the French Revolution spread; so did Metternich's reactionary Continental policy, and, happily, also the Liberalism of 1848. Equally infectious, as the train of events during the last years, months, and weeks has shown, are the detestable doctrines of Nazism. This "greatest outrage in living memory," as Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York, labelled it in June, 1938, " . . . all the worse because it is not an outbreak of momentary passion, but the practical expression of a deliberately adopted creed . . . incompatible with the fundamental principles of civilisation," appeals to the very lowest instincts, and is therefore popular. The doubt raised in 1935 by an eminent English elder statesman whether Hitler would develop into a monster or a hero has in 1938 ceased to be a query. The world, however, does not care much for moral principles, and we have seen how willing world conscience is to be pacified. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the Nazi dogmas have also an immense political background; if, indeed, Nazism should ultimately prove to be successful in one country—which up to now it has not been—others will only be too ready to adopt it to its full extent.

HITLER'S REAL OBJECT

At the beginning of the Third Reich, the Nazis were by no means so expansive nor so brutal as they are to-day. To crush "Jewish influence," "Jewish predominance," and the "Jewish international" in Germany—these were their ambitions in 1933, and therefore it was necessary to demonstrate to the (still unconvinced) world that the German Jews, and the German Jews only, were of an inferior race. Now, five years later, it must have become obvious to everyone who does not keep his eyes shut that it is the object of Hitler—whom a very Gentile American contemporary defined as "one of nature's accidents, held together by a uniform"—to establish the doctrine that the Jews all over the globe are tainted and therefore must be destroyed. The unhappy, forsaken German Jews, to whom not only Jewry but the whole world is indebted for innumerable cultural and scientific achievements, are only the immediate scapegoats. In the spiteful and barbarous hands of the dregs of humanity—it is impossible to be sufficiently outspoken and it is now too late to weigh words—they, the German and Austrian Jews, deputise for world Jewry, and therefore there is literally no limit to the help which Jews living in freedom in England and other civilised countries are in honour bound to give to their unfortunate brethren. There can be no shadow of doubt that, had the Nazis the power to do so, they would handle the Jews all over the world in exactly the same way; and, assuredly, they will leave nothing undone and no stone unturned to arrive as near as possible to this goal.

German anti-Semitism is meant for export and is exported. One of the legacies the Nazis received from the old regime is the thoroughness of the Prussians, of whom Arthur James Balfour, surely an unimpassioned critic, said: "Beasts they are and beasts they always will be"; and Henry Labouchère, who cannot be accused of pro-Jewish feelings: "They are insupportable; it is impossible to help disliking them."

It has been said that the persecution of the Jews in Germany is especially horrifying "because the Germans are a civilised people," but this is a fallacy; the persecutions are especially horrifying because the Germans are not a civilised people; their senseless cruelties during the Great War, which shocked Europe, were not the result of war psychosis—they disclosed their true nature and inclinations. At no time endowed with the talent for winning friendship by persuasion, they have proved themselves the worst colonists, sending out to Africa officials of a sadistic type like Wehlau and Leist, thus disgracing the whole white race; they were unable to prevent their minorities (Poles, Danes, Alsatians, and for decades even the Hanoverians) remaining political separatists with Deputies of their own in the Diet. All this seems now to be forgotten. This lack of ability to make moral conquests has been replaced, under Prussian leadership, by an efficient and marvellous genius for organisation. Nothing is left to chance, everything is done according to plan with military precision and a strict following of the rules of strategy and tactics. The Nazis were fully prepared when they marched into Vienna and Sudetenland, and they are, and will be, equally prepared for anything elsewhere.

This incomprehensible Europe suffers from a weak memory; the Nazis who torture the Jews and drive them to mass suicide are "chips of the old block" which tried to establish German predominance before the Great War (and therewith created the conditions of insecurity which led to it); who now repudiate all moral and financial obligations and have developed the technique of robbery and fraud to a fine art. The murderers of Rathenau, Schleicher, and Dollfuss were guided by exactly the same mentality which led to the execution of Edith Cavell. They have set themselves against disarmament, Locarno, Geneva, and every honest understanding, and are now throwing Europe once again into a turmoil by a policy of blackmail, by violating all agreements and treaties they had hitherto contracted. If the Jewish question had been properly handled by the European Powers when Hitler started his anti-Semitic campaign, there would undoubtedly have been no Sudeten question. As no one has ever checked him, he is convinced he can do anything.

THE WRONG APPROACH

That the plight of German Jewry should have reached its present stage is partly due to the fact that from the very beginning of the trouble the approach to this vital and stupendous problem was made along lines of charity, when it ought to have been tackled by means of power and influence. It was never realised by the Jews inside Germany (nor by those outside) that, certainly up to 1935, they were still a power to be reckoned with—provided they consolidated their forces. But they bore their fate with resignation, taking for granted that it was the lot of Israel to suffer. That incredible shortsightedness (in all probability it was cowardice) only added to the pressure upon the victims. Their very defencelessness provoked insolence and atrocities. The Nazis have always been well aware of that lack of concerted action on the part of the Jews. When Nazi leaders were asked how they would feel if one of their German minorities in an adjoining country was driven to emigrate by the same methods that Germany employed against Jews, the very clear and significant reply was that the German minorities could always turn to Germany for help, whereas "the German Jews have no national State willing and strong enough to fight for them."

Besides their excellent and efficient organisation, the most powerful instrument of the Nazis is their well-managed propaganda, and again it would be a fatal mistake to ignore the fact that anti-Jewish propaganda, by word of mouth and in print, visible and invisible, has to a large extent already percolated into this country. A casual word is breathed one day in a Mayfair drawing-room; the next day an incidental remark is made by a blonde German parlourmaid, and on the third, thousands listen to a speech in Hyde Park. Nothing has been left undone which would further the propagation of the vast store of anti-Jewish calumnies, and as a result a pamphlet on ritual murder, written, printed, and published in England, has made its appearance. Not that this publication is of any importance—the man in the street is much too intelligent to be hoodwinked by too obvious absurdities—but it is nevertheless significant that it should be published at this period. Other productions, which are cleverly written, disseminate the poison in minute drops, and are much more dangerous. Among many others, there is a small booklet, "Our Jewish Aristocracy. A Tale of Contamination." It is at least to be hoped that those who figure in it will keep themselves aloof from the propaganda social functions held in Carlton House Terrace, and will no longer accept invitations from the diplomatic representative of a country in which they, "non-Aryans" in the German meaning of the word, together with their children and grandchildren, would be ostracised. Oswald Mosley, of whom it is stated that he "married a granddaughter of the Jew L. Z. Leiter," is not forgotten in this booklet; nor, curiously enough, is Lord Mount Temple, though he is President of the Anglo-

(*Continued on page* 32)

Imperial and Foreign

CZECH JEWRY IN PERIL

Nazism Extending its Evil Sway

WILL ANTI-SEMITISM PREVAIL?

[*From a Correspondent*]

For the Jews of Czechoslovakia, the dismemberment of the country—still, apparently, proceeding—has been calamitous. Not only have thousands of Jewish families been suddenly uprooted from their homes, but those whose homes are situated in rump-Czechoslovakia have found themselves faced with a growing threat of racial hostility.

For the Jews in the Sudeten area, the situation had been black enough; but they, at least, had some warning of the dangers facing them. But hundreds of Jewish families who never expected to be transferred to Germany suddenly found that if they did not want to fall into the hands of the Gestapo, they had to evacuate their homes within a matter of hours. Ninety-one small Jewish Communities which never expected to be transferred to Germany were thus affected, and the wave of Jewish refugees from Sudetenland swelled by about ten thousand more Jews from Bohemia and Moravia, ten thousand from Teschen and district (taken by Poland), and at least thirty thousand from the Hungarian-Slovakian frontier. Instead of 30,000 Jewish refugees who were expected as a result of the Munich Agreement, Czechoslovakia now has more than twice that number.

Worse still, this latest exodus has worked to the detriment of the general Jewish position in Czechoslovakia. While those who fled from the Sudetenland territory knew months, or at least weeks, in advance of the fate which awaited them and, therefore, had time to save at least part of their property, the Jews from Bohemia, Teschen, and the Hungarian frontiers had to escape without being able to save the smallest part of their belongings. Thus Czech Jewry is now faced with an army of approximately seventy thousand Jewish refugees, half of whom are penniless. With the size of the country reduced, with its industrial resources diminished, and with the doors of immigration still closed, this is in itself a problem of colossal magnitude.

Scapegoats

But even this is only the fringe of the real problem. The calamity facing Czech Jewry is far greater. The new Government, deserted by its friends and at the mercy of the Nazis, is already accepting not only German political suzerainty, but also Nazi policies and doctrines. These, in the first place, include an anti-Jewish policy.

Already, a few weeks after the Munich Agreement, almost the entire Press, including some newspapers previously among the most democratic, have launched an anti-Semitic campaign of intense bitterness. Jews are being made the scapegoats for the national disaster; Jewish refugees have been forced back across the German frontier, and the Government is being urged to deport the thousands of other Jewish refugees in the country; anti-Jewish laws on the pattern of Hungary and Germany are being openly advocated; restriction on Jews in the professions, the arts, commerce, and industry are being forecast. The political parties, even that of Masaryk and Dr. Benesh, are espousing an anti-Jewish policy. Those Socialist and Communist newspapers which might have protected the principles of democracy and defended the Jews have been silenced.

Slovakian Darkness

And even this does not exhaust the whole tragedy which has so quickly befallen Czechoslovakian Jews. To avoid a still greater amputation of its Slovakian territory, the Czech Government has granted Slovakia autonomous rule, which means that Slovakia is to all intents and purposes an independent State conducting an internal policy of its own. Now, while the Czechs have always been a freedom-loving and democratic people, the Slovaks are a backward people and are easily swayed by primitive passions. It was among the Slovaks that anti-Semitism flourished even during the previous democratic regime. Now that that country is independent, its anti-Semitic character has already strongly asserted itself. While in the Czech part of the country anti-Semitism is still only tentative and potential, in Slovakia anti-Semitism in its crudest forms is already rampant. There have been anti-Jewish demonstrations in most Slovakian towns; Jewish houses and shops have been looted; Jews have been attacked and beaten in the streets. In short, independent, autonomous Slovakia is, as far as the Jews are concerned, almost completely Nazified. When it is remembered that Slovakia has a Jewish population of 130,000, it will be realised how serious the situation is.

A most pathetic aspect of this situation is that, only a few short months ago, Czechoslovakian Jewry laid its greatest hopes in Slovakia. That country is least developed commercially and industrially, and both the Jews and the Government were planning to transfer the Jewish industries and enterprises evacuated from Sudetenland to Slovakia and thus make Jewish enterprise achieve new prosperity within the Czechoslovak State. Many Jewish factories from Sudetenland had already been transferred to Slovakia, and many thousands of Jewish refugees had hoped to start a new home and life there. These hopes have now been shattered. The new autonomous Slovakia has already announced that it prefers to remain backward and economically and culturally undeveloped, rather than allow Jewish refugees to develop it. Not only the Jewish refugees but even the native Jews in Slovakia are now faced with a situation very much like that in Poland.

Thus, only a few weeks after Munich, Nazi anti-Semitism has cast a blight on the only spot in Central Europe where Jews enjoyed equality and were able to entertain hopes for the future. Darkest reaction threatens to engulf the sole democratic island of refuge for the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe.

"DOWN WITH RACIALISM!"

Czech Opposition to Anti-Jewish Rioters

"NUMERUS CLAUSUS" DEMAND

Despite all, the spirit of Czech democracy and toleration still lives and fights. This heartening fact was proved last week when, reports the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, anti-Semites attempted to stage an anti-Jewish demonstration in Prague. When a band of Jew-baiters gathered outside a Jewish café and shouted "Down with the Jews! Go to Palestine" a counter-demonstration was spontaneously organised by passers-by, who raised cries of "Down with racialism! We want a free Republic."

But the anti-Semites are extremely active, and their incitement has been continuous. On Saturday a serious riot broke out, and a number of students were arrested.

Small tickets with the words "Here lives a Jew" have been stuck on the signboards of many Jewish engineers, doctors, and lawyers in Prague, and advertisements have appeared in Czech newspapers notifying customers that the advertised businesses are owned by "Aryans" or asking "Aryans" only to apply for vacant posts.

One of the most alarming developments was a demand for the expulsion of Jews and the introduction of a *numerus clausus* made this week by M. Bukovsky, the Minister of Schools, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Sokol," the Czech youth organisation. "The Jewish question should be regulated on the basis of the national and social structure of our nation as it was before the year 1914," M. Bukovsky said. "Immigrants who arrived after 1914 must return to their land of origin. The other Jews—those who were here before 1914—who affirmed Czech nationality during the 1930 census, may remain. Those Jews who, in the census of 1930, affirmed nationality other than Czech, must return to the nation to which they affirmed their nationality. Jews remaining here may retain their position in the economic life of the nation, but only according to the proportion of their numbers in relation to the whole proportion of the State."

While there are no exact figures as to the number of Jews who affirmed Czech nationality in the 1930 census, it is known that of the 350,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia approximately 180,000 chose Jewish nationality. Where M. Bukovsky proposes to send these Jews is not clear. The anti-Semitic leader, Stribrny, suggests that they be sent to Palestine.

The *J.T.A.* reports that M. Bukovsky's suggestion is not looked upon with favour by the Ministry of the Interior, which is the Government authority most directly concerned.

Hitler's Agent in Slovakia

Slovakia is taking the lead in the campaign against the Jews. Dr. Tiso, the Premier, received a deputation of local Jewish leaders, who voiced the loyalty of the Slovak Jews towards the Government and appealed to him to put an end to the anti-Jewish Press campaign. The Premier, whose anti-Jewish sentiments are well known, admitted that the Press incitement must be reduced, but at the same time told the Jews that Slovakia would not tolerate "Jewish domination." In the meantime the Slovak Government has already begun to eradicate all democratic elements in the country, and in the course of the "purge" campaign a number of Jewish supporters of the democratic movement were arrested.

The domination of Hitler over the Slovakian Government is already being felt. In accordance with the wishes of the "Führer," the Henlein Nazi leader and anti-Semite, Deputy Karmasin, has been appointed a Secretary of State in charge of the German minority affairs. In this capacity, Deputy Karmasin is now exercising a great influence on the Slovak Government. Germans are permitted to wear the swastika badge and use the "Heil Hitler" greeting. The only brighter piece of news from Slovakia is that attempts by anti-Semites to organise anti-Jewish excesses in several small towns have been suppressed by Czech troops.

NUREMBERG LAWS IN SUDETENLAND

Fate of Jews Who Stayed Behind

A survey of the position in the Sudeten German areas now incorporated in the German State shows that all the Nazi anti-Jewish laws and regulations, including the Nuremberg laws, have been introduced, says the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*.

In Teplitz-Schoenau, only fifteen Jews remain, many of whom, including the industrialists Herren Levy and Abeles, and the lawyer Dr. Gutfreund, have been arrested by the Gestapo and are said to have been taken to a concentration camp. In Aussig, fifty Jews have remained. No one has been arrested so far. In Karlsbad, only four Jews remain, and the local Synagogue has been converted into a cinema. In Reichenberg, about thirty Jews remain. In all the districts the "Aryanisation" of Jewish businesses has been scheduled for early completion. Posters have been put up announcing that all Jewish property over 5,000 marks must be registered within twenty-four hours.

It is reported from another source that all debts of non-Jews to Jews are declared null and void. Trials where Jews are proceeding against non-Jews have also been annulled. Commissioners have been installed in all concerns which belonged to Jews who have fled. Many of the Jews who were sent back to the Sudeten German districts have been interned in the new Freiwald concentration camp.

[The position of the refugees who fled to Czechoslovakia is described under "Refugees" in this issue.]

A decree regulating the question of citizenship of inhabitants of the newly-acquired Polish territories in Teschen has been published in the Official Gazette. The decree states that every inhabitant of the territory who lived there before November 1st, 1918, is recognised as a Polish citizen. For persons of Polish nationality, it is sufficient if they lived in the province before October 1st, 1938.

ITALIAN JEWS AS HOSTAGES

To Suffer for Attacks on Fascism

The intensified anti-Jewish campaign in the Fascist Press in connection with the alleged discovery of a Jewish anti-Fascist plot in Trieste has once again plunged Italian Jewry into deep depression. Italian Jews appear to consider that the "plot" was conveniently discovered in order to justify new anti-Jewish measures. Colour is lent to their belief by the sudden imposition of a ban on Shechita. In all probability, the extreme anti-Semitic forces needed the "plot" in order to persuade the Duce to intensify the measures already adopted by the Supreme Fascist Council, as they were not satisfied with the exemptions granted to certain classes of Jews.

Large numbers of Italian and foreign Jewish suspects have already been arrested in Rome, Trieste, Milan, and Pisa. In Trieste, Fascist youths organised an anti-Jewish demonstration, in the course of which a number of Jews were beaten and injured. Attacks on Jews also took place on a smaller scale in Milan and Venice.

A warning to Jews that Italy may consider attacks on Fascism made in the democratic countries even by non-Jews as a provocation has appeared in the STAMPA. The Fascist newspaper reminds the Jews that the Supreme Fascist Council definitely stated that the character of the anti-Jewish measures would depend on the attitude of "world Jewry" towards Fascist Italy. In the opinion of the STAMPA, the Jews must bear the responsibility for the anti-Fascist campaign abroad carried on even by non-Jews, and consequently the situation created by such attacks on Fascist Italy will have to be taken into consideration in determining the exact nature of future anti-Jewish legislation.

Last week, the GIORNALE D'ITALIA denounced the formation in New York of a new body opposed to Fascism, and threatened that this might lead to "reprisals" on Italian Jews. "The declaration of war by the cowardly New York league could have grave consequences for Jews who live on our soil," it declares. The LAVORO FASCISTA adds that Fascism will in the end have to treat Jews as aliens and enemies of the State.

Nazis Echo Brutal Threat

The SCHWARZE KORPS, the organ of the German Nazi S.S., this week deals with the Italian threat, and declares: "The Jews in Germany and Italy are the hostages placed in our hands by fate in order that we may successfully repel the attacks of world Jewry. This statement may appear harsh to those who, in their enervating sentimentality, are always ready to speak of the 'innocent Jew.' But anyone who realises the full extent of the war incitement unleashed against us by world Jewry all along the line, and who understands the real aims of these world criminals, would be a fool if he allowed anything like pity to emerge in the face of this threat."

FASCISTS AND NAZIS ATTACK THE POPE

"An Ally of the Jews"

The publication of an amazing pamphlet by Roberto Farinacci, the Jew-baiting Minister of State, attacking the Pope and Vatican for their friendliness towards the Jews and their hostility towards racialism is announced in the REGIME FASCISTA, Farinacci's paper. The pamphlet describes the Vatican as a nest of Semites and as an ally of the Jews, Freemasons, and Moscow, and suggests that the Pope will meet with the fate of Dr. Benesh. The REGIME FASCISTA adds exultantly that the pamphlet is now being circulated throughout the country.

Simultaneously, an attack on the Pope has appeared in the ANGRIFF, the organ of Dr. Goebbels, Farinacci's Nazi counterpart, describing the Pope's denunciations of Nazism as being "in the style of Jewish warmongers." (The Pope, in his speech, likened Hitler to Julian the Apostate.)

The U.S. State Department last week published the full text of the Italian reply to Mr. Cordell Hull's note regarding the treatment of American Jews in Italy. The reply assures the American Government that American Jews will not be treated worse than other foreign Jews, and calls attention to the exceptions for foreign Jews adopted by the Fascist Grand Council. It finally points out that a Commission is to be established to examine individual cases of foreign and Italian Jews.

It is reported that the German Government has lent some of its "racial experts" to the Italian Government to organise its new Demographical and Racial Departments.

Jewish officials in the employ of the Fascist Party in Egypt have been dismissed from their posts and Party Treasurers have been instructed to refuse to collect the subscriptions of Italian-Jewish members.

The official GAZETTE has published a decree instituting special elementary schools for Jewish children. These schools will be opened at the expense of the State where there are ten or more Jewish children requiring education. The decree authorises Jewish Communities to open similar schools at their own expense, but under Government control.

FINISHING TOUCHES IN GERMANY

Business "Jew-Free" by 1939

A decree eliminating German Jews from economic life is ready for promulgation possibly on or before January 1st, 1939, according to authoritative quarters in Berlin, says the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*. The decree would turn the five hundred thousand Jews in Germany, of whom nearly half are already on relief, into a colony of paupers.

Nazi circles indicate that the only persons who will escape the effect of the sweeping edict are a few hundred Jewish doctors and lawyers, some welfare workers, and only enough sales staff to cater for the needs of the Jewish population.

The Nazi broom will sweep away all Jewish manufacturing enterprises, banks, and, presumably, all wholesale concerns. No Jew will be permitted to work for an "Aryan" in any capacity, nor will an "Aryan" be permitted to work for a Jew. The Nazis do not expect that the sudden suspension of Jewish economic activity will have any serious effect on Reich economy, for it is claimed that the cream of Jewish enterprise has already been "Aryanised," that two months still remain for the taking over of whatever Jewish businesses are worth the taking, and that the remainder will simply be closed down.

How many Jewish business men will be permitted to continue their activity is uncertain. The recent purges in the medical and legal professions left only about ten per cent. of Jewish professional men with permission to continue to earn their livelihoods. This may indicate what will be done to the tradespeople.

Twenty Jewish Communities in Franconia have appealed for help to the Munich Community following recent incidents in which Jews were driven from their homes, which in some cases were set on fire.

The Official Gazette publishes a list of 141 more people who have been deprived of their German nationality and of any property they may own in Germany. They are mostly Jews. Among them are children from two years of age upwards and an old man aged seventy-one, says *Reuter*.

AFTER THE ARAB CONGRESSES IN CAIRO

Egyptian Jews Face New Threat

NAZI PROPAGANDISTS STIR UP HATRED

[*From a Special Correspondent*]

Foreign Press correspondents in Egypt have deemed it fit to describe the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Congress for the Defence of Palestine and the Arab Women's Congress recently held in Cairo as a more or less disguised failure. Though this short-sighted view of the question may be comforting, it would be a very serious imprudence from the Jewish point of view to take only into account its immediate and visible results.

The very fact that the sponsors of the Arab-Palestinian cause have been able to hold a political congress in Cairo, with the semi-official support of the Egyptian Government and with the effective participation of the President of its Chamber of Deputies, has an altogether different significance from that which was attached to the Bloudan Congress of last year. This demonstration of Arab unity, rather unexpected to those aware of the utter indifference of the average Egyptian towards foreign affairs and of his keen desire to be kept away from any political problem likely to hamper the progress of his own country and provoke in the long run further interference in Egyptian affairs by some European Power, is more than a phenomenon of growth. It marks the rapid end of a happy situation in one of the few countries which did not feel the deplorable excesses which have often characterised post-War events. And this awakening to formulas and ideas made in Europe by embittered people is likely to have far-reaching effects on the aspirations and mental outlook of the naturally kind-hearted, good humoured, and excitable, but easily satisfied, Egyptian, to whatever class he may belong.

That such a change was bound to occur sooner or later is the natural consequence of the development which the Near East has been undergoing under the influence of modern European ideas of nationalism. An attitude of independence on the part of peoples who have lived for centuries under foreign domination can only appear as perfectly normal and legitimate; and were it to take its course without affecting the basic character of the populations involved in that process of evolution, it would be a cause of gratification and pride to those who have learned to appreciate the broad religious tolerance which reigns in Islam and the undisputed sympathy which, in Egypt particularly, marks the relations of the Moslem towards his Jewish co-citizen.

Ignoring the Jewish Contributions

The Jews of Egypt have eagerly repaid their country by their devotion and sense of patriotism. In diplomatic, social, and literary fields, they have made splendid contributions. Yet, in spite of a record of achievements, the meetings of the Arab Congresses and outbursts of hatred in the Arabic Press and at public demonstrations furnish ample evidence that there is already a tendency to sink these facts into oblivion. The local Jewish Communities may be blamed for having failed to provide, through their cultural bodies and historical society, adequate material for counteracting the vicious propaganda which is secretly being spread with the object of destroying their honour and liberties.

Egyptians themselves do not realise the evils which foreigners, with no moral scruples, are planning for them under the cover of ideologies "made in Europe" and alien to the Egyptian character, and this is in itself a testimony of the common sense and apparent lack of fanaticism which is a feature of the national temperament. The very fact that the Egyptian organisers of the Arab Congress for Palestine, whose sincerity is beyond doubt, did not suspect that the skilful pleas made "for our oppressed Arab brethren" by the Christian leader of the Syrian Parliamentary delegation were a manœuvre aiming at the territorial expansion of Syrian borders at the expense of Palestine, and that those of the Iraqi President of the Chamber of Deputies were merely another opportunity for seeking prestige in the eyes of the Islamic world at the expense of Great Britain, shows their good faith in throwing in the balance the weight of Egypt's position and influence in Eastern affairs. The result has been, besides the official resolutions published in the Press, the creation in Cairo of a permanent Committee for the purpose of executing the decisions of the Congress and convening it again whenever necessary, and the establishment in Cairo of a propaganda office for Palestine, and of inquiry offices in towns in other Arab countries.

Thus one can realise the ability with which foreign professional politicians have been able to stir up the feelings of the Egyptian supporters of Pan-Islamism.

More work performed by the agitators behind the scenes may be expected in the near future in order to dissipate the disappointment of their Egyptian friends at the absence from the Parliamentary Congress of delegates from Transjordania, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, French Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, Dutch Indies, Libya, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the Sudan, etc.; while the evasive answer sent to Cairo by King Ibn Saud, ruler of the very cradle of Islam, in reply to a request

to associate himself with the resolutions of the Congress, may help to enlighten those local personalities who, in good faith, have thrown themselves into the struggle.

"Mein Kampf" and the "Protocols"

It now remains for the German, and, to a lesser degree, the Italian michief-makers to take advantage of the emotional current provided by the holding in Cairo of the Congresses to achieve rapidly the first part of their sinister aims.

Beside the forms of anti-Jewish propaganda already reported in these columns, it is no mere coincidence that while the Congresses were focusing attention on a "Jewish problem" (of which Egyptians had never before had any inkling) an illustrated Arabic translation of "Mein Kampf" was being offered for sale in the streets at sevenpence a copy. The sentences in the original German text where Hitler openly declares his contempt for Egyptian (and Indian) patriots, describing them as "stuffed Orientals" and "pretentious babblers without any real foundation," were carefully omitted. It is stated that over 10,000 copies of the book were sold in less than a week. But there is more work ahead for the scribblers in the employ of the Nazi cells in Egypt. For purposes of policy, they avoid advertising the fact that their leaders have allotted the fourteenth place in the racial scale of human values to Egyptians, and concentrate for the time being on their usual plan of arousing hatred against the Jews. Money plays a great part in forming the "convictions" of the slanderers, and is generously distributed to anyone seeking German or Italian "publicity." Moreover, they have completed the publication in Arabic of "The Protocols of Zion" and of a series of inflammatory pamphlets against Jewish notabilities in the business or religious fields. Tons of propaganda literature pour into this country every week; and it was not surprising to see in the hands of the gathering at the Arab Women's Congress leaflets, bearing plainly the trademark, "printed in Erfurt," purporting to show, with the U. Bodung Verlag's usual impudence, the genuineness of "The Protocols."

Egyptian Jewry has always placed its unreserved confidence in the rulers of the country. The cordial welcome granted by Mohamed Aly in 1840 to Sir Moses Montefiore, and his sympathetic support in the Damascus affair belong to history. This tradition has been followed without exception by all the successors of his line. Among the numerous incidents which could be recalled in this connection may be cited, in particular, the gesture of the late Sultan Hussein I in throwing open the gates of Egypt to 12,000 destitute Jews from Palestine who temporarily sought refuge in 1915. The present King's respect for the Constitution, his love for all his subjects without distinction of creed or race, and his clear determination to show the solicitude of his father, King Fuad, towards all the elements of the Egyptian nation are indications that the Palace is above all parties and opinions.

The situation having been examined in its broad lines, the question arises as to what the future has in store for the oldest Jewish Community in Africa. Those who have followed the passionate debates of the recent Arab congresses and listened to the bitter threats against the Jews (Zionism itself was scarcely mentioned) cannot help feeling that the Moslem mind is on the eve of undergoing a fundamental change. With foreign mischief-makers awaiting their opportunity, it is high time for Egyptian Jewry to adapt itself to a new order of things, and take steps to co-ordinate defence and ward off attack, before it is too late.

"DO NOT SHRINK FROM PUBLIC LIFE"

U.S. Statesman on "Self-Made Ghetto"

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, told a memorial meeting of the Temple Israel Brotherhood in St. Louis that the late Benjamin N. Cardozo's years on the Supreme Court Bench refuted the contention that the presence of Jews in public life fosters anti-Semitism.

Recalling the opposition to the appointment of Justice Cardozo to the Supreme Court because he was a Jew, Mr. Ickes said: "There are those who always oppose the appointment of a Jew to anything; persons who, for one reason or another, wear their unsavoury prejudices on their sleeves for all to see. I will say no more on this than that I detest such bigotry."

Those who opposed the appointment on the ground that a second Jewish Supreme Court Justice would create further anti-Semitism "seemed to forget," he declared, "that the coward who runs away from his mortal enemy justly forfeits the guerdon of the brave. They proposed in effect a self-made ghetto and sought the ear of President Hoover to gain presidential sanction for the ghetto. These Jews were no less blind in their opposition to progress than were the rich Jews in democratic countries in Europe when Fascism started its march to power."

The World Hebrew Union (B'rith Ivrith Olamith) is planning to hold the next Hebrew World Conference in New York in conjunction with the World Fair, the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* reports. An exhibition of Hebrew book production and of the Hebrew educational system is to be arranged at the Fair.

REXIST SETBACK

[*From our Correspondent*—ANTWERP]

The results of last week's municipal elections in Belgium have proved a definite setback for the Rexist and other extreme parties, and constitute a victory for democracy. The Jewish question was very much to the front during the campaign, and the Catholic Party of Antwerp, in order not to be outdone by the Rexists and the Flemish Nationalists, joined in the anti-Jewish propaganda. Much anxiety was felt by the Jewish population, who followed the contest with unusual interest, and the result brought a sense of relief.

At a mass meeting during the campaign which Léon Degrelle, the leader of the Rexists, addressed at Antwerp, a cry of "Out with the Jews" was raised. To this he replied with an exhortation against violence, and alleged that his Party was against religious persecution and did not adopt the doctrine of racialism, but they wanted to protect the nationals against aliens who took away their livelihood.

The Society for Protection of Jewish Rights and the Association of Belgian Jewish Ex-Servicemen took an active part in the campaign against Jewish defamation.

"BOYCOTT WEEK" IN DANZIG

An anti-Jewish "Boycott Week" has been proclaimed in Danzig following an announcement by Forster, the local Nazi leader, that not a single Jew would be left in the Danzig business world after the New Year. All Jewish shops are picketed by Nazis.

A CHRISTIAN GESTURE

When unknown hooligans in Sopron (Oedenburg), West Hungary, tarred the walls of the Synagogue recently, the local Society of Catholic Working Girls wrote to the Rabbi offering to wash away and scrape off the tar. Their fine-spirited offer was accepted.

TERROR IN VIENNA

Mr. McGovern Reports on His Visit

Terrible stories of the treatment meted out to Jews in Vienna since the Anschluss were related by Mr. John McGovern, M.P. for Shettleston, at a meeting in the Glasgow City Halls last week.

Mr. McGovern, who has just returned from a tour of Central Europe, told of his visit to a Jew in Vienna, who, as a lieutenant in the Austrian Army, had been wounded five times in the Great War. He had been driven out of Germany when Hitler came into power and had now lost his employment in Vienna, being forbidden to take up any occupation. "This man," said Mr. McGovern, "was taken away by Nazis to wash the public streets along with hundreds of others just because by accident of birth he was born into the Jewish race."

Mr. McGovern said that there were Jewish relief centres in Vienna where professors, musicians, and doctors were given one meal a day of bread, beans, and black coffee. No Jew was allowed to have a business or take up any occupation. No unemployment benefit was given to them. The Jews were frightened to leave their homes because they might be arrested in the street and marched off to Dachau. The German Press, Mr. McGovern went on, was filled with filth of every kind about men who held responsible positions of a cultural nature before the coming of Hitler.

"ICA" FACES GROWING PROBLEMS

Progress In Argentine Settlement

The constructive efforts made by the Jewish Colonisation Association (Ica) to counteract, in some measure, the repeated blows at the Jewish populations in many countries during the past year, were out-

Continued on next page

"In the present state of medical knowledge"

The wiser the Doctor, the more he hopes for the day when new chapters in the history of medicine will be opened. But whatever the future holds, he stands to-day by this proved and certain truth: to maintain nervous vitality the nerves and blood must be supplied with the correct proportion of essential phosphorus and proteid. 'Sanatogen' contains organic phosphorus and proteid in their most assimilable forms.

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M & C.

SHADOW OF THE SWASTIKA—*Continued from page 28*

German Fellowship, an association whose object is supposed to be to improve the relations between the two countries. The Fellowship could render no better service than to make clear to Berlin that all classes in this country watch "the most heinous crimes that have stained the history of the century" committed daily in Germany with indignation and disgust; that the brutal treatment of the churches, "non-Aryans," and Jews is the greatest obstacle to an Anglo-German understanding; and, finally, that as long as the Nazi State evinces complete defiance both of public opinion in other countries and the interests of other governments any political *rapprochement* would be well-nigh impossible. Instead of busying itself with this obvious task, the Association wastes its energies on futile endeavours to white-wash these German atrocities, and thus allows itself to become, together with the Link and other such bodies, little else than a cog in the wheel of the Nazi propaganda machine.

The Nazis, to be sure, have not spared in the past, nor will they spare in the future, any pains to get at the Jews of England. In this country, the circulation of German publications with a strong Nazi appeal has up to now amounted to seventy-five thousand a year. But every endeavour will be made to raise it to two hundred thousand—and to this end Germany's powerful propaganda machine will be brought into full play. The Nazis are an incomparably greater danger than Mosley and his Fascists (though he also demands that Jews should be regarded as foreigners without the rights of British citizenship), and they are by no means farther off.

The attentive reader of the daily Press will have noticed that in the course of the last three or four months, coupled with some news concerning refugees in England, the aliens problem has emerged from the depths. It was reported that about thirty-five thousand German nationals were resident in this country. In these times of forced emigration on a large scale, such statements, without interpretation, are apt to lead to dangerous misunderstandings. The professional anti-Semite is quick to seize upon them and raise a fresh "Jew-invasion" scare. His apprehensions are, however, totally unfounded. At least nine-tenths of these thirty-five thousand are pure and selected Teutons. One tenth at the utmost are Jewish refugees.

There can be no doubt whatever that this new aliens problem of 1938 has been purposely created by Hitler on the recommendation of his advisers in this country. They realise that many publications (and especially the evening papers) are only too willing to devote space to the discussion of the ever-popular aliens scare. They know—what the English Jews ought to know and, in fact, do know, but do not wish to acknowledge—that there is only one step, and a very small one, from the "aliens" problem to the "Jewish" problem, and that when "alien" is printed or said "Jew" is mostly meant.

And so an endeavour has been made to raise the cry of a new "Jewish invasion"; and to a certain extent it has met with success. The Jews at large, however, should, in self-defence, inquire into the reason why thirty-odd thousand "Aryan" Germans—their number has lately been somewhat reduced—come to be living in England at a time when, according to the Nazi Press, things are thriving in the Fatherland and unemployment is practically non-existent. Seeing that in the Third Reich nothing can be done without the State's permission, we are entitled to ask why these Teutons have been sent to England, and who has sent them with something more than the usual ten marks in their pockets. And, while seeking clues to such mysteries, we might ask another question as a matter of interest to ourselves and others: How many Englishmen living in Berlin have given thought to where the Municipal Waterworks are situated; and how many Germans living in London are well acquainted, or have been instructed to make themselves acquainted, with the fact that with an easy jump over a low fence access to the reservoirs of the Metropolitan Water Board is possible.

Of these thirty thousand Germans residing in England—a very great percentage of whom are quite satisfied with purely nominal jobs and salaries, and therefore obviously have someone keeping them—at least sixty per cent. are efficient and useful members of the Nazi organisation. They are pledged to assist the party cause in every possible way, and any disregard of orders is severely punished. Over three thousand young fellows (untainted and unperverted by the false and dangerous British ideas and ideals of democracy and tolerance) are being trained to act as "controllers," and they will work in close co-operation with the Nazi organisation here. Clumsiness and inefficiency, which up to now have prevailed, will thus be ended and substituted by the greatest possible efficiency.

It is not a craving after sensation nor in the slightest way an exaggeration to state plainly that "the shadow of the swastika" hangs over Britain—and therefore over British Jewry.

It is a provable fact.

POISONING BRITISH ENERGIES

What are Hitler's innermost reasons for circulating propaganda on such a large and expensive scale over the whole of England? First, he knows sufficiently well that the Jewish Community in England, though numbering not more than 333,000 souls, is the most important and powerful in Europe. Secondly, he is well aware that this country is still the strongest bulwark of civil liberty, democracy, and tolerance, and since the times of Frederick the Great it has been Germany's principle of war to concentrate on the enemy's strongest point. On the other hand, is he well enough informed to realise that the English people have much more common sense and are politically eminently superior to the Germans, and that therefore, even with the most extensive propaganda, the humbug of "scientific anti-Semitism" will not draw attention? It is, therefore, not Nazification he is aiming at, but what he hopes to attain is a bleeding and a poisoning of the energies of Great Britain by a body of, say, two or three million anti-Semitic voters. If the influx of Nazi propaganda is allowed to continue without an efficient and formidable opposition on the part of the Jews—who ought, in the course of the last five years, to have realised that they must fight their own battles—it is by no means unlikely that such a figure might be reached one day in the not-so-very-distant future.

What then? Those who still believe that it is impossible to stage serious anti-Jewish plots in this country must be reminded that, as a result of unceasing propaganda, the minds of the people are being prepared for anti-Semitism and also for giving their votes to a Fascist and Nazi political party. In the course of their melancholy history, the Jews have been blamed and have had to pay with life and limb for many things; there is no reason whatever to doubt that one day if the Nazis should gain a foothold in England they might also be held responsible for that.

If attacked by an armed force, the most convinced apostle of peace must retort with similar weapons, or he will be shot. If an assault by means of expenditure of money is to be faced, the only possible answer is to spend money also, and no power on earth can save English Jewry from that expense. Too much time has already been wasted. Every week of further dilatoriness and non-exertion will only add to the expense and may in the end cost more than money alone.

PENALTY OF UNHEEDED WARNINGS

In Germany, a small, far-sighted group again and again directed the attention of their coreligionists in the second half of the twenties to the enormous danger they saw drawing nearer and nearer. Continuously they approached influential, wealthy men of the Community to take the lead in a common effort to counteract the ever-growing anti-Jewish tendencies. These true prophets, alas, were decried as being over-anxious, too easily frightened. Their urgent exhortations were laughed at. When it was much too late, a petty fund was started. If, however, three or four years before the avalanche contributions of, say, five per cent. of the capital owned by Jews had been collected, something effective could have been achieved. Now, German Jewry has suffered an enforced levy of not five but 100 per cent. Supposing the House of Rothschild in the City of London, whose princely charity and munificence, not confined to Jewish purposes, has become a household word, had, in 1933, headed the list of subscribers to an International Jewish Loan, to be raised to fight the further spread of Nazism and to help its victims, with, say, one million sterling? Without taking into account the moral impression such an exemplary action would have created, first within Jewry and secondly all over the world—this one million sterling would have been a fraction only of the loss this House has sustained since an unchecked and never seriously restrained Hitler was allowed to march into Vienna.

That there did not exist in Germany an organisation to fight Nazism can conclusively be proved by the fact that, with the advent of the Third Reich, no proceedings were (or could) be taken against members of such a body as they were five years later in Austria. It is not an unalterable necessity that history should continually repeat itself; tragic mistakes of the past *can* be avoided.

"ICA" FACES GROWING PROBLEMS—*Continued from previous page*

lined recently by the President of the Organisation, Sir Osmond d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bart., at the General Assembly in London.

Sir Osmond referred to the development of the Ica's settlement work in Argentina, which continued to be satisfactory. The number of families settled had risen from twenty-two to over one hundred, and agricultural training of young people in Germany, who would follow later, had proceeded satisfactorily. Both the Ica's Argentina representatives and the Government had expressed their gratification at the success achieved. In Germany, there was a constant flow of recruits. If other organisations now assisted, said Sir Osmond, developments could be even more rapid.

Settlement in Brazil had been less satisfactory, for the authorities had not yet raised their restrictions on the entry of trainees from Germany.

The Ica had also continued its efforts on behalf of East European Jews, whose agricultural progress had been encouraged. Their loan banks aided, indirectly, nearly 1,000,000 persons.

Sir Osmond referred appreciatively to the work of the Hicem, which had, despite all difficulties, helped to transfer over 8,500 German Jews during 1937. Both the Hicem and the Ica had been assisted by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Council for German Jewry, with whom they worked in close collaboration.

In the course of his address, Sir Osmond paid tribute to the memory of deceased members of the Organisation—Sir Leonard Cohen, Dr. Claude G. Montefiore, Mr. Lyon Cohen and Mr. S. W. Jacobs.

THE MERCURIAL DUCE

From Dr. CECIL ROTH

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—In the matter of the Rabbinical College of Rhodes, your contributor "Chronicler," in his paragraph in THE JEWISH CHRONICLE of the 14th inst., has poured out the skim of the joke but neglected the cream, for the College was established as a result of the Duce's *direct* intervention. So far as I recall it, the story is as follows. Two wealthy Jewish brothers of one of the smaller Italian centres (I fancy they were the brothers Donati, of Modena) wanted to do something on a grand scale to commemorate their father, and proposed to re-endow the Italian Rabbinical Seminary, now in Rome, but I believe then still in Florence, which very badly needed the funds. But such spiritual objects do not redound sufficiently to the glory of the Fascio. It was the time when the Duce was bent on spreading Italian influence in the Levant, and considered that one useful method of so doing was by Italianising Levantine Jewry, particularly as regards its spiritual leaders. He sent for the two benefactors and part cajoled, part bullied them into diverting their munificence into a channel which had more potential political value by devoting their benefaction to the establishment of an entirely superfluous and unnecessary and, as events ultimately showed, not particularly distinguished institution in the Aegean for turning out Italian-trained Rabbis for the Near East. It is not quite easy, even now, to credit that the same Mussolini has now closed the institution down, with the result that the original benefaction might just as usefully have been poured down the sink.

Not dissimilar, in its way, is another episode in which a Mediterranean island is concerned. A year or so back, when feelings against England ran high, the Italian Government dispatched a research worker to Malta to demonstrate that in the Middle Ages Maltese Jewry was Italian, or at least Italian-speaking *ergo*, that Malta is an Italian island and should be returned to its rightful owners. And now?

I am, &c.,

65, Compayne Gardens, N.W.6. CECIL ROTH.

LAND OF ISRAEL NEWS—*Continued from page* 24

An abandoned Synagogue and a Jewish school were set on fire at Hebron and considerable damage was caused. An Arab constable was shot dead. A twenty-four-hour curfew was imposed.

MONDAY

Brig. O. H. Tidbury, commanding the 18th Infantry Brigade, Mr. Edward Keith Roach, District Commissioner for Jerusalem, and Major H. L. V. Beddington entered the Haram esh Sherif at the invitation of the Supreme Moslem Council, which alleged that minarets had been fired on by British troops. Inside two of the minarets they found eight empty cartridge cases. The sheikhs had to admit that this confirmed the fact that there had been firing from the minarets. They explained that the men who fired these shots came over the walls contrary to the wishes of the guardians of the area. No armed men were found there.

The curfew was further reduced and the Coldstream Guards were withdrawn from the Old City.

In view of the beginning of the Ramadan fast, two of the gates of the Haram esh Sherif were left open to permit any who so desired to visit the mosque within certain stated times.

TUESDAY

A prominent Christian Arab of Bethlehem was shot, presumably because he had helped his sons to leave the country, thus escaping service with the rebels. He died a few hours later.

Collective fines amounting to nearly £P1,200 were imposed on twenty-four villages in Galilee near which roads had been damaged.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Military Determination to Restore Order

REBELS GIVING IN

[*From our Correspondent*—JERUSALEM, October 23rd]

To one who, like the writer, has for a long while past urged the institution of martial law as the best means of coping with the unparalleled menace to law and order hitherto maintained with impunity in Palestine, there is a certain sardonic satisfaction in witnessing the bustle and activity accompanying the initiation of the new military regime.

Once the Old City has been completely cleared of the rebels, the military authorities, now entrusted with a larger measure of authority than they have enjoyed so far, will proceed to tame the lawless elements in the southern part of the country. Truth to tell, it does not seem as though there are many left to tame: most seem to have taken the cue from the arrival of the extensive reinforcements and gone to earth. Although incidents have not diminished in number, they have certainly been reduced in scope; and one wonders whether the thousands of troops to be used in the sweeping-up operations will find much resistance.

Notwithstanding the sudden disappearance of the rebels, however, much still remains to be done if the country is to be effectively re-occupied and made safe for normal pursuits. First of all, it is suggested that the military authorities might take the opportunity of conducting an impromptu census, such as they have been doing these last few days in the Old City of Jerusalem, where all inhabitants have been registered and the non-residents detained for interrogation. Such a census would help the local commanders to sort out the sheep from the goats, and keep a strict surveillance over the comings and goings of strangers.

Secondly, this country can never be regarded as pacified until the huge stores of illegal arms are found and confiscated. This ought not to be difficult under the scheme of operations devised for ridding the southern districts of the rebels. I understand from reliable quarters that the operations are to employ three separate forces, one of which will be the striking unit, and the others occupational brigades following behind and occupying each position as it is cleared. The occupational units will no doubt be able thoroughly to scour and comb each area so as to find the individual and collective arsenals which the Arab rebels are known to have.

Developments during the last few days have shown the earnest desire of the British military authorities, who now control the entire Police Force for operational purposes, to eliminate the gunmen. With a party of other journalists, I walked last Thursday, October 20th, through the narrow alleys and dark bazaars of the inner walled Old City, hearing the occasional crack and echo of Arab snipers' bullets. The precincts of the Haram esh Sherif were completely cordoned off by troops.

"Long John Silver"

The Jewish quarter of the Old City has been fully protected the whole time, as a result of arrangements under the command of Mr. Aubrey H. Silver, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Silver, who is the senior English Jewish police officer in the country and has been in Jerusalem for over twenty-one years since he first came with the Jewish Legion, has had charge of the Jewish quarter inside the walls for the last seventeen years, since he joined the Palestine Police. Only a year or so ago, the inhabitants of Haret el Yahud, as the quarter is called, presented him with a handsomely-bound Bible as a token of their esteem for his courageous defence of them and his never-failing good-humour. Those of us who have read "Treasure Island" and who have known Aubrey Silver for as long as he has been here, find it a quaint touch that the Army officers and men with whom he co-operates in these stirring times call him—a plump little man—"Long John Silver"

It has been unfortunate that the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter during the past week have been subjected to the same rigorous day-and-night curfew—which means that they cannot come out of doors at any time during the twenty-four hours—as the rest of the Old City. Yet, thanks to Mr. Silver's cheerfulness, his excellent system of policing, in which both Jewish and British constables have proved invaluable, and the regular distribution of food, there have been no hardships and, what is more important, no casualties. In fact, "Silver's Sandbags," upon the manufacture of which he gave useful employment to many under his charge, have been an excellent buttress against the flying bullets of snipers perched on points overlooking the Jewish quarter.

It is inevitable that, with the constant sounds of rifle and machine-gun fire re-echoing in Jerusalem day and night as well as the zooming of reconnoitring aeroplanes, most residents should have lost touch with other matters, especially the political situation. Although the safety of Jerusalem has been on the front page, because of the more dramatic colour and human interest of the story from a daily newspaper point of view, none of us forgets that the more fundamental issues remain at present unsolved. The institution of the military regime—it still falls short of martial law, which would give the General Officer Commanding that complete control of the country which I have always urged as an antidote to the shilly-shallying of the civil authorities—has inspired us all with fresh confidence in the Government's wish to put down the campaign of violence and bloodshed. It remains to be seen whether the determined beginning made during last week will be pushed forward to the logical conclusion of a complete extermination of the desperadoes.

INALIENABLE JEWISH RIGHTS IN PALESTINE

Chief Rabbi Herzog's Reminder

In the course of a letter to THE TIMES last week, the Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Dr. I. Herzog, wrote:

To us Jews the only right solution of the Palestine problem is the effective implementation of the Mandate in the spirit and in the letter with a view to the eventual establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth guaranteeing equal freedom and justice to all that live therein. It may be affirmed without any trace of national egotism that the connection of the Jewish people with Palestine is without parallel in the history of national attachments. It was the spiritual revelation that was vouchsafed to Israel in this small country beween the desert and the sea which has fixed for all times its place in the history of mankind. The Jewish people never left Palestine of its own free will.

In our own day, when the question of Palestine was last year discussed in the House of Lords, the supreme head of the Anglican Church, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, showed his deep sympathy for the Jewish re-oloration in the Holy Land and supported the Jewish claim in regard to Jerusalem. May I also remind your readers that on a certain occasion his late Majesty King George V publicly declared his gratification at the fact that he had been granted by providence the opportunity of helping in the realisation of the promises of the prophets of Israel to the Jewish people? And does not the Mandate itself, enacted by the authority of the Christian nations of the world, give specific recognition to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine, a recognition which undoubtedly reflects the Biblical prophetic background?

LAND OF ISRAEL NEWS—Continued on next page

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THE MANDATES COMMISSION

Attempt to Discuss Immigration

LORD HAILEY SEEKS DEFINITION OF BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS

The question whether a restriction of Jewish immigration into Palestine constituted a breach of the Mandate was raised at a meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in Geneva on Monday, under the Chairmanship of M. Orts (Belgium). Lord Hailey, the British representative on the Commission, endeavoured to obtain a restatement of the position, but this was refused, and he gave notice that he would raise the matter at the next session.

There was a short discussion on the report of the Mandates Commission on Palestine to the Council of the League last September. The Chairman gave a detailed account of the debate at the meeting of the League Council, and referred especially to the interest of Council in regard to the obligation of the Mandatory Power on the question of Jewish immigration.

Lord Hailey, referring to the report of the Mandates Commission and the discussions at the meeting of the Council of the League, said that, as a result of these discussions, a controversy had developed in many quarters as to whether the restriction of Jewish immigration represented a breach of obligations under the Mandate. He asked that the Commission should give a precise interpretation on this point.

The Chairman observed that the Mandates Commission's report at the last session was an expression of opinion by the whole of the Commission, and that Lord Hailey voted on it together with the other members. Lord Hailey said that he had no intention of reinterpreting the report of the last Mandates Commission, but he wanted an opportunity for a further exchange of views on the point mentioned. He intimated that he would raise the matter on a suitable occasion.

Consideration of the petitions on Palestine which were on the agenda was postponed until the next session.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

[*From our Correspondent*—GENEVA, Wednesday]

In connection with his declaration before the Mandates Commission, Lord Hailey made the following statement to me personally on his view of the matter.

"In its report to the Council, the Mandates Commission stated that the Mandate for Palestine must be regarded as being held in suspicion because, among other things, Jewish immigration has been limited by other standards than economic absorptive capacity. Some difference of view was expressed in the Council as to the correctness of this statement, and I said at our opening meeting on October 24th that I would seek a suitable occasion for discussing the matter, after I had consulted the documents bearing on it. The matter has to be clarified, as it is impossible to go on with different views."

The intervention of Lord Hailey aroused much interest and comment. According to the minutes, Lord Hailey said: "There is one question which perhaps does not need further explanation, because I think it is one which would be sufficiently met by mere mention, but it was particularly remarked in England that there appeared to be some differences of view expressed in the course of the proceedings of the Council and Assembly as to the question whether the action of the Mandatory Power in Palestine in departing from the adoption of the old standard of economic capacity as regulating immigration was, in fact, a breach of the Mandate or not."

In Geneva, one is attempting to fathom this unexpected intervention by Lord Hailey, since Palestine is not on the agenda of the present session of the Mandates Commission. Because of the complete difference of view between Mr. R. A. Butler, the British member of the Council, who in September contested the Commission's opinion that the actual limitation of immigration was a violation of the Mandate, and that of the Commission, to which Lord Hailey previously adhered by his vote, it is wondered what Lord Hailey's stand will be if this new discussion arises.

Will he change his vote so that it coincides with that of the British Government or will he accentuate the fact that he was in full agreement with the report adopted by the Mandates Commission during the spring?

Which interpretation of Lord Hailey's action is correct is of lesser importance than the reported possibility that he may have provoked by his intervention a discussion by the Commission as to the advisability and even the necessity of an extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission before the end of the year for the complete discussion of the Palestinian problem.

"WE MUST REDEEM OUR PLEDGE"

Sir A. Sinclair's Declaration

The leader of the Liberal Opposition, Sir Archibald Sinclair, dealt with Palestine in the course of an address he delivered at a Liberal demonstration in Carlisle last week. He said they were pledged to the Jews and to the League of Nations to provide a National Home for the Jews. Never did they need it more than they did to-day, when hideous barbarity and racial and religious persecution were being revived, and when they were being hounded out of one country after another. The Jews fought and died for England and they must redeem their pledge. The Jews had done a great work in Palestine. They had developed the country and raised wages and the standard of living of the people.

It was a terrible result of the flabbiness of the present Government, he continued, that they had never performed the first function of a civilised Government, which was to maintain order. In Palestine, as elsewhere, they had submitted to force and threats of force and to brutal agitation, largely fomented by Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler. It was now the duty of the Government resolutely to restore order in Palestine, while maintaining all the civil and religious rights and liberties of the Arabs, and to permit Jewish immigration up to the full limit of the absorptive capacities of the country. If order were maintained and foreign agitators laid by the heels there would be nothing to prevent—and the Government must positively promote—co-operation between Jews and Arabs for the defence of their common country—a country in which they were pledged to safeguard the rights of both Arabs and Jews and which might well work out its ultimate destiny as a largely Jewish country in a federation of Arab States.

NEW IMMIGRATION SCHEDULE

Slight Increase

The Immigration Schedule for the six months from October 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939, has been officially announced. The number of certificates for capitalist immigrants will be 2,020, and the number of labour certificates will be 1,150. In addition, 1,450 certificates will be given for relatives of Palestine residents, 200 for religious functionaries, twenty for persons with fixed income and dependents, twenty for special cases with £500 each, and ten for orphans. This makes a total of 4,870. The capitalist and labour figures for the previous six months were 2,000 and 1,000 respectively. It is understood that the Jewish Agency applied for 4,600 labour certificates.

IRAQI MINISTER'S "GOOD NEWS"

"Satisfactory to the Arabs"

Seyyid Taufik es Suwaidi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, made a statement to the Press when he arrived in Beyrout last week. He said: "I carry good news for Palestine that is satisfactory to the Arabs." According to the DAILY MAIL, he said: "The plan to make Palestine a National Home, as understood by the Zionists, is no longer feasible, and immigration will be limited."

At a luncheon given at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris in honour of Jemil Bek Mardam, the Syrian Prime Minister, who is in Paris, the modification of details of the Franco-Syrian Treaty was discussed. It is possible that the military clauses of the Treaty were also discussed. At present France reserves the right to keep troops on Syrian soil. If there were any increase in these troops it would, presumably, make easier the control of the passage of arms and men across the frontier into Palestine. That France is doing all she can to check that traffic has been reiterated in responsible quarters, but there is doubt as to whether Franco-British co-operation can be pushed much beyond what is being done at present.

It is understood that the recent Arab conference in Cairo has appointed a delegation to bring the resolutions to London in November.

NO ARRANGEMENT WITH IRAQ

Government Opposed to Martial Law

[*From our Lobby Correspondent*]

Parliament reassembles on Tuesday, when there will be a general debate on foreign affairs. The new session begins on the following Tuesday, and the King's Speech will almost certainly refer to Palestine. The Woodhead Report is already in the hands of the Government. There is reason to believe that no arrangement has been entered into with Iraq.

The Government is opposed to the introduction of Martial Law in Palestine, presumably because of the difficult period which inevitably follows when Martial Law is lifted and the Civil Administration again takes over. Quite apart from this, it is felt that the new arrangements, whereby district military chiefs have a comparatively free hand, are working quite well and will put a speedy end to the terror. How well these arrangements can work was demonstrated by the recapture of the Old City of Jerusalem.

There is a feeling apparent that the Colonial Office realises that a very large part of the present disorder can be traced to its own handling of affairs, and that Mr. MacDonald's predecessors in office have much to answer for.

WHAT IS BEING PLANNED?

A Round-Table Conference?

[*From our Correspondent*—JERUSALEM]

What is being planned? I have a shrewd suspicion that, now that Partition has practically become a dead issue all but for its formal interment, the British Government is on its way to formulating a compromise which would ease its conscience on the dual interests of the Jews and Arabs. It seems to me that the scheme now being evolved will create a semi-independent Government in Palestine, having Arabs in higher executive positions than those they have so far reached, upon a representative basis. This would be a Legislative Council, consisting of members elected by the communities on their present proportional standards, to which the British Government would thankfully hand over the negotiations concerning further Jewish immigration and settlement.

In other words, I believe a statutory round-table conference is being planned. The Arabs will be glad to grasp at the semblance, if not the substance, of independence offering them executive powers of a limited nature under British tutelage; and the Jews, if they decline, will probably be told that such an opportunity for mutual discussion with the Arabs is what they have been urging for years.

THE REFUGEES

GHASTLY PLIGHT OF SUDETEN JEWS

Without Food and Water

MERCILESS FRONTIER GUARDS

The pressing plight of the Czech refugees, tossed helplessly between Germany and Czechoslovakia, is at last evoking some response among the Powers sharing the responsibility for their sudden uprooting. The British Government has agreed to permit the entry of a small number of those in greatest danger, and other Governments may follow suit.

But any action taken or considered so far only touches the fringe of the problem, as a survey by the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* reveals. It is clear that while the immediate danger to the refugees of being sent back to Germany is past, new dangers may rapidly arise.

Shortly after the completion of the German occupation of the border lands, the Government ordered all refugees back to their homes. But this order was enforced against only a few hundred refugees, including only a handful of Jews, says the *J.T.A.* About a week ago, the order was tacitly withdrawn, and to-day no refugee who once held Czech nationality, Jew or non-Jew, is being forced to return to what is now Nazi soil. Instead, the Government is at the moment trying to induce voluntary return by offering free railway transport.

The one exception to this attitude applies to Jewish refugees from Austria and the Old Reich. Their position, precarious since their arrival, has now become acute. In Brno, 700 of them are threatened with deportation this week, across no one knows what forbidden frontier. In Prague, a group which had been living in a collective dwelling run by the Social Institute was arrested last week and released only after the most pressing pleas. The dwelling was, however, closed down. These Jews are not wanted anywhere, often subject to police raids, living from hand to mouth on the charity of friends or, where it is permitted, on the bounty of a local Jewish Community.

Trapped in No-Man's-Land

To this tragedy must be added that of groups of Jews, variously estimated to comprise 150 to 350 persons, who are trapped in no-man's-land between the as yet undetermined border of Moravia and Austria. They have been expelled from German-occupied territory, and the Czechs are refusing to admit them on the ground that they are Austrians. Evidence indicates that most, at least, are bona fide former Czech citizens who chose to stand their ground when the Germans marched in.

One such group, which is encamped in an improvised tent three hundred yards from the first Czechoslovak frontier post south of Brno, was described this week in THE TIMES. These unfortunates have been cut off from food and water by both the Czech and the German authorities, and are living on odd scraps of food given them by passers by. Provisions sent by the Jewish Community of Brno have not been allowed to pass through the barrier to them. Two girls, aged about eighteen, are lying in a high fever and threatened with pneumonia, without any possibility of medical attention. In another group, near Hruschek, a baby was born this week, without medical help, and in bitterly cold weather. From one camp, typhoid is reported.

Czech Government's Decrees

For the Jewish refugees from the German-occupied territories the outlook is bleak. Technically, under the Munich option plan, they should be given opportunity to regain their Czech citizenship. No one believes that this opportunity is anything but a chimera. Even Government spokesmen, so far outwardly anxious to decry anti-Semitism, make no bones about this matter.

"Perhaps the Germans here will be given the right to opt for Germany and the Czechs in the Sudeten areas for Czechoslovakia," a high Government official told the *J.T.A.* "But as for the Jews . . ." and he shrugged his shoulders. "It would be a great help to us," he added, "if England, the United States, and other countries would come out and say how many Sudeten Jewish refugees they are willing to take."

The Czech Government has passed a number of decrees, applying to Jews and non-Jews alike. They prohibit the opening of new businesses and the admission to practice of doctors and lawyers for a year; require the registration of refugees and prohibit migration from one town to another without special permission; impound bank accounts; and provide refugee camps.

It is reported that camps have been established near Prague and in Svatobrice (Moravia). Provisional figures for the number of refugees place the total at 40,000, but final returns will increase this total considerably.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE URGED

League Commissioner's Request

Attempts to organise the emigration of the refugees are being pressed forward with increased vigour. Last Saturday, it was decided at a meeting in Paris presided over by Sir Neill Malcolm, the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to request eleven European countries to grant 5,000 special visas for transit or temporary residence to Czechoslovakian refugees who are in immediate danger. The visas would be distributed as follows: Britain 1,000, France 1,000, Sweden 1,000, Norway 400, Belgium 350, Switzerland 350, Denmark 250, Finland 250, Irish Free State 200, Luxembourg 150, and Holland 100.

The British Government is said to have expressed its willingness to accept 250 refugees, provided suitable accommodation is found for them by responsible organisations in this country. Assurances to this effect are said to have already been given by British Labour organisations. Last Saturday, Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., left Prague with a first batch of twenty refugees, including ex-senators, deputies, and trade union leaders.

Mr. W. E. Barnard, Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives, has stated that if foreigners were admitted to their country, selected Czechs would have first claim on their sympathy.

South African agents are stated to be in Prague negotiating for skilled workers and organisers in some of the Sudeten industries. They would be given the capital to set them up in South Africa.

This week, donations were still coming for the Lord Mayor's Czech refugee fund, the total amounting to £228,000 by Wednesday. Sir J. W. Ronald Macleay has been appointed Chairman of the Committee in Prague to administer the fund. Sir Ronald was British Minister in Czechoslovakia from 1927 to 1929.

"OPEN THE DOORS OF SWEDEN"

A Striking Petition

One hundred and thirty prominent personalities in Sweden, including the Bishop of Stockholm, the Archbishop of Upsala, professors of Upsala and Stockholm Universities, and the Director of the Stockholm State Theatre, have sent a petition to the Swedish Government urging a relaxation of the present restrictions against the admission of refugees.

The petition requests the Government to issue larger numbers of residential and labour permits and to establish training centres for those refugees with only temporary residential permits.

A generous immigration policy could bring no harm to Sweden, it is declared. There is no risk of any over-population, in view of the progressive fall in the birth-rate, nor is there any danger of increased unemployment, in view of the fact that in certain trades, such as agriculture, there is a marked scarcity of labour. While Sweden cannot be considered as a country suitable for mass immigration, it goes on, the Swedish Government should permit many refugees to enter the country with temporary residential permits and to remain there until openings are found for them overseas.

BACK TO GERMANY

The Latvian authorities last week decided not to admit seventy-seven Jewish refugees from Austria who arrived in the steamer "Regina" from Stettin. The steamer remained for four days in Latvian waters and not a single passenger was allowed to disembark. In spite of pleas by local Jewish leaders, the authorities refused to permit the refugees to land, although the Jewish Community offered to guarantee that they would not fall a burden on the State.

On Sunday, the steamer left again for Germany.

Acting on instructions from the Government, police authorities throughout France, and particularly in the Paris area, are tightening up aliens regulations and the control of foreigners arriving or residing in France.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN N.W. AUSTRALIA

From Mr. SYDNEY UPTON

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—In the article in the BRITISH AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALANDER to which you refer in your issue of October 21st, the editor of that paper again makes mention of Sir Hal Colebatch's reference to some figures said to have been given by Professor Walter von Geisler for the carrying capacity of the Kimberley District of Australia.

Will you please grant me space to point out that a study of von Geisler's article "Die Wirtschafts-und Lebensräume des Festlandes Australien" published in KOLONIALE STUDIEN some 18 months before Sir Hal Colebatch's book "A Story of a Hundred Years" does not confirm the statements made in Sir Hal's book. Nowhere in his article does von Geisler suggest that his Kimberley District is suitable for settlement by white people, nor does he select the belt of the Kimberleys lying south of the fifteenth parallel as being of the highest fertility and having a carrying capacity of 65 persons per square mile. To the Kimberleys proper and as far south as parallel 17½ the Professor puts the figure at 31 per square mile, and to the area lying west of the longitude of Derby he puts the figure as low as 13. It is clear from von Geisler's study that he had in mind coloured folk for his population of the Kimberleys proper, though he suggests that in time the "surplus" people in the south of the continent should and will move up into certain cool areas in northern and north-eastern Australia. He says he also had in mind the possibility of a "transhumance."

Sir Hal Colebatch himself, in his book, likens the Kimberleys to those coloured areas the Congo Coast, Western Mexico, and north-western Madagascar.

Much as one sympathises with the Jewish people in their terrible predicament, it is difficult to believe their cause can be helped by articles which are based on a wrong presentation of facts. Nor can such articles result in anything but harm to the people in Australia. Moreover, the Kimberleys as well as the Northern Territory are a natural extension of eastern and south-eastern Australia, and it would be a fatal mistake to treat them to-day as "a far-away colony on the Australian continent." If such a colony can be formed in that great island, then it will lie somewhere in the semi-tropical zone, which, incidentally, is far more suitable for development and settlement by white people than the Kimberleys.

I am, &c.,

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Provincial News

MANCHESTER JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETIES

New Session's Activities Reviewed

[*From our Correspondent*]

All the Jewish Literary and Social Societies in Manchester and district began their winter sessions on Sunday. Throughout the summer, plans have been carefully laid to provide local Jewish youth with a variety of attractive functions, both of a social and a cultural character. Inter-city as well as local inter-functions will be held, in addition to visits from prominent lecturers.

The Manchester Union of Jewish Literary Societies has arranged a series of three lectures under the title of "Problems of World Jewry and its Present-day Task." The first will deal with "Eastern European Jewry—historical reflections and present-day events"; the second with "West European and American Jewry—struggles and aspirations in a confused world"; and the third with "Palestine, Ancient and Modern—new values as a contribution to humanity." Other Union functions include a lecture on "World Peace and its Attainment," by Mr. Milner Gray, Chairman of the Liberal Party Organisation; a Zionist film evening; the annual Hazomir concert; an evening of one-act plays; and the annual Jewish drama festival. A Manchester Jewish Drama League is being formed to further the study of Jewish art through the drama.

The societies affiliated to the Union, in addition to co-operating with its syllabus, have also planned extensive literary and social activity.

The Manchester "Lit.," who meet at the Athenaeum, and are now launching a membership drive with the object of increasing their membership to 700 by April, have arranged visits to Leeds, Liverpool, and Leicester societies, and inter-functions with the Catholic Link Society and the Manchester Social Club.

The Withington Jewish Literary and Social Society, meeting at the Queen's Road Synagogue, will entertain the Stoke-on-Trent Society, hold a mock trial and a play reading, and present the Withington annual play.

The Great Synagogue Literary and Dramatic Society, which meets at Yeshurun Hall, plans to stage many new one- and three-act plays in aid of deserving causes. Applications are invited from charitable organisations desirous of the Society's services for a play.

The Hazomir Choral Society, under the leadership of Mr. Fabian Gonski, continues to hold meetings every Monday evening at the Talmud Torah Schools, Bent Street, and has been booked for a number of concerts in and out of Manchester during the coming winter.

The Central Synagogue Literary and Social Society (Heywood Street, Cheetham) and the South Manchester Jewish Literary and Social Society (Synagogue Rooms, Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield) have both arranged a varied syllabus of lectures, debates, symposia, dances, and other social functions.

The Waterpark Club Dramatic Section, which meets at the Club's premises in Stanley Road, Broughton Park, has made great strides since its inception a year ago, and this season will present several Jewish and non-Jewish plays.

Any further information regarding the activities of the Manchester Union of Jewish Literary Societies can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Miss Maidie Davis, 60, Broom Lane, Salford, 7, and Miss Linda Sassoon, 139, Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20.

At a Committee meeting, held at the Yeshiva last Sunday, a vote of condolence was passed with Mrs. M. M. Cohen on the death of her husband. Mr. Saul Rosenberg, Chairman, reported that the Yeshiva had applied to the authorities for ten students to be brought over from Austria and Germany, and were awaiting their coming. Mr. Mark Bloom proposed that a special appeal be launched to enable the Yeshiva to do this. There was ample accommodation in the Yeshiva for many times the number already admitted. The expense was £1 a week per student, and people could be asked to "adopt" a student. He himself was prepared to keep a student, and hoped that many others would be moved to do likewise.

The third annual ball in aid of the Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital was held at the Midland Hotel last week, and was a great success. The 450 guests were received by Mrs. Norman Laski, of London, who was assisted by the Lady Mayoress of Manchester.

Manchester Entertainments

Ian Hay's comedy "The Housemaster" concludes at the Princes Theatre on Saturday night. Next week, this theatre presents Donald Wolfit and Rosalind Fuller at the head of a talented company in a number of Shakespeare's plays.

At the Gaiety, Arthur White will continue till Saturday night and will be followed next week by "Continental Glamour," an all-novelty revue.

LEEDS

UNITED CONGREGATION'S REUNION

Professor Brodetsky on the Jewish Situation

[*From our Correspondent*]

The annual reunion of the United Hebrew Congregation was held last week at the Jubilee Hall, the hosts being Messrs. D. I. Sandelson and H. Freedman (Great Synagogue), A. Whyman and M. Brown (New Synagogue), and M. Sugare and M. Miller (Moortown Synagogue).

Mr. S. Wolfson, Life President of the Congregation, who presided, said that these annual reunions brought the Community together in that unity which was so intensely desired. He was glad to announce that an appointment was shortly contemplated at the new Moortown Synagogue of a Junior Minister, who would also assist Mr. Super in his general work in the United Hebrew Congregation. He welcomed the Rev. Dr. Abelson once more among them, and hoped that his presence at that reunion would mean that he would be able to take some part once again in the work of the Congregation.

Dr. Abelson said that he was delighted to be well enough to address the gathering, and he hoped that his health would improve sufficiently to enable him to do more than he had done during the past year.

Though the Congregation's reunion was a joyful occasion, the Rev. A. S. Super said that they should think very seriously of strengthening in practical ways the work of spreading Judaism, which centred in the Synagogue. They were burdened with very heavy commitments, and, during the year, members of the Congregation would be asked to give generously in order that the Congregation might be made free to devote itself to more practical work for the organisation of Jewish life.

Mr. D. I. Sandelson, President of the Congregation, referred to the outstanding danger which faced them in Palestine. No one could foretell what the future policy of the British Cabinet would be. He felt certain, however, of one thing, that the Jewish Community and the Jewish life in Palestine was indestructible. As far as this country was concerned, it was time that they came to a clear realisation of their position. "We Jews," he said, "have always gained friends in the world when we have shown by our conduct that we exist for a high moral purpose and not for mere material pursuits. We are a religious Community, and as long as we Jews show that we live for, and abide by, religious ideals, our position will be unassailable."

Mr. Henry Freedman, Treasurer, sketched briefly the serious financial position in which they found themselves. He said that the difficulties in connection with the reconstruction of the dome of the New Synagogue and the purchase of the Moortown Synagogue had added thousands of pounds to their liabilities. It was intolerable that the United Hebrew Congregation of the third largest Community in Anglo-Jewry should have its spiritual work stifled by financial difficulties.

Messrs. A. Whyman, M. Brown, and M. Sugare also spoke.

European Jewry's Peril

Professor Brodetsky, dealing with the Jewish situation in Europe, said that we did not always have sufficient imagination to realise the sufferings of our fellow-Jews in Europe. A million Jews now lived under the tyranny of Fascism, and it might well be that in the next twelve months four million more would be brought into the same peril. Where were these people to go? The only places in the world for them were the United States of America and Palestine. Even the U.S.A. could not be considered a permanent solution. In Palestine, however, the Jews had shown by their self-defence over the past two-and-a-half years that they could look after their own safety. Whatever the result of the present political discussions concerning Palestine would be, one point emerged clearly, the 400,000 Jews in Palestine were there to stay, and had to be reckoned with in any solution which was proposed. The only safe parts of Palestine to-day were the Jewish parts.

The Government realised this, added Professor Brodetsky, and was

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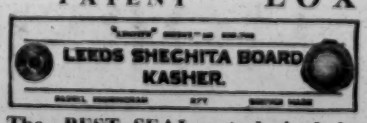

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utilising the Jews more and more in the work of restoring order. Over 7,000 Jews were now enrolled in the British forces operating in Palestine. Public opinion throughout the world had been mobilised in an endeavour to impress upon the British Government the terrible need of the Jewish people at the present moment, and the new importance which their pledge to Jewry in connection with Palestine had assumed in view of Jewish achievements. He felt, from information at his disposal, that the position with regard to Palestine was not as bad to-day as it was a week ago. British public opinion had to be mobilised, especially Jewish opinion, in order to stand behind the Government and support them in giving justice to the Jewish claims in Palestine. He submitted the toast of the "Health of the United Hebrew Congregation."

Messrs. M. Silman and A. M. Hurwitz responded.

Mr. J. Gillinson, speaking for the Moortown Synagogue, welcomed the announcement by Mr. Wolfson that a Minister was shortly to be appointed. They had at Moortown an active, intelligent, and interested Jewish Community; all that they needed to go ahead was the service and leadership of a young and suitable Minister.

Mr. P. S. Ellis, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said that he hoped members would deposit small amounts on loan, or as contributions in advance, to meet the immediate difficulties. He had the previous day secured £200 in a very short time, and a drive throughout the Congregation should produce successful results.

THE CURSE OF RACIALISM

Salem Brotherhood's Sympathy for Jewry

The Rev. A. S. Super spoke to over 1,000 men at a meeting of the Salem Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon. In introducing the speaker, the Rev. Harry Guntripp said that he wished to express on behalf of the whole Brotherhood sympathy with the Jewish people in their present sufferings. Words could not describe the abhorrence in which racial discrimination was held by true Christians. He hoped that this curse of racialism would never invade this country. If it did, it would be the solemn duty of every Christian to make every sacifice to fight it and destroy it before it gained a hold on the British people.

Mr. Super made a plea that the electors of this country should bring pressure to bear upon the Government to ensure that the British pledge under the Mandate for Palestine should still be honoured, and that efforts now being made to stop the flow of Jewish immigration into Palestine should not be allowed to succeed. If once the door to the Jewish National Home in Palestine were closed against the Jews of Europe, the Jewish people would be without hope. Speaking of the persecution of Jews, Mr. Super said that in the last twelve months racial hatred against the Jews had been accentuated. "Unhappily," he added, "there are certain small elements who are ready to poison the minds of the English people with just this same racial hatred. Don't let us forget that the Jew is only the first victim. Most probably the Roman Catholic will be the next, then the Protestant, and ultimately the Nonconformist." Within the past year the whole of Austrian Jewry had passed under the German swastika, and 250,000 Jews found themselves overnight deprived of every possible means of decent, human existence. They had suffered, and were suffering a terrible mental and spiritual torture as well as physical persecution.

LIVERPOOL

NEW LIBERAL MINISTER INDUCTED

[*From our Correspondent*]

At a special service, which also celebrated the first anniversary of the opening of the Liberal Synagogue in Hope Place, Rabbi Maurice Kleinberg was inducted into office as Minister of the Congregation. Rabbi Dr. I. Mattuck officiated, and the service was conducted by Rabbi R. H. Levine and Mr. E. Gabriel Jones. In welcoming Rabbi and Mrs. Kleinberg to Liverpool, Rabbi Levine paid a tribute to those pioneers who, nine years ago, had founded the local Liberal Congregation. He also paid a tribute for the generous support they had received from Lieut.-Col. Stanley G. Cohen, of London, who was present at the service.

In the course of his address, Dr. Mattuck referred to the gravely troublous times in which the Jewish people were living, and said that anti-Semitism was often the result of ignorance. It was their duty, as far as possible, to break down the barriers of distrust and ignorance that existed between Jews and their neighbours.

Rabbi Kleinberg delivered his induction sermon and pledged himself to further the work of the Congregation. The service was followed by a reception at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street.

Mr. B. T. Globe presided at a M'lave Malka held recently at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Caplan. The principal speakers were Rabbis I. J. Unterman and Dr. S. M. Lehrman.

Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman has accepted the invitation of the 11th Toxteth Troop of Jewish Scouts to act as their Chaplain.

In view of the increase in the number of Jewish emigrants to South America, Rabbi I. J. Unterman has had interviews with officials of the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company with regard to the provision of adequate arrangements to ensure the Kashrut of food for Jewish passengers on board their ships. Rabbi Unterman is to submit a memorandum embracing all the necessary conditions for providing Kashrut for Jewish passengers for consideration of the company.

Mr. Bernard Unterman was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Oneg Shabbat Circle of the Greenbank Drive Synagogue. The service was conducted by Masters L. Rosenblatt and L. Rubin.

The installation dinner of the local Lodge of the B'nai B'rith was held recently at Reece's Restaurant Bro. Alfred M. Urding, J.P., was Director of Ceremonies. The presidential address was delivered by Councillor Dr. I. Harris, J.P., in the course of which he paid a tribute to the work of Rabbi R. H. Levine, the retiring President, who, with Mrs. Levine, were the principal guests. The toast of the "Guests of Honour" was proposed by Bro. A. Davidson, supported by Bro. J. D. Mack. The toast of "The Guests" was submitted by Dr. S. Canter. In reply, Alderman F. T. Richardson, an ex-Lord Mayor of the city, pleaded that tolerance and goodwill be shown to the Jewish people. Rabbi Kleinberg also spoke. A number of new members were enrolled.

The inaugural address of the session of the local Jewish Literary Society was given at the Jewish Centre on Sunday by Dr. A. D. McNair, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, who spoke on the subject of "The International Labour Organisation." Dr. I. Jackson Lipkin presided. Dr. McNair said that one of the charges laid against Jews by their ill-wishers was that they were ever ready to lend support to the idea of one international family living in unity and peace, but they were certainly not good soil for the propagation of aggressive, destructive nationalisms. Dr. McNair was thanked by Mr. Bertram B. Benas, seconded by Mr. George Bean. The Chairman paid a tribute to the memory of Professor Samuel Alexander.

The annual Simchat Beth Hashueva of the Yeshiva was held recently at the Greenbank Drive Synagogue Hall. Mr. I. Burman presided. Rabbis I. J. Unterman, M. J. Krasner, Dr. S. M. Lehrman, Z. Plitnick, and G. Rabinowitz, and Messrs. B. Unterman, B. T. Globe, J. Smush, Max. Morris, L. Albert, S. Barron, and Dr. M. Goldberg were the speakers. Musical items were rendered by the Rev. S. Lerner, Messrs. I. Daviatsky and B. Rosenblatt, and Masters L. Rosenblatt and C. Braslavsky. Thanks were accorded to Mr. D. Davies, who arranged the function, and to the Chairman.

PROVINCIAL NEWS—Continued on next page

FAMOUS WHITE HORSES OF ENGLAND
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GLASGOW

HEBREW BOOT AND CLOTHING GUILD

Recent Distributions

[*From our Correspondent*]

The postponed monthly meeting of the Hebrew Boot and Clothing Guild was held last week in the Board of Guardians' Rooms, Thistle Street. Mr. A. Simon, who presided, said that during the recent Rosh Hashana distribution of clothing, every case had been dealt with according to merit. The distribution had been characterised by the outstanding number of adult applications, which showed a marked increase in comparison with the Passover distribution. There had been a slight decrease in the number of children dealt with. The Chairman thanked all those who had assisted at the distribution.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Dr. E. Levine, the financial statement was presented by the Chairman, who said that the recent distribution of clothing had involved a considerable amount of expense, and at the present time their funds showed a deficit. The Chairman made an appeal to the Committee to gather outstanding subscriptions and to enrol new subscribers.

Mr. Max. Sachs, Hon. Almoner, reported on the casual applications that had been dealt with, and stressed the need for the appointment of an assistant almoner. It was decided to invite Mr. Alex. Salmon to accept this post. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. James A. Salmon, intimated that a number of young ladies had indicated their desire of assisting the Guild.

"An American Looks at the World," was the subject of an address by Rabbi Samuel H. Baron, of the Progressive Synagogue, to the Trinity Church congregation on Sunday night. Rabbi Baron said that as one who was a newcomer to the city he felt highly complimented at being invited to address the congregation. Later, in the Progressive Synagogue Chambers, Rabbi Baron led a discussion on methods of meeting anti-Semitic activities.

The Management Committee of the Jewish Institute stood in silent tribute to the memory of departed members at the meeting held in the Club on Sunday. Mr. Michael Black presided. A letter was read from the West of Scotland Chess Association, expressing their gratitude at the Institute's action in lending their main hall for the recent Alekhine display. The Association enclosed a cheque for disbursement among local charitable institutions.

Both the Jewish Board of Guardians and the local Talmud Torah will benefit considerably as the result of functions held last week by their respective auxiliary societies. The newly-formed Talmud Torah Auxiliary held a successful dance in the Jewish Institute, while the Board Auxiliary held their first major function of the season in the Marlborough House on Saturday evening.

The possibility of a mutual arrangement for the control of the internal affairs of the Queen's Park Congregation and the Giffnock and Newlands Congregation was discussed at a meeting of representatives of the two Synagogues. A special Joint Committee was elected to discuss the matter further.

After twelve years as Secretary of the South Portland Street Hebrew Congregation, Mr. S. Benjamin has tendered his resignation. Mr. Pollock has been elected to the vacancy.

At a reception held in the City Chambers last week, Lord Provost Sir John Stewart was presented with a bust of himself prior to his leaving office. Sir John created a precedent by selecting for his own gift the bust by Mr. Benno Schotz, R.S.A., rather than a replica of the lifelike portrait of himself painted by Mr. David S. Ewart.

Presiding at a general meeting of the members of the Mosspark and Cardonald Hebrew Congregation, Mr. I. Cohen said that the Congregation was in its fourth year. The Jewish population in that south-west area of the city was continuing to increase, and it was essential that they should make an effort to establish their own building. The new officers elected are: Messrs. I. Cohen, Chairman; W. Jacobs, Treasurer; Maurice Shaber (43, Baldovie Road), Hon. Secretary; Freedman and I. Hecht, Trustees; and R. Blitz and B. Goldberg, Hon. Auditors. Mr. Blitz moved a vote of thanks to Mr. J. B. Pearlman, who had retired from the post of Hon. Secretary, which he had held since the inception of the Congregation. Mr. Cohen associated himself with the tribute to Mr. Pearlman, who replied.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Hebrew reading festival on December 25th were discussed at a meeting of the Jewish Education Board held recently in the Talmud Torah. Professor N. Morris presided. Dr. M. Friedlander reported that the Hillington Classes were progressing satisfactorily. He intimated that they would shortly be in possession of statistics showing the distribution of Jewish children in the day schools, and from these statistics they would be able to decide where Hebrew instruction during school Bible periods could be introduced. A report on the work of the Giffnock Hebrew Classes was submitted by Mr. M. L. Miller, who said that they had recently inaugurated two new classes for Barmitzvah and post-Barmitzvah students.

BIRMINGHAM

APPEAL FOR PERSECUTED CHILDREN

Successful Film Performance

[*From our Correspondent*]

Fresh from their recent triumphant bazaar in aid of the Jewish children of Poland, Austria, and Germany, the Birmingham Committee of the Women's Appeal Fund organised a successful film premiere in aid of the Fund at the Bristol Cinema on Sunday last. The film shown was "The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr.

Mrs. S. A. Cohen, Chairman of the Executive, expressed the thanks of the Committee to both the Jewish and non-Jewish public for their generous support, and mentioned that Mr. S. W. Clift had contributed a donation of ten guineas. The young child film star, Miss Hazel Ascot, appealed to the audience on behalf of the Fund, and urged the members to purchase her own photographs, all the money derived from the sale of which will be given to the Fund.

Mr. Oscar Deutsch, on behalf of the Jewish Community, expressed thanks to Mr. A. W. Rogers for the loan of the Bristol Cinema; Mr. C. M. Woolf for his film programme; Mr. A. C. May, General Manager of the cinema, and the staff for their co-operation; and Mr. Ben. Rose for his assistance. The Executive of the Committee were Mesdames S. A. Cohen, Chairman; B. Rose, Treasurer; S. Salberg, Assistant Treasurer; P. Bloom, Hon. Secretary; and E. Leek, Publicity.

Mr. E. R. Benson read a paper on "Jews and Persecution" to the members of the Five Ways Old Boys' Philosophical Society recently at the Five Ways Grammar School, Hagley Road. Mr. Raymond Frampton presided. Among the Jewish members who took part in the discussion were Messrs. V. J. Belman, M. V. Solomon, L. Starr, and Harry Levine.

The Jewish Literary and Arts Society opened its forty-ninth session at the Communal Hall on Sunday. The presidential address was delivered by Professor Samson Wright, of the University of London, who spoke on "Our Present Problems." The following took part in the discussion: Mrs. S. Silverstone, Messrs. J. Cotton, S. Belman, Bernard Davis, H. Bridger, S. Levy, A. L. Ostrov, and Drs. Borkon, Ward, and Sherry. A vote of thanks was accorded the President on the motion of Mr. S. P. Abrams, seconded by the Rev. S. I. Solomons. Thanks were also accorded to the new Chairman. A reception and supper were held subsequently at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. I. Shortt proposed the health of the President, who responded. The toast of "The Society and the Executive" was proposed by Mr. O. N. Rose, and the Chairman, Miss Julia Cassell, replied.

The opening function of the Young Israel Society was held on Sunday at Blucher Street. Mr. Rudolph Harris was M.C. at the dance. At the reception held subsequently, the President, Mr. B. B. Morris, welcomed the members, and urged their active support in the varied programme compiled by the Executive. He announced that a special Literary Section had been formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Victor Belman. Other speakers were Mr. A. L. Ostrov and Mr. S. Chesler. Presentations of canteens of cutlery were made to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ritter and Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenberg on the occasion of their marriages. Among the new members were several refugees, who were cordially welcomed. Already Mr. Isenman, an Olympic champion, has undertaken to organise a physical training class.

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF

SHECHITA PROBLEMS INVESTIGATED

Committee's Comprehensive Report

[*From our Correspondent*]

The Special Committee, composed of the Rev. A. Plaskow and Messrs. L. Feitelson (President of the Community), Albert Marks, M. A. Webber, Julius I. Goldstein, I. Geller, Jack Posner, and C. Vinegrad, set up by the local Shechita Board to investigate the entire problem of the supply of Kasher meat in the town, has issued its report, after sitting weekly for the past five months. The report recommends, *inter alia*, that the private slaughter of poultry be done in future only at the Communal Abattoir; that a Sub-Committee be formed for visiting the Kasher butcher shops by rota; that the Shochetim be requested to send a weekly detailed report to the Shechita Board; that Jewish butchers be advised that meat must not be purchased from London without proper authority; that a rigorous inspection of sausage meat and skins be instituted; that a butcher's licence be cancelled if hindquarter meat, porged and unporged, be sold; and that the duties of Shochetim be regulated. The report concludes:

The Sub-Committee desires to point out that they met the butchers and the boarding-house keepers in an endeavour to bring about the supervision of the latter, that is so important to this Community. They much regret that they are not yet able, on account of the difficulties met with, to make any recommendations, but propose that this matter be dealt with by the full Committee. The Sub-Committee have spent much time in exploring establishments, which, in their opinion, might be suitable for centralisation, and although not in a position to make any recommendation, and the matter being one of extreme urgency, it has been decided that the Chairman shall bring this before the whole of the Shechita Committee for their consideration and assistance.

At a reception given last Sabbath morning by Mr. S. Israelovitch (Chatan Bereshith) to the members of the Ceylon Road Synagogue, the Rev. E. Goodman and others paid tribute to Mr. Israelovitch's services to the Congregation.

The first social function of the season of the Westcliff Jewish Social Club, held last Saturday evening at Abrahamson's Court Hotel, was a great

success. Representatives of the Southend Young Zionist Society, with which body the Club is actively co-operating, were among those present. In consequence of the resignation of the Chairman, the Club's officers now comprise: the Misses Betty Samuel, Chairman; and José Franks, Treasurer; and Messrs. J. Lewis, Hon. Secretary; and W. Ruben, A. Woolfe, and J. Mendoza, Committee.

The Rev. A. and Mrs. Plaskow were among those invited by the Southend Education Committee to attend the opening of Earl's Hall School, Westcliff.

The Forthcoming Events column of "The Jewish Chronicle" (see page 9) will help you to notify members and their friends of your Club and Society meetings. Write for particulars of insertion to The Manager, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.

ABERDARE

At the Synagogue Chambers recently, a gold Kiddush cup was presented by the members of the Congregation to Mr. Lewis Bloch. Mr. Victor Freed, who presided, eulogised the services of Mr. Bloch, who, he said, had for over forty years acted as Honorary Baal Tefillah. Several members associated themselves with the tribute. Mr. Bloch and his son, Mr. Eli Bloch, of Sheffield, responded.

BELFAST

The Lord Mayor, who presided at the annual meeting of the City Coal Relief Fund, paid a tribute to the Jewish Community for its generous contribution, notwithstanding the fact that the Jewish poor are provided by their own Community. Rabbi J. Shachter, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Fund, was one of the speakers.

BLACKPOOL

The Jewish Social and Literary Society held its opening meeting of the session at the Imperial Hotel, Promenade, on Sunday. Mr. A. M. Kaye, President, outlined the policy to be adopted by the Society. Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman delivered an address on "Does Judaism Need Reform?" Messrs. Becon, R. Cohen, Rubenstein, Scheff, Slater, and Mesdames Harris and Shaffer took part in the discussion.

BRADFORD

Under the auspices of the Council for German Jewry, a largely attended and successful dance, in aid of the fund, was held at the Queen's Hall last week. The Deputy Mayor and Mayoress were present. Messrs. M. Levi and J. Selka were Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Dance Committee, and Messrs. M. Selka and P. Green were M.C.s.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The Rev. I. N. Fabricant addressed the Lewes Y.M.C.A. on "The Jewish Contribution to Civilisation" at a meeting held last week.

A meeting of the Senior Literary and Debating Society of Whittingehame College was held last week. Among those who spoke in a debate were Messrs. S. Cohen, S. Halevy, and E. Movitz. Mr. W. W. Stanton was in the Chair. At a meeting of the Junior Literary and Debating Society, Messrs. N. Allen and G. Bendel spoke on "How Films are made." In the discussion, S. Harrison, T. Blendheim, D. Braham, H. Hyams, and R. Stern spoke on the relative advantages of silent and talking films. Mr. F. N. F. Cope presided.

BRISTOL

The newly-formed Jewish Literary and Social Society held their opening function at the Synagogue Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. S. Jacobs, the Chairman, welcomed the members. Mr. E. Morris was M.C.

CAMBRIDGE

On Saturday morning, the Barmitzvah (the first in the new Synagogue) was celebrated of David Harris, of Hillel House, Perse School. Mr. H. Dagut, Housemaster of Hillel House, delivered an address during the service. Afterwards, a reception to the congregation was given by Dr. and Mrs. Harris (of Grimsby), the parents of David.

CARDIFF

Mr. J. Fligelstone was among those present at a banquet given by the Glamorgan County Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force Association at the Cardiff City Hall, when the chief guest was Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, M.P.

Mr. Henry Rose, the sporting journalist, addressed the Jewish Institute and Social Club last week on "Newspaper Memories." Mr. D. B. Levinson, who presided, appealed for unity in the Jewish Community, and in Cardiff in particular. The amenities and facilities of the Jewish club deserved better encouragement than was being meted out to it at the moment. Mr. Rose was thanked by the Rev. M. Unterman and Messrs. A. Cohen, M. Hart, and the Chairman. Applications for membership of the Club should be addressed to Mr. D. N. Curitz, 15, Dumfries Place.

COVENTRY

The Hebrew Social and Literary Society opened its new session on Thursday in last week with a "social" at the Co-operative Hall, Three Spires Avenue. Mr. S. Burns delivered the presidential address, and Leah Pinnick's Concert Party, of Birmingham, gave an entertainment.

EDINBURGH

The fifty-first session of the Jewish Literary Society was inaugurated on Sunday, at the Synagogue Hall, Salisbury Road, with an address by Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches on "Jewish Pioneers in the Realm of Thought." In the course of his address, he surveyed the progress of philosophical speculation from the time of Plato and Aristotle to the present day, and traced the influence of Jewish thought on this development. Among the pioneers in the realm of thought who were still at work, and were influencing the modern world, Einstein and Freud stood out most prominently, and it was impossible to foresee the effect which their teaching might yet have on the development of human thought in generations to come. Dr. S. Lipetz presided. Mrs. I. Caplan, Dr. J. Lipetz, Messrs. M. Goldston, and J. Simonoff took part in the discussion. Mr. A. Davis moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. On the motion of Mr. R. Cohen, thanks were accorded to the Chairman.

HULL

The Board of Guardians held a meeting in the Synagogue Chambers, Linnaeus Street. Mr. L. Rapstone, who presided, reviewed the work of the past session. The Treasurer's report was read. It was mentioned that the Kol Nidrei appeal resulted in a record collection, the sum of £200 being raised. Thanks were accorded to the Synagogue Councils, the Ladies' Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee for organising the appeal. Mr. A. Myers and Mr. M. Miller submitted reports of their Sub-Committees, and referred to the good work carried out by the Bikkur Cholim. Mesdames S. Goldrein and M. Rosenberg spoke on the activities of the Ladies' Committee.

SHEFFIELD

Captain Harry Morris presided at the annual meeting of the Jewish Branch of the British Legion held last Sunday in the Talmud Torah Schools. In a review of the year's work, he emphasised the need for a permanent headquarters. The balance-sheet was presented by Mr. Harry Benson, the retiring Treasurer, who was thanked for his services. The following were elected: Captain Harry Morris, President; Messrs. J. Murfin, Chairman; Isaac Goldstone, Treasurer; Dan. Marks, Hon. Secretary; Dan. Bernstein, Assistant Secretary; Captain George Frampton, Messrs. David Bronks, H. Caplan, L. Ellis, D. Fink, J. Kay, M. Lewis, A. Patnick, H. Spiers, D. Sugarman, H. Woolfson, and L. Yospur, Committee. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the members at the Remembrance Service in London.

SWANSEA

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Congregation held last week in the Schoolroom. Mr. L. Palto, who presided, referred to the gratifying progress the Congregation had made during the year. There had been a good response, he said, to the appeals on behalf of the rebuilding fund of the Synagogue and other schemes for improvements. He hoped that continued support would be given to the Cemetery Wall Extension Fund, involving a matter of £1,000. He congratulated the band of workers on their help. The result of the election was as follows: Messrs. L. Palto, President; Harry Glass, Treasurer; M. Flemhood, Secretary; A. Barer, W. Hyman, J. Solomon, H. Jackson, N. Seal, I. Coffman, A. Cohen, M. Schorr, E. Shatz, and G. Levy, and Drs. Gordon and Shibko, Committee.

WOLVERHAMPTON

In the course of a sermon on the High Festivals, the Rev. Ephraim Shine made an appeal on behalf of the German and Austrian Jewish Relief Fund and the local Philanthropic Society. The sum of £25 was raised.

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BOARD OF GUARDIANS

Crisis Setback Overcome

FUTURE PLANS FOR GERMAN REFUGEES

A meeting of the Board was held last Monday, with Miss Hannah Cohen (President) in the Chair. The CHAIRMAN reported the death of Mr. S. W. Goldman, a representative on the Board of the Federation of Synagogues. Reporting on the progress of the Special Appeal, the President said that the Appeal Committee had actively resumed work since the Jewish Holy-days. The Appeal had been disadvantageously affected by the crisis, and the resultant stagnation of business. However, many very generous contributions had been received and, on the whole, the result could be considered satisfactory.

Invitations to the "Appeal Dinner" were now being sent out, the Chairman said, and it was hoped that they would stimulate those who had not yet sent in their contributions.

The Board received the report of the Executive Committee, which has approved new rules for the Staff Pensions Scheme to come into operation on January 1st, subject to such amendments in drafting as may be agreed by Mr. Arthur Stiebel and the Hon. Solicitor. The Board approved the appointment of Mr. M. Fineman as Secretary to deal with the new scheme.

In considering new arrangements that had been made for dealing with British refugees from Germany and Austria, the President announced that expenditure had gone up considerably on this account. It had been recommended to them by the Special Committee that in future these refugees should be interviewed at the premises of the Board instead of at Woburn House. The original objection that there was something derogatory in refugees being interviewed at the Board's premises had been overruled by the difficulties that had obtained at Woburn House for interviewing persons who came as refugees in need of help. Mr. Makower asked whether the Board accepted responsibility for all refugees arriving in London who were in possession of British passports, and the President decided that a subsequent meeting of the Board should consider a specific resolution on this subject, which she asked Mr. Makower to draft.

It was reported that the Executive Committee had considered the Board's scale of relief in regard to the present index figure as to the cost of living and had agreed that no change is advisable.

MR. M. M. KEYSER, the Hon. Secretary, read a letter from the Trustees of the "Elpis Israel" Donation of £500, given to the Board for special cases, which had now been fully expended. Mr. Keyser reminded the Board that the donor of this fund was not a Jew, and that the Trustees, in a letter sent to the Board, expressed their appreciation of the Board's assistance in the special cases for which the fund was given.

The PRESIDENT reported that at the invitation of the Industrial Committee, Mrs. Alfred S. Cohen had agreed to act as the Board's representative on the organising Committee of the International Exhibition of Cripples' Work. She also reported that Major Geoffrey Langdon had, at the request of the Executive Committee, consented to act as the Board's representative on the Committee organising the British section of the 1940 International Conference on Social Service.

Mr. Sebag-Montefiore Leaves Finance Committee

It was reported that Mr. G. T. Schofield, A.C.A., had consented to act as Hon. Auditor to the Allowances Department. The President said in this connection that she believed it was not fully realised by everybody what a great deal of work in accountancy had to be accomplished in this department. It was reported that Mr. Charles E. Sebag-Montefiore would resign from the Finance Committee. Mr. Montefiore explained that his action was not dictated in any spirit of criticism; but he wished to submit to the Board in future possible suggestions he had in mind concerning the investment of loans which he considered should be brought up to date.

The Treasurer, COLONEL F. D. SAMUEL, presented the accounts for the nine months ending September 30th, and said there had been a big drop in donations, which amounted to £2,771, as against £7,495 in 1937. But this was accounted for in part by the fact that last year the Synagogue appeals went out earlier, and £3,165 had come in by the end of September. This year, only £404 had been received in that period. The accounts showed a deficit of £33,586, as compared with £17,339 last year. There had been an increased expenditure for refugees from Germany, the amount spent this year being £1,423, as compared with £1,141. The accounts were adopted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of the following legacies:

The late Janetta Daglish £100, the late Maurice Isaacs (allocated by the Trustees from a sum divisible among charities) £600, the late T. L. Mayer £500, the late Miss E. C. Moss £10, the late Mrs. Katie Myer £50, and the late Isaac Rose £25.

It was further reported that the Seal of the Board had been affixed to the following documents:

Deed of transfer relating to three shares of £100 each of the Jewish Colonisation Association.

A transfer relating to four shares of £1 Mortgage Debenture Stock in Trust and Agency Assets, Ltd., and in respect of 100 Government of the Commonwealth of Australia 5 per cent. Stock 1945/75.

Contract relating to the purchase of the Dyers Almshouses site, King Henry's Walk, Dalston.

JEWISH HOME OF REST

Increased Demands But Reduced Income

MANY NEW BEDS OPENED

The annual meeting of governors and subscribers of the Jewish Home of Rest was held last Sunday in the Nurses' Home of the Institution, Birchlands Avenue, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Mr. CECIL KAHN, the Chairman of the Committee, presided, in the absence of Mr. Moss Harris, the President.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report for 1937, said that during the year 1937 they had opened a further eight beds, making the number available at the end of the year forty-five, with the result that eighty-four patients were admitted as against forty-two in 1936, the total number of patients receiving their care being 124—an increase of over sixty per cent. In view of the demand for beds, the Committee had been forced to anticipate the generosity of the Jewish public, and early in 1938 opened a further eight beds, making a total of fifty-three, leaving another three to be opened when their income caught up with their expenditure.

The average cost of each patient per week, he went on, had risen from £3 1s. 4d. in 1936 to £3 7s. in 1937. This rise was due to the fact that in 1937 the new Nurses' Home and extra floor for patients were in use, though owing to the shortage of income they were not able to make use of all the extra beds. Even so, they learnt from the King Edward Hospital Fund authorities, to whom they were grateful for renewed financial support, that this figure was generally considered a low one.

Reference was then made by the Chairman to the late Rev. I. A. Aarons, the Hon. Chaplain, whose death was regretted not only by the patients but by all those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Forty-eight-hour Week For Nursing Staff

In a Home of this type, the Chairman continued, the comfort and happiness of the nursing staff were matters of great importance. In most hospitals it was the fortune of the nursing staff to see their patients recover complete health, with one or two exceptions. Here, unfortunately, the reverse was the case, and it was therefore all the more important that they should have every possible comfort, consistent with economy. It was for this reason that during 1937 a 48-hour week for the nursing staff was put into operation with great success. The same reason necessitated their building a Nurses' Home, the total cost of which, and of the conversion of the top floor of the Home of Rest into further wards and new kitchens, together with furniture and equipment, amounted to £19,856. The balance outstanding at the end of 1937, £371, was cleared early this year. The King Edward Hospital Fund authorities had made a special gift of £500 towards the Extensions Building Fund Account.

The total expenditure for the year was £7,216. Income amounted only to £5,825, leaving a debit balance of £1,390. If bad times came along, or unexpected large repairs had to be undertaken, they would be in a sorry plight. The only source of income upon which they could rely was that of annual subscriptions, and they amounted only to £831, a reduction on 1936. Had it not been for the Aid Societies, special donations from various benevolent funds, allocations of proceeds from Sunday Entertainments, etc., they would not only have been unable to open further beds, but would have found it necessary to close most of those that were open. Even now they had a waiting list of patients, some of whom might never find shelter under their roof.

Mr. PERCY P. LEVY, Joint Treasurer, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Need for Annual Subscribers

Mr. GEOFFREY SALMON, Joint Treasurer, presenting the financial statement for 1937, emphasised the need for more annual subscribers, and said that if subscribers would sign the seven-year covenants, the Home could recover the income tax on those subscriptions. If all the subscribers last year had done this, the Home could have benefited to the extent of a further £250.

In seconding, Miss M. ISAACS announced that in order to help wipe off the deficit, the Ladies' Committee had decided to organise a bazaar at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on Tuesday, November 29th, to be opened by Mrs. S. Harris-Lebus. It was hoped to raise between £500 and £600.

Mr. JOHN MYERS, of the firm of Myers, Davies and Co., Honorary Auditors of the Home, said that the total expenditure for 1937 was £7,216, an increase of £1,521 for the year. The decrease in total income compared with the previous year was £1,163.

Mr. Moss Harris was re-elected President, and the following officers were appointed: Messrs. E. L. Franklin, J.P., Harry Salmon, J.P., and D. Van den Bergh, J.P., Vice-Presidents; Percy P. Levy and Geoffrey Salmon, Hon. Treasurers; Messrs. Myers, Davies & Co., Chartered Accountants, Hon. Auditors; and a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. Abrahams, M. Cash, A. Goldberg, Cecil Kahn, A. Levie, Mesdames F. S. Franklin, Moss Harris, C. Kahn, Charles Myers, Cecil Raphael, Alfred Salmon, S. E. Sklan, J. M. Winnett, and the Misses M. Isaacs, M. Moses, J.P., and H. Samuels.

The thanks of the meeting were extended to the East London, North-West London, Ezra, and South Essex Aid Societies for their assistance during the year. The Chairman said that since the Home started the Aid Societies had contributed £12,580. Thanks were also given to the following for their services during the year: Messrs. Bartlett and Gluckstein, Hon. Solicitors; Mr. H. G. Solomon, M.I.E.E., Hon. Consulting Engineer; Mr. G. A. Hobden, Hon. Architect; Messrs. Myers, Davies & Co., Chartered Accountants, Hon. Auditors; the Hon. Medical Staff; and the medical and nursing staffs.

JEWISH HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY

At an "at home," attended by a large gathering, which was given by the Anglo-Palestinian Club to the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society on Sunday evening, Professor Henry Cohen, of Liverpool University, delivered his presidential address, the subject of which was "The Medical Knowledge of William Shakespeare." Concluding an erudite lecture, Professor Cohen said that no doctor reading the plays could be unimpressed by the enormous extent of Shakespeare's medical knowledge, but to the question that had frequently been raised as to whether Shakespeare had himself been a doctor or had made a special study of medicine, he gave a negative answer, attributing the playwright's knowledge to the keenness, vigilance, and accuracy of his observation on the one hand and to his wide reading on the other hand. Professor Green Armitage proposed, and Mr. Arnold Sorsby seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer; and the Anglo-Palestinian Club was thanked for its hospitality on the proposition of Councillor Dr. Max. Sorsby.

THE REV. I. LIVINGSTONE was the guest of the Rotary Club, of Edgware, at their last week's luncheon, and addressed the members on "The Jew and Palestine."

Jewish Defence

DEMOCRACY'S ANSWER TO MOSLEY

Stoke Newington Repudiates Fascism

JEW AND NON-JEW UNITE

[*From our Special Correspondent*]

Democracy united in Stoke Newington on Monday and gave a vigorous answer to Fascism and anti-Semitism. Over 800 local residents filled the Town Hall—very many were turned away—in which Mosley had last week attacked democracy, and heard their leading citizens, Jewish and non-Jewish, religious and political, denounce Fascism. As one speaker pointed out, it was the real voice of the people that was heard on this occasion, because, in contrast to Mosley's meeting, at which the majority of seats were filled by ticket-holders, no seats in the hall were paid for and no attempt was, therefore, made to get a picked audience. The meeting was organised by the North London Branch of the Jewish People's Council.

"The privilege of free speech," said Mr. M. Rayner, the Secretary of the Branch, who presided, "has been abused by allowing the platform of a people's Town Hall to be used by the members of an organisation whose avowed end is the abolition of free speech." The greatest applause came when he pointed out that the issue was not merely one between Fascism and the Jew, as the Fascists cunningly attempted to make out, but "between Fascists and the whole of the people, Jew and non-Jew alike."

The Rev. W. W. Simpson, Minister of the Amhurst Park Methodist Church, said: "Fascism is not merely anti-Jewish; it is fundamentally anti-Christian. It must not spread; and it must be for every intelligent person to do everything in his power to put a stop to it."

Alderman A. Watson, the leader of the Labour Opposition on the Stoke Newington Borough Council, challenged the Fascist assertion that Jews were, as a people, worse than non-Jews. "I've heard of Jewish and non-Jewish landlords," he said, "and I've yet to know what the difference between them is." As a Trade Unionist and a member of the Labour Party, he knew that, in the event of Fascism, he would follow the Jew into the concentration camp.

Councillor H. Gordon, the leader of the Liberals, expressed his great disapproval at the letting of the Town Hall to the B.U.F. He believed that Mosley had kept the letter of the undertaking he had signed, which says the hall must not be used for meetings that incite racial antagonism, but had broken the spirit of it.

Sir George Jones, M.P. for Stoke Newington, described how the liberties of the individual were destroyed under Fascism, which system was a tremendous danger to civilisation.

Mr. David Weitzman, the prospective Parliamentary Labour candidate, described Fascism as "loathsome and filthy," and said: "The fight against it is one for every decent person, Jew or non-Jew, in this English nation."

Mr. F. Ashe Lincoln, prospective L.C.C. Labour candidate, told Jews not to take things lying down. "We are too apt to say 'Don't let us protest too much.' The time has come for us to say, as citizens of this Empire, that we have our rights as citizens. We are as loyal as the rest." Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman, the Regional Minister for North London, and Mr. J. Jacobs, the Secretary of the Jewish People's Council, also spoke.

As I left the meeting, a non-Jew said to me: "That's the best answer to Fascism and anti-Semitism. All the democrats getting together. The Blackshirts don't like that."

Councillor Gordon tabled the following resolution for the meeting of the Borough Council held yesterday:

"That while the Council restates its determination that the public halls under its control shall not be used for incitement to racial antagonism, it is of opinion that the regulation embodying this determination is susceptible of evasion, and instructs the General Purposes Committee to take appropriate steps in order that the determination of the Council shall be rendered effective."

NAZIS' USE OF PADDINGTON HALLS

Jewess Opposes Prohibition Resolution

A special meeting of Paddington Borough Council last week considered a resolution instructing the Baths Committee that "in no circumstances should any premises under their control be let to foreign nationals, and that subject only to agreements which may be enforceable no hall under the authority of the Baths Committee shall be let to any branch of the German Nazis Organisation." The meeting had been called at the request of ten members of the Council.

Councillor L. F. Thurlow, Municipal Reform, in moving the resolution, said Porchester Hall did not belong to the Council but to the ratepayers. "Ratepayers are angry, baffled, and annoyed. In Maida Vale, probably one-third of the ratepayers are Jewish. I can understand their indignation at being compelled to pay rates to subsidise indirectly a meeting of Nazis. It is monstrous and outrageous. We may be collecting money from the Nazis in rents, but we are also spending money in A.R.P. precautions against the Nazis."

Mrs. Lewis-Barned, a Jewess and Conservative Councillor for the Hyde Park Ward of Paddington, opposed the resolution. "While I am loyal to my race and my Jewish faith," she said, "I hope that this Borough will not adopt a petty and paltry attitude to this question. We should seek to conciliate and not antagonise other nations. In this land of liberty, everyone has the right to hold meetings, and I would not wish to take that right away from any organisation." Councillor H. Hobsbaum, Labour, supporting the resolution, said he had interviewed the Secretary of the German Club, who said admission to the meetings was by private invitation and on the showing of a passport. No member of the public or the Press was admitted, as they would misinterpret the facts. He felt sure that not one elector in a hundred would welcome the idea of Nazi propaganda being thus disseminated in the heart of London.

After a debate lasting nearly two hours, the resolution was defeated by thirty-two to twenty-eight votes.

BIRMINGHAM FASCISTS EXPOSED

Revelations by Former Leader

[*From our Correspondent*—BIRMINGHAM]

Mr. Roger Corbet, who recently resigned from the position of Deputy District Leader for the B.U.F. in Birmingham, continues his exposure of the B.U.F.'s municipal election campaign in the Lozells area in the local TOWN CRIER. "The Fascists opened their election campaign with a march of members through the Lozells area," he writes. "There were fifty members on that march. Twelve of these (including the band) were from Birmingham. The rest came from Worcester, Leicester, Stoke, Oldbury, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge. The Fascists have always said that they had no paid members in Birmingham; they cannot deny the fact that on every march run by Sammy Irvine [the present District Leader and prospective candidate] the band has received a remuneration in the shape of money. Now, however, they have no band, for the band walked out when I did." At Mr. Irvine's adoption meeting, twenty-five people were present, of whom fifteen were Fascists and only four of whom lived in Lozells.

Criticising Mr. Irvine's statement that he believed in a "policy of direct action," Mr. Corbet recalls how "at the first election committee meeting attended by myself, Sammy, and the Canvass Officer, these two argued for ten solid minutes as to whether the lines on a constituency map should be filled in with red ink or blue pencil!"

The first appeal for votes was made to the local doctors; but almost

Continued on next page

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JEWISH DEFENCE —*Continued from previous page*

every doctor ignored the circular letter, of which the main theme was racialism. The next appeal was to the small shopkeepers. "Now, Fascists pride themselves upon having a concrete policy for this section of the community; in actual fact they have not, for it can soon be pulled to pieces by anyone with a real knowledge of Fascism. Lozells shopkeepers can floor Fascist canvassers with one simple question: 'Why is it that in the past two years there has been a decline of over 100,000 in the number of small traders in Germany?' The only answer they can give is their usual one, that they are not concerned with Germany. But you are, for it is from that country that you have to take Fascism as a living proof."

Mr. Irvine, the Fascist candidate, has withdrawn from the elections.

"I WAS A FASCIST"

From Mr. ROGER CORBET

(Formerly Deputy District Leader for the B.U.F., Birmingham)

To the Editor of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

SIR,—I was not a high official in the B.U.F. I was, as I still am, an ordinary working youth with a keen desire to find out the truth for myself. I found that was impossible if I was to remain a loyal Fascist.

I became a Fascist at the age of eighteen, a raw recruit with absolutely no knowledge of politics at all. I leave it at the age of twenty with a wealth of experience behind me. Within those two years, I have held every position it is possible to hold (except that of District Treasurer) in a Fascist District; and I have seen Fascism at work, openly and secretly, in nearly every province and town of importance in Great Britain.

The lesson I learned was this: that the more you know of Mosley and "British" Fascism, the harder it is to convince yourself that Mosley is right. There can be no other explanation as to why so many of the rank-and-file Fascists leave a movement they have helped to build up. Six months ago, I would have died for Mosley, and died gladly. To-day, I look upon his "romantic" over-boosted character with contemptuous amusement. Six months ago, I was speaking and feeling heatedly about Britain's Jewish question. To-day, looking upon it with a mind unbiased and unfed by the fires of false Fascist propaganda, I know that that problem is largely the figment of twisted minds.

The danger is that young men and women who enter the Fascist movement, however small they may be, are constantly in contact with anti-Jewish sentiments. The vast majority that join feel neither one way nor the other in regard to the Jews; but sooner or later the constantly hammered statements of their leaders are taken without question and an anti-Semitic philosophy is developed. So long as they remain in the Fascist ranks it stays. As soon as they leave it and think for themselves it vanishes. If anti-Fascists can keep just in front of the Fascists in the propaganda race, the anti-Jewish complex of the majority of Fascists will vanish.

Fascism has no hope of success with its present district organisation. Men are only human, and favouritism and petty dislikes eventually foster a spirit of jealousy. I know this only too well, for a Deputy District Leader is the mediator between the District Leader and the members. It is his unfortunate lot to satisfy both at once, and I have stopped more members from leaving than I have ever persuaded to join. I have watched a district deteriorate from a workshop of politics to a washerwoman's gossip-shop. Many district headquarters have become clubs; cards and gambling come before business.

On the face of things, Fascism in Birmingham has been growing. That is a false impression created by clever propaganda methods. The inner weakness of the Birmingham district will break it. The "one-man system" does not work, and it will beat Mosley, in fact, it has already beaten him. The Blackshirts do not grow larger; in fact, the last two "national" marches have been a great deal smaller than former ones. What Mosley will not realise is that the ranks are never the same but are always changing.

On September 22nd, I sent in my resignation to the Birmingham District Leader. On October 8th, I received a letter from him informing me that my membership was "automatically terminated." Fascism works fast! My sole aim now is to enlighten those that I have left behind me and to stop others being deluded as I was.

I am, &c.,

90, Mansfield Road, Birmingham, 6. ROGER CORBET.

ART NOTES

A PROMISING YOUNG PAINTER

Mark Cavell, at the Wertheim Gallery, is a young artist whose landscapes reveal a strong colour sense and considerable variety of technique. Two paintings of churches are hung next to each other, "St. Joseph's, Menton," hard and tight, and "St. Martin's, St. Giles's Circus," soft and loose. I suspect the latter of being the later painting, and it is certa nly the better. "The Olive Copse," "Mountain Pines," and "Sunlit Olives" are further progressions from "From the Jetty, Menton," in which every detail is noted. "Off Bedford Row, Holborn," shows Mr. Cavell's ability to construct solidly. He is certainly a promising young artist.

In the next room are some modern drawings and water colours at five guineas each. They include attractive works by George Bissill, Kenneth Hall, Frances Hodgkins, D. S. McColl, Bertram Nicholls, Pascin, Vivian Pitchforth, and Rowland Suddaby.

S.

JEWISH HEALTH ORGANISATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Lectures on A.R.P.

Three lectures in Yiddish on "Air Raid Precautions" will be given at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, High Street, E., on Saturday evenings, October 29th, November 5th and 12th, at nine o'clock. The first lecture will be delivered by Dr. G. M. Raphael. His subject, "What To Do Now," deals with the arrangements which every householder should make for the safety of his own people and home. Dr. D. Preiskel will speak on "Personal Protection Against Gas"; and Dr. N. Pines on "First Aid for Casualties." By arrangement with Mr. D. Stitcher, Officer-in-Charge of the No. 30 (East London) Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, members of the Division will be in attendance to demonstrate First Aid and explain the diagrams to be exhibited at the lectures. Admission is free.

Friendly Societies

VOLUNTEERS FOR NATIONAL SERVICES

Some Practical Points

[From our Correspondent]

Letters which have reached me testify to the interest taken in the subject I discussed in last week's issue. On the broad consideration of the part which Jews must play in National Service, the powerful leading article in the principal columns fortunately lent splendid emphasis to this problem. I was only concerned to discuss the contribution to national and local effort which could properly be made by such a well-administered and disciplined section of the community as the Jewish Friendly Societies.

The subject is of urgent importance and calls for hard practical work, not cloudy rhetoric. I hope that steps will be taken without undue delay to seek the good offices of leading men in the movement in order that the call for service in the nation's cause, in whatever form it may take, according to individual choice and capacity, may be heard throughout the Lodges and Societies. The Association has a golden opportunity to perform this function and, with its machinery for propaganda and day-to-day contact with the affiliated bodies, it is in a position to take the initiative.

As far as the various A.R.P. services are concerned, formal approaches should be made to the local authorities in London and provincial centres where Jewish Friendly Society membership is substantial, in order to survey the ground to be covered. It will be found that there is abundant scope for establishing many A.R.P. classes from which trained personnel could be passed into the local units. By close and continuous co-operation with the Orders and Societies, the Association could establish an oversight of these activities, publish information about classes and demonstrations, schedule results, and in general act as a clearing-house for A.R.P. information. Efforts of this character would surely be welcomed both by the local authorities and the Association's affiliated bodies. To obtain the best results, there must be co-ordination as well as the direction which can only be supplied by a central agency like the Association.

For recruiting in the Defence Forces proper, I remain of the view that the propaganda necessary for direct approach to qualified men and women must be taken in hand by a body representing the whole Jewish Community. It goes without saying that the Jewish Friendly Societies would play their part when such a body is created, and, indeed, there is nothing to prevent them from taking initial steps to bring the representative body into existence. With the call for national service reaching the country from one end to the other, and with the many opportunities of recruiting for the Territorials which the Friendly Societies undoubtedly possess, there is every reason for believing that a well-thought-out scheme of propaganda would be of value. The Friendly Societies themselves can render assistance well within their province by remitting contributions due from members to cover the training period, quite apart from the facilities which are customary from employers.

These are some of the practical points which emerge from my notes. I hope that the whole subject will receive close and unremitting attention in the proper quarter. I do not claim that the suggestions I am making are necessarily the correct ones, but I believe that, put into effect on these lines, they will win the largest measure of support and make the Jewish contribution to national service, irrespective of sphere, an even greater one than our proud record in the past. As far as the Jewish Friendly Society movement is concerned, its place is well defined and no time must be lost in taking steps to begin efforts.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BNEI BRITH

Memorial on Palestine

The Order has dispatched a memorial on the subject of Palestine to the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary. The memorial says, in part:

"We, the officers and members of this Friendly and Approved Society, are profoundly disturbed by reports that the British Government is preparing to abandon its pledge to the Jewish people, made through the Balfour Declaration and embodied in the Palestine Mandate, to make possible the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. This responsibility was accepted by Great Britain as a sacred trust on behalf of the Christian world. Hundreds of thousands of Jews now in Palestine have staked their lives and fortunes on their faith in Great Britain. As citizens in this land, we pray that the Government may safeguard her trust to hold fast to the Mandate and Balfour Declaration and to lend every assistance to the Jewish people in the establishment of the Home-land in Palestine by increasing Jewish immigration to Palestine in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the country."

The annual conference of the Order will be held on December 25th, at the Woolsack Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester, and the proceedings will be resumed on the following day at the Bnei Brith Hall. Arrangements are being made for the customary banquet in celebration of the conference. Many new delegates have been appointed by the Lodges, who have chosen several young men. A presentation on behalf of the Order has been made to the Grand Vice-President, Bro. Mark Redstone, on the occasion of his marriage to the daughter of the Grand President, Bro. H. Cohen. Bro. Redstone joined the Independent Order of Bnei Brith in 1932, and will reach the Chair of Grand President at the annual conference.

ORDER ACHEI AMETH

Lectures on A.R.P. work continue to attract satisfactory audiences. Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild has consented to present the qualifying certificates. Several meetings of Executive Sub-Committees have been held during the week, including a meeting of Grand Lodge officers with the officers of the Sarah A. Winer Lodge on Tuesday and of the Central Benevolent Board on Thursday. The "Juniors Own" Endowment Section witnessed a cinema performance in celebration of Simchat Torah at the Empress Theatre, Mare Street, Hackney, on Sunday last.

A "CINE-VARIETY SANDWICH"

In Aid of Aged Jews

The twentieth annual concert in aid of the Home for Aged Jews and the Jewish Home of Rest, presented by the N.W. London Aid Society, will be held on Sunday, November 13th, at the London Hippodrome. The concert will take the form, as last year, of a "Cine-Variety Sandwich." Variety turns will alternate throughout the evening with screen shows, and the turns will include Nat Gonella and his Georgians, Teddy Brown, and Billy Mayerl.

Tickets range from 3s. 6d. to two guineas, and are obtainable from any member of the Committee, or from Messrs. Webster and Girling, Ltd., 211, Baker Street, N.W. All seats are bookable.

News Items

Brondesbury Synagogue Ladies' Sewing Guild
The Guild will resume its winter activities on Monday next at 2 p.m., in the Board Room of the Synagogue, Chevening Road. New members will be welcomed. Miss R. L. Rains is the Hon. Secretary.

Cricklewood and Brondesbury Kehal Yisroel Beth Hamedrash
A Gemara Shiur will be given by Rabbi J. Lainer every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at 185, Willesden Lane, N.W., during the winter season. All are welcome.

Home and Hospital For Incurables
Mr. Edwin Edwards kindly provided wine for the patients during the Holy-days. A special tea was also provided by Mr. Edward Selinger, and Mr. Mark Harris sent wine and whisky. A monetary gift was made to each patient by Mr. Murray Rosenberg during a recent visit.

Wellington Road Synagogue
A celebration was held last week in the Communal Hall in honour of the Chasani Torah and Bereshith, Messrs. P. White and B. Rosenthal. The members of the Synagogue have presented an illuminated address to Mr. A. Petrook, in recognition of his services as Treasurer for fifteen years.

Jewish Institute for the Blind (Jerusalem)
The annual meeting of the British Aid Committee of the Jewish Institute for the Blind in Jerusalem, which was to have been held on Tuesday last, was postponed and will now be held on Tuesday, November 1st, at 8.30 p.m. at the West Central Rooms, Noel Street. Mr. Isaac Wolfson will preside.

Edmonton and District Synagogue
The Congregation held its first services during the Holy-days at the Monmouth Hall. Religion classes are held twice weekly at 3, Cornwallis Avenue, Bounces Road, on Sundays at 2.30 and Tuesdays at 5.30. All interested should apply to Mr. B. Langer, Hon. Secretary, 70, Northfield Road, Ponders End.

Hampstead Synagogue
Under the auspices of the Conjoint Cultural Committee, a course of lectures on "Defenders of the Jewish Faith" will be given by Rabbi Israel Brodie in the Board Room of the Synagogue on alternate Sundays beginning next Sunday. The meetings will start at 11.45 a.m. and be over by 12.45 p.m.

Jewish Free Reading Room
The inaugural lecture of the session was delivered on Friday last by Mr. Joseph Leftwich. The Rev. Eric Lipson presided. Previous to the lecture, Mrs. L. D. Barnett (Chairman of the Reading Room) welcomed the audience. This evening, at the Reading Room, Adler Street, E., Mr. Basil Harvey-James will deliver a lecture on "The Influence of Spinoza."

New West End Synagogue
The Friday evening Choral Services will be resumed this evening and continued regularly throughout the session. The usual Sabbath Inauguration Service will be held a quarter of an hour after the beginning of Sabbath and the second service will begin at 6.15 p.m. and conclude about 7 o'clock. The attendance of all interested is cordially invited.

Jewish Friendly Circle for the Blind
At Absa House, 46, Commercial Road, E., on Tuesday evening of last week, Miss H. Simmons, the Secretary, was largely responsible for organising a supper party and concert for the members. During the evening, an address was given by Rabbi B. Isaacs. Thanks were accorded to the artists, to Mr. D. Jacobs, Treasurer, Mesdames L. Bendit, I. Cross, H. Simmons, and the Misses K. R. and A. Jacobs and D. Samuel for their assistance.

Harrow and Kenton Jewish Ladies' Guild
A successful dance was held at the Odeon Ballroom, Wealdstone (by kind permission of Mr. Oscar Deutsch) on Sunday, in aid of the Synagogue Building Fund. Mrs. B. Gully, Chairman of the Guild, was thanked by Mr. N. L. Mandelson for her untiring efforts for the cause. In responding, Mrs. Gully said that it was only by the good fortune of having such a willing band of helpers that she was able to accomplish her undertaking.

Shepherd's Bush Synagogue
A Study Circle in Talmud is conducted by the Rev. R. Feldman at the Synagogue, Poplar Grove, each Friday night at 8 o'clock. All young men of the district are invited. An Ain Yacob Shiur is also held on Sabbath afternoons at 4 o'clock. Parents of the district are asked to enrol their children at the Classes. Application should be made to the Headmaster on Sundays 11-1, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays 5.30-7.30.

Finchley District Synagogue
The following Study Circles, conducted by Rabbi Dr. I. Porusch, are held as follows: Saturdays: an hour and a quarter before nightfall, Shiur in Bible and Commentaries; Fridays: evening, at 8.30, Young People's Debating Circle, at 42, Cavendish Avenue, N.3; Thursdays: 7-8 p.m., Bible for young people; Mondays: (every second and fourth Monday) Study Circle under the auspices of the Finchley Young Israel Society, at 42, Cavendish Avenue, N.3.

Cricklewood Synagogue
A class for modern Hebrew speaking, conducted by Mr. A. Tehilim, has been formed and meets every Thursday evening at 8.30, commencing next Thursday. Those interested should apply to Rabbi Dr. L. Rabinowitz or to Mr. M. Vilenski at the Synagogue, Walm Lane. A Study Circle in Midrash is conducted by Mr. Vilenski at 112, Chichele Road, N.W., every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested.

Trade Items

THE famous specialist for removing superfluous hair, Madame Veronique, has removed to a new address, 32, Park Mansions, Vivian Avenue, Hendon Central, N.W.4 ('phone: Hendon 3658), where she will continue to give free demonstrations any day by appointment of "Pilussa," a guaranteed pure and safe hair remover.

EVERYONE needs an EVER READY Electric Torch. After dark, it is the best way to find your way. It puts you on the right road during the fog, spots things you've dropped, puts daylight into the dark corners of the coalshed, and gives you a bright, safe light just when and where you want it in a flash. Ever Ready torches are very moderate in price, and are the most reliable and efficient form of portable light. Carry an Ever Ready torch and you have electric light in your pocket, ready to turn night into day at the touch of a switch. The Ever Ready Company (Great Britain), Ltd., are manufacturers of dry cells, dry batteries, and accumulators, bulbs, and portable electric lamps of all types.

MOTORING NOTES

THE 8-h.p. STANDARD

New "Thrift Cars"

Economical motoring is the keynote of the 1939 new cars, and this is particularly exemplified in the new 8-h.p. Standard saloon, seating four persons and running fully forty-five to forty-eight miles per gallon, at fairly high average cruising speeds. It costs £129, which is £22 cheaper than the lowest-priced car built by these manufacturers during the past twelve months.

Captain John Black, the managing director, told me that the car had been designed to provide family motoring and a high speed performance. It does, and has a maximum of over 60 m.p.h., so I rather fancy our young folk will like it for its sporting virtues, and the older ones will appreciate its general good riding qualities at ordinary touring speeds. Both this new 8-h.p. and its two other companion models, now introduced to the Standard programme for 1939—a super "Ten" and a "Twelve" saloon de luxe—have independent front wheel suspension. This gives the engines less weight to propel, so that fuel consumption is decreased.

I have tried the 12-h.p. saloon de luxe, and it rides excellently at all speeds. It is particularly comfortably upholstered, so that passengers in the rear seats travel as luxuriously as in a front seat, and with the welcome addition of a good head-rest. The automatic chassis lubrication saves a lot of irksome valeting, and its virtues generally uphold the slogan of the Standard Company for its three new "thrift cars." Its price is £225, and that of the "Ten" £185, the latter with a fuel bill of 40 miles to the gallon, and 32 m.p.g. for the larger 12-h.p. saloon.

The full range of "Flying Standards" now comprises cars of eight, nine, ten, twelve, fourteen, and twenty horse power. All have various improvements, but larger luggage space is the most important.

As for the new 8-h.p. Standard, it is very up-to-date in design. Its engine has aluminium cylinder heads to allow of a high compression ratio and increased power output; there are no footwells to annoy our women folk when getting in or out; the spare wheel and tyre occupy a separate enclosed locker below the luggage locker, and the latter's lid opens to form an additional trunk carrier if needed. The "buoyant power" mounting of an improved type, "down-draught" carburettor, and three-bearing crankshaft are other details which will meet with general approval.

H. THORNTON RUTTER.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAY NURSERIES

Knitting Guild

Violet Lady Melchett presided on Thursday in last week at the ninth distribution of grants to matrons of the affiliated nurseries, at the City of Westminster Day Nurseries, Bessborough Street, S.W. The "grants" take the form of neatly sewn sacks containing twenty-five knitted garments, and 126 nurseries received a sack, among them being the Jewish Day Nursery. At the invitation of Lady Gluckstein, Chairman of the House Committee of the Westminster Day Nursery, the visitors made a tour of inspection of the Nursery. Miss Davis, of the Jewish Day Nursery, said she hoped some good fairy would come along and endow the Jewish Day Nursery, so that when it is rebuilt it would challenge the beautiful Day Nursery at Westminster as regards space and equipment for the comfort of the babies.

The Chairman appealed for increased numbers of knitters to make garments for the Guild. She referred to the admirable work done by Mrs. d'Arcy Hart, at whose house all the garments are sorted and stitched up in their sacking bags. The Day Nursery Knitting Guild has distributed 3,180 garments since April this year. The distribution on Thursday was made by the Hon. Lady Fiennes, and appeals were also made for support of the Park Shelters opened by the National Society of Day Nurseries in Battersea and Southwark Park.

LONDON CASINO
CLIFFORD C. FISCHER'S
GREATEST REVUE
FOLIES SUPERBES
with
Many New and Sensational VARIETY ACTS
DINNER (8 to 11 p.m.), DANCING & REVUE
Ground Floor 15/6 Balcony 10/6
SUPPER (11 to 2 a.m.), DANCING & REVUE
Ground Floor 10/6 Balcony 7/6
EXTENSION TUESDAYS.
Managing Director:
M. POULSEN
(Danish)
GERrard 4693.

HOME PAGE

Wool is in the News

DINE, DANCE, LOUNGE, AND SLEEP IN WOOL

THERE was a time when women were for ever being handed their shawls by devoted male attendants. They danced a few stately steps of the minuet or a few rounds of the waltz, and then as they subsided on to a sofa they were solicitously handed their shawls by their attentive cavaliers. Perhaps it

is because women have gone all Victorian this season that they have had to devise some means of cosseting themselves when the weather gets chilly. And so wool has become fashionable not only for morning and daytime wear but also for the most festive evening occasion.

The hardy boyish woman of a few seasons ago, who sat with grim determination in a draughty theatre without a stitch of covering on her back, has given place to a gentle, tender, womanish type, who shivers unless she is adequately clothed. Hence the wool evening frock.

A French house has even sponsored a woollen jumper for evening wear, cut on plain stright lines, worn over a full-length skirt, and ornamented at the throat by two diamond clips. Yes, a woman to-day may even wear jewellery with wool, which was unheard of only one or two seasons ago! Pearls are worn over close-fitting high-necked afternoon dresses of light woollen crêpe; pearls and diamonds on evening dresses of wool; and an evening cloak which looks exactly like a barrister's enveloping gown is surmounted by a tiara.

Our pictures show, one, above, a tartan dinner dress by Dorville, with navy and dark green the dominant colours; the other two are Jaeger creations, top right corner, a chic wool "nightie," and in the centre column, tailored pyjamas in featherweight wool.

There is a great deal to be said for the wool vogue from every practical point of view, and modern methods of manufacture have made it possible to obtain woollen materials that are as decorative and as colourful as is silk. Some of the new woollen day suits are in exquisite shades. A soft pastel powder blue is worn with bright petunia etceteras. And, of course, there are the popular tartans, which admit of so many ingenious colour combinations.

One great advantage of the wool vogue is that its trimming is, as it were, right at hand. For nothing looks better on wool than wool. That is to say, wool embroidered with contrasting and vivid shades in patterns of all kinds. Thonging is a new way of trimming that is most effective and reminds one rather of the old-fashioned blanket stitch brought up to date with a reminiscence of Mexican cowboys and their leather-stitched garments.

Housecoats, of course, share in the wool revival. Nor can they be confused with the dressing-gown proper. These, too, may be as decorative in wool as they ever were in silk or satin. But the housecoat retains its own sphere as a garment distinctively shaped to look like an outdoor coat with additional length to conceal the stockingless condition of the owner.

THE HOUSECOAT

Sitting at the breakfast-table, the wearer of the housecoat is conscious only of the smart elegance of her high-shouldered gown, its graceful and well-fitting bodice, and its dainty sleeves cut on tailored lines so that she can pass the cream right across the table and over the summit of her husband's paper without disarranging a single dish. An extremely useful and concealing garment is the housecoat, which is one of the many practical outcomes of American women's love of comfort first.

Finally, there is the unquestionable case to be made out for wearing wool at night. This year, women have risen, so to speak, in advance of the season with a protest against chilly nights. The shops are full of fluffy little warm coats which are worn over the diaphanous nightgowns in which we have slept during the summer. But to the practical-minded woman, a pair of tailored woollen pjyamas seems to be indicated both for comfort and convenience. They can be as slim-fitting as day clothes, and they can match or contrast with all the pots of face-cream on your dressing table!

Deborah says . . .

I noticed that Queen Mary was by no means the only woman who was deeply moved by Mrs. James de Rothschild's words at the opening ceremony of the Stepney Jewish Girls' Club new building last week. Lady Fitzgerald, who sat in the front row of the audience, raised a handkerchief to her eyes, which brimmed with tears.

• • •

Mrs. James de Rothschild, with her unaffected charm, has exactly the manner and the presence for performing the difficult task of thanking Royalty on such an occasion. She wears her clothes in such a way, too, that they are completely stamped with her own personality. She is smart, she is stylish, but above all she is "Mrs. Jimmy," and that fact establishes her at once, so that to her women friends the details of her toilette (although not escaped!) are secondary.

• • •

I admired, together with many other women, the bronze baby, sculptured by Miss Dora Gordine, which was unveiled last week at the Westminster Infant Welfare Centre to commemorate the opening of the centre by the Queen last November. The Chairman of the House Committee of the Day Nursery, which forms part of the Centre, is Lady Gluckstein, and Mrs. Basil Guedalla and Mrs. Gerald Trevor are on the Executive Committee.

• • •

At a recent conference of the National Council of Women, it was agreed to urge that domestic science become a compulsory subject for both boys and girls, by making it one of the set subjects for the School Certificate. A speaker pointed out that nowadays husbands do a considerable part of the family shopping. And if they are ignorant of the science of food values, she argued, how can they be expected to take home for their families the sort of things that are full of vitamins? I checked up among some of my acquaintances. One husband, I found, brought home all the fruit in two carrier bags. He was quite safe so far as vitamins were concerned! Other husbands were obviously sadly uninformed. Their own love of highly-pickled and salted foods resulted in a far larger consumption by their families of these delectable foodstuffs than would be the case if their wives did the shopping for them. Future generations of Jewish husbands who have learned to cook and to shop, as well as their French verbs and their Latin declensions, will no doubt arrive home laden with skim milk and brown bread. But will their welcome, I wonder, be as cordial as it now is!

JEWISH COOKERY

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOMS can be fried, grilled, stewed, or baked, and are delicious served alone or in conjunction with other foods. They should be cooked when absolutely fresh; when black and sodden they are unfit for use.

To grill: Peel and cut off the stalks, which can be used to flavour soups and gravies or chopped up in stews, etc.; dip in oiled butter; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cook on both sides; dish on rounds of hot buttered toast and sprinkle with lemon juice.

Stuffed Mushrooms

6 *large* mushrooms.
Breadcrumbs, 1 heaped tablespoonful.
Grated cheese, 2 teaspoonfuls.
Chopped parsley, ½-teaspoonful.
Butter, ½-oz.
Milk.
Salt and pepper.
Browned crumbs.
6 croûtes fried bread.

SKIN mushrooms and remove stalks. Chop stalks finely and put in a saucepan with the butter, breadcrumbs, parsley, and cheese, and sufficient milk to bind mixture, it must not be wet. Season with salt and pepper and stir over a very gentle heat till the crumbs swell.

Put the mushrooms on a well-greased baking dish; pile the stuffing neatly on top and sprinkle with browned crumbs; cover with greased paper and bake in a very moderate oven for fifteen minutes. Serve each mushroom on a croûte of fried bread.

As an alternative stuffing use 1 oz. of breadcrumbs, 1 oz. of finely-chopped tongue, 1 teaspoonful of grated onion, ½-oz. of vegetable margarine, and 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Moisten with stock and proceed as above.

Mushroom Soufflé

Mushrooms, 6 ozs.
Three eggs.
Milk, ½-pt.
Butter, 1 oz.
Flour, 1 oz.
Salt and peper.

MELT butter in a small saucepan; gradually add flour; and when blended stir in milk and stir till boiling. Cool slightly; add beaten egg yolks and mushrooms peeled and chopped; season well with salt and pepper and fold in the stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Turn into a greased soufflé dish and bake in a hot oven (controlled heat No. 6) for thirty minutes. Serve at once.

Mushroom Pancakes

Batter:
Flour, ¼-lb.
Milk, ½-pt.
Water, 2 tablespoonfuls.
Two eggs.
Salt and pepper.
Grated cheese, 2 ozs.
Vegetable fat for frying.

Filling:
Mushrooms, ¼-lb.
Grated cheese, 1 oz.
Chopped parsley, 1 teaspoonful.
One egg.
Butter, 1 oz.
Grated onion, 1 teaspoonful.

MAKE a smooth batter with the flour, eggs, milk, and water. Leave for an hour; then stir in the cheese and season with salt and pepper. Make the pancakes in the usual way, lightly browning each side; spread with the filling and roll up.

For the filling: Peel and chop mushrooms; put in a saucepan with cheese, butter, parsley, and grated onion. Cook gently for ten minutes; then season with salt and pepper and bind with the beaten egg.

Mushroom Croquettes

Mushrooms, ¼-lb.
Cooked rice, 1 breakfastcupful.
Two eggs.
Chopped parsley, 2 teaspoonfuls.
White sauce, 1 gill.
Salt and pepper.
Grated onion, ¼-teaspoonful.
Breadcrumbs.

PEEL mushrooms; stew gently till tender; drain and chop coarsely. Put in a saucepan with the rice, parsley, and onion; mix together; then add a gill of thick white sauce and one beaten egg. Add salt and pepper to taste and stir over a gentle heat until the mixture is very hot. Spread on a plate till cold; then form into even-sized croquettes; brush with beaten egg; roll in breadcrumbs and fry a golden brown in deep vegetable fat.

Creamed Mushrooms with Spinach

ARRANGE a border of well-seasoned spinach purée in a hot dish. Pour the creamed mushrooms into the centre and garnish with the sieved yolk of a hard-boiled egg.

For the creamed mushrooms: Peel and chop 6 ozs. of mushrooms; put in a saucepan with 1½ ozs. of butter and cook gently for ten minutes; add a gill of white sauce, the chopped white of a hard-boiled egg, and seasoning of salt and pepper and make thoroughly hot.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FUR FABRIC

Great interest is being taken in the "Mokkaskin Liskota" cloth which is being manufactured by Messrs. Lister. It represents the latest and most successful attempt to produce a fur fabric which not only looks exactly like fur but also cuts and hangs like fur. "Mokkaskin Liskota" is made by a patented process in which the back of the cloth is not separate from the pile or fur but is actually an integral part of the whole material. By means of this new process, the combinations of marking are reproduced, and the cost of a coat made in this material is naturally much less than one of real fur.

"Mokkaskin Liskota" fulfils a long-felt need for the woman who wants a really warm and becoming garment and at the same time entertains scruples as to the employment of animal fur.

MR. ERNST FREUD, son of Professor Sigmund Freud, who has lived in London for some time practising as an architect, is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation.

CAREERS FOR CHILD-LOVERS
HIGHBURY NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE,
run in conjunction with
The Highbury Jewish Home for Friendless Children, Highbury Grove, N.5.
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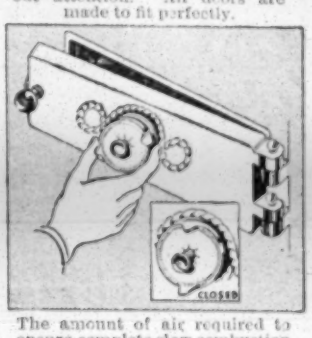

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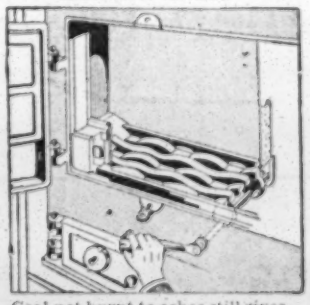

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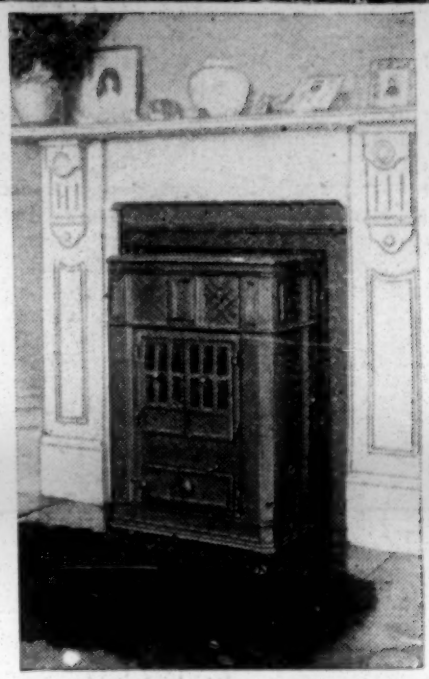

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Travel Notes and News

CUNARD WHITE STAR AND ITS JEWISH PASSENGERS

We come, in this concluding article of the series of three, to the culmination of the efforts of the Directorate of Cunard White Star, Ltd., to meet the religious needs of Jewish transatlantic travellers, in the arrangements for them aboard the "Queen Mary." A few days before the maiden voyage, when the vessel was inspected by members of the Royal Family, the late

The Kasher Kitchen in the "Queen Mary."

Sir Edgar Britten took special pleasure in showing the distinguished visitors the delightful little Synagogue. The following day, the Chief Rabbi and the Dayanim and other officials of the London Beth Din travelled to Southampton, and, after inspecting the Jewish arrangements in the "Queen Mary," they gave them their full approval. The formal consecration of the Synagogue, which followed, was a unique ceremony, inasmuch as "Britain's shipping masterpiece" was the first vessel flying the Union Jack to house a Jewish place of worship. Cunard White Star, Ltd., were represented by the Chief General Passenger Superintendent, Mr. Charles E. Pierce.

I was privileged to be one of the score or so British newspapermen invited to join in the maiden voyage. Sir Edgar Britten with his chief officers paid a special visit to the ship's Synagogue and subsequently was presented with a Hebrew Bible. A similar volume was also presented to Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of Cunard White Star, Ltd. Since that time, thousands of Orthodox Jews have travelled in the ship and availed themselves of the splendid Kasher meals provided by Jewish Chef Nicholas Field. The services in the Synagogue have been conducted by well-known Chazanim, including Cantor Moses Kucevitsky, of Poland, and the Rev. H. Mayerowitsch, of the Great Synagogue, London. The pulpit has been occupied by Ministers of every shade of Jewish religious opinion. In successive voyages the Sabbath sermon was delivered by Rabbi Dr. Stephen Wise and Rabbi Meir Berlin. The honour of delivering the first sermon fell to Rabbi Dr. I. Goodman (then of Glasgow, and now Regional Minister of North and North-East London), while the last, up to the moment of writing, to speak in the little Shool was Rabbi Dr. Hyamson, of New York. The entire arrangements have been a great success. The work of the ship's Jewish Supervisor, Mr. David Davies, under the guidance of the Rev. M. L. Gordon, of Southampton, has been highly praised. In his latest "bulletin" to me—he sends one regularly after each voyage—Mr. Davies mentions the Rosh Hashana services, and his pleasure at blowing the Shofar aboard the ship.

But the "Queen Mary" was not the only Cunarder in which Jewish facilities were appreciated. Mr. O. Kaller, the Jewish Supervisor of the "Aquitania," has put in a good deal of work on behalf of the vessel's Jewish passengers. He has arranged a number of Oneg Shabbat services in which the singing of Zemiroth from all countries has been a feature. Tribute must be paid here also to the late Samuel Gordon, who was the Jewish Supervisor of the "Berengaria." He worked hard not only for the strict observance of Jewish religious and dietary requirements but to improve relations between Jew and non-Jew, in which he was very successful.

Although it was not possible to persuade Cunard White Star to include a small Synagogue in the "Mauretania," which was launched last July by Lady Bates, and will begin service next May, the authorities are incorporating specially-built Kasher kitchens, details of which were given exclusively in our New Year number on September 23rd last. Perhaps we can hope that in the "Queen Elizabeth," which was launched by our gracious Queen a few weeks ago, there will be installed a spacious Synagogue and fully-equipped Kasher kitchens ready for her maiden voyage in 1940.

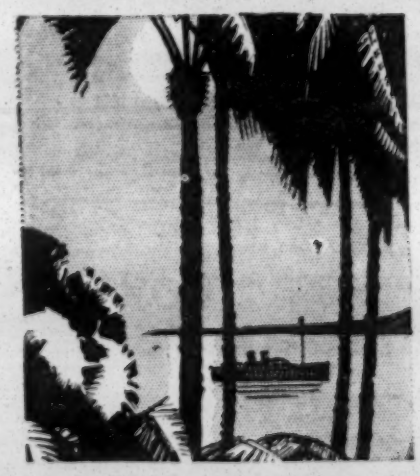
THE "RIGHT PEOPLE" IN THE "ARANDORA STAR"

The Blue Star liner "Arandora Star" boasts that the greater part of the passenger list on each cruise is composed of old friends. Among these is a very high proportion of Jewish "cruisers," who, of course, "know the ropes" and need no advice as to whom to approach in order that their special dietary wishes may be met. But to the newcomers who will be cruising in the ship on its two winter cruises a little information about the people in the ship's culinary department will probably be helpful and, incidentally, will answer in advance the usual large number of inquiries sent to this journal. When you book your "Arandora" cruise, your application for Kasher food will be passed on to the Catering Superintendent, Mr. S. R. Hodgkinson, who, in turn, will make a special "commend" to Chief Steward H. Day. When you get aboard, ask for Mr. Day, and he will instruct Head Water Edward Matthews to look after you. Mr. Matthews has had much experience in the matter of Orthodox Jewish requirements.

"GREEN FLAG."

The New

ARANDORA STAR



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Cunard White Star

Sports and Clubs

GLASGOW JEWRY'S "STAR" GOLFER

Winner of Several Trophies

If Mr. I. L. Cohen, the twenty-five-year-old Glasgow Jewish golfer, decides to take part in open tournaments next season, the possibilities are that he will add a number of trophies to the fourteen he now possesses (writes our Glasgow Correspondent).

Mr. Cohen is undoubtedly local Jewry's star golfer, having won the Jewish Institute Golf Club championship for the past two years. In the five years of the Club's existence, Mr. Cohen has won every trophy. At the inception of the Club in 1933, he won the "Jack Mandel" trophy, which he carried off again the following year. In 1935, he won the "Talmud Torah Cup," and in 1936 the "Jack Mandel" trophy again had his name inscribed on it. This year, Mr. Cohen swept the boards completely, winning the "Morris Ferrar" Cup for the Club championship, the "Jack Mandel" trophy, the "Talmud Torah" Cup, the "Solly Yaffie" Cup, and the gold medal awarded to the winner of the monthly medalists' final.

MR. I. L. COHEN

Playing off 4, Mr. Cohen played two splendid rounds of 79 gross, to win the Club championship under the worst possible conditions at Bonnyton Moor Course a fortnight ago. So bad was the weather that during the day the officials considered cancelling play, but they decided to carry on when it was learned that Mr. Cohen was defying the elements and playing sparkling golf. Just recently, at Bonnyton Moor, he had a round of 73, beating bogey by two strokes.

A member of the Haggs Castle Club also, Mr. Cohen has been twice in the final of the foursomes championship, and he has qualified for the Club championship in the past three years, twice being defeated by the ultimate winner. When at Albert Road Academy, Glasgow, Mr. Cohen's sports were cricket and Rugby, while, in addition to excelling at golf, he plays a useful game of badminton with the Jewish Athletic Club.

At the Potters Bar Golf Club, the annual "Top Dog" Cup was won by J. B. Rubens and H. Album. The result of the monthly "spoon" competition was—Seniors: N. Hyer, 1 up; Juniors: M. Bloom, all square.

SILVER'S PERFECT K.O.

The Booth Street Annual

[By our Boxing Correspondent]

Harry Silver scored a perfect knock-out in the fourth round against Charlie Howzer at the Seymour Hall, W., on Thursday of last week. It was the annual tournament held in aid of the Booth Street Relief Institution. Silver began the opening round, being very short with his blows. In the second, he walked across the ring and heavily punished his opponent, who kept on the retreat. It was only impetuousness on the part of Silver that prevented him from putting a finish to the contest there and then. Howzer came up for the third and began to let Silver know that he was also in the ring.

He began connecting with some powerful blows, and Silver was forced to cover up. He was not, however, hurt, for he was full of vigour in the fourth, and after a moment's sparring, cornered Howzer, who momentarily dropped his guard. Silver crashed a perfect right, correctly timed, with the full weight of his body behind it, to Howzer's unprotected jaw, and he dropped like a log. It was obvious to all that he could not beat the count. Indeed, it was several minutes before he recovered from what must have been a shattering blow. (It was good to see that Nat Seller was again in Silver's corner, the lad following his instructions to the letter.)

Also on the bill was Harry Lazar, who boxed in first-rate fashion to defeat Eddie Richards, who was disqualified in the second round for illegal use of his head. Lazar also fought on Sunday at the Ring, where he defeated Mike Williams, who retired at the end of the fourth round.

Next Week's Attractions

One of the best bills possible will be staged for the benefit of the Sunday Club members of the Devonshire next Sunday. Foremost will be a ten-round contest at 9st. 2lb. between Hirsch Demsitz (the Danish feather-weight champion) and Billy Walker. It will be recalled that two weeks ago, in his first contest in this country, Demsitz caused a sensation by the way he stopped the well-known Fred Morris in six rounds.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the Devonshire Sporting Club on Wednesday next, when a tournament will be staged by the Golden Rule Aid Society in aid the funds of the Fur Trade Widows and Orphans Benevolent Society. The chief contest will be a ten-rounds' encounter between Harry Mizler and Hans Dekkers (the official welter-weight champion of Holland). When in form, Mizler is one of the most attractive boxers we possess. Mizler will be further engaged on November 24th at the Stadium Club, where his opponent will be Hans Drescer.

S. Kirsch (Poly) N.W. divisional flyweight champion, 1936-8, appears in one of the special contests organised by the Polytechnic B.C. on Tuesday week at the Seymour Hall, W., his opponent being B. T. Fisher (Austin B.C.), flyweight runner-up in the A.B.A. championships.

Jackie Hurst so pleased patrons by his performance recently against Len Bynon, that they have clamoured to see him in action again. The promoters have matched them for the fourth time at Swansea on November 14th.

Berg's Smashing Victory

Kid Berg scored a smashing points victory over Joey Greb on Tuesday evening in New York. Berg's smothering style and vicious work, although met with stiff opposition in the early rounds, earned him a wide margin of points. This was Berg's fourteenth American welter fight and his twelfth victory, having drawn one and lost one.

Attempts are to be made to match him with Tony Canzoneri, former light-weight champion of the world, who is attempting a "come-back." Berg had three contests with Canzoneri in 1930-31. The first he won on points, the second he lost on points, and the third—for the world light-weight title—he lost by a knock-out.

BRITISH MACCABI ASSOCIATION

SOCCER.—The London Maccabi football first eleven played South Essex F.C. at Wright's Sports Ground, Rainham, on Sunday. Maccabi pressed at the start, and following a brilliant run by M. Morris, scored a good goal. In the second half, Maccabi completely outplayed their opponents. A. Beckman scored three goals, and M. Behr completed the scoring with a cross shot. The Maccabi second eleven on the same day played Stamford Hill Old Boys' first eleven, and lost by 4-3. Mendels (2) and S. Cohen scored for Maccabi.

HOCKEY.—A mixed hockey match was played on Sunday between London Maccabi first team and Bergers Athletic. Maccabi won by 3-2, scored by Baransky and Herwald.

DRAMATIC SECTION.—To-morrow evening and Sunday evening at 8.15 the London Maccabi Dramatic Society are presenting one of James Bridie's comedies, "Tobias and the Angel," in the theatre of Maccabi House. Application for tickets should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Maccabi House, 73, Compayne Gardens, N.W.6.

SOUTH LONDON BRANCH.—Several hundred spectators welcomed the Liverpool Maccabi F.C. at Eltham last Sunday to play a South London Maccabi eleven. The visitors were obviously weary after the long journey to London and were soon two goals down, both scored by Midenbaum. Towards the end of the first half, Liverpool began to play some fine football. Following the interval, Albert Cohen, the Liverpool centre forward, dashed between the home backs to score with a smashing drive. Liverpool equalised with one of the finest goals ever seen at Eltham. It was shot by the right winger. The result was South London Maccabi 2, Liverpool Maccabi 2. In the morning, at Eltham, the South London Maccabi first eleven beat Reuter's F.C. by 6-0. In the evening, at the Barnet Raingold Communal Hall, a dance was held to entertain the visitors. The proceeds of this dance are being given to aid a distressed Maccabi sportsman in Vienna.

NORTHERN MACCABI COUNCIL.—The cricket competition, organised by the Council, was won by Grimsby Maccabi, who have been awarded the "Freedland" Shield. The Grimsby team defeated Sheffield Maccabi (holders) in a thrilling semi-final by 5 runs, and went on to win the final match against the Hull Judeans by a score of 145 to 91. After the match, Mr. M. Berman, of Sheffield, presented the shield to the winning team, and thanked the Hull Club for its hospitality.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—The Maccabi Tennis Section have commenced their winter season at the Courts, Elm Hall Drive. Intending players should communicate with Miss Rebecca Abrahams, 35, Courtland Road, Liverpool, 18.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

In an A.J.Y. League match played last Sunday at Woodford, Hendon Seniors defeated the Old Boys' Club. At half-time, Hendon led by a goal scored by Green, and after resuming, the Old Boys equalised through Blick. A ding-dong struggle ensued, but Hendon gained the lead through Green. Just before the finish, Goldwhite put the issue beyond doubt by scoring with a brilliant shot. The result was Hendon 3, Old Boys 1.

The Devonshire Football Club team easily defeated the Inter-Victorians at Woodford last week by 7-1. The scorers for Devonshire were S. Matthews 5, E. Lee and L. Brett, one each. H. Rose at left-back, and H. Ruckin, at inside-right, were prominent for the winners.

At Woodford, on Sunday, the Morris Fox Social Club played the Old Victorians in a return match. At half-time, the score was 2-1 in the "Old Vics" favour, but the Morris Fox Social eventually ran out winners by 3-2, Aronin, Lichman, and Rosen scored for the winners.

The second team of the Manchester Jewish Working Men's Club played the Manchester Maccabi on Sunday. The J.W.M.C., who led by 4 goals to nil at half time, eventually won by 5 goals to 2. N. Feldman 3, and A. Tyler and D. Mandleberg 1 each, scored for the winners. The first team defeated Miles Platting Chair Co. by 6-0. The scorers were A. Salkie 3, A. J. Pepperman 2, and J. Kaufman 1. J. Rashman played a splendid game at left half, and S. Sherman (captain) led many fine raids.

LAWN TENNIS RESULTS

David Shulman, the Leeds tennis player, figured in a game which caused something of a sensation in Leeds Parks tennis circles. In the winter singles championship first round, Shulman was drawn against Fred Atkinson, the Parks open champion. Shulman, who was junior champion in 1937, was scarcely fancied to defeat such an experienced campaigner. Atkinson won the first set rather easily. Then rain interfered and stopped play. On resuming, Shulman's excellent "lobs" lured the champion into making

(Continued on next page)

Potters Bar Golf Club

ENJOY YOUR GOLF

A new practise ground for beginners has been opened with the most modern arrangements for practise. J. J. Taylor, our professional, is in attendance. Vast improvements have been made to the course, which is now in excellent condition. Billiards, rest and dining rooms, Social Section for members. 15 minutes from Golders Green. Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary, W. Gent, Potters Bar Golf Club, Middlesex.

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SPORTS AND CLUBS—*Continued from previous page.*

many mistakes, and finally this battle of tactics found Shulman emerging victorious.

The same round also provided a big surprise, for the holder of the title, C. S. Seagal, was defeated by R. Hardy in two straight sets, 6-2, 6-1.

SPORTS ITEMS

MR. A. L. GREENBURY, Chairman of the London Maccabi, as the result of a majority of points over four races, won the Serpentine Swimming Club's final race of 55 yards, last week, for the "W. Battersby Cup."

THE Zionist Sports Club, of Bombay, have again entered a team this year for the annual Water Polo League at Back Bay Baths. The winners in the first division will be awarded the Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Cup.

THE West Central Tennis Club has four hard courts at Boston Manor. Details can be had from T. Schneider, at the Club, 31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

CLUBS

"WHITHER YOUNG JEWRY?"

Youth Takes a Realistic View

CO-OPERATION THE KEY NOTE

[*From our Correspondent*]

The opinions of a large section of Jewish youth were expressed at a symposium, sponsored by Hashachar, the North-West London Young Zionist Society, on "Whither Young Jewry?" which was held at the Cricklewood Synagogue, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. A. Herman, a past President of the Federation of Zionist Youth, urged that Jewish youth should identity itself consciously with political, economic, and cultural Judaism, as a preliminary to making a fearless analysis of Jewry's position in the world to-day. Jewish youth, he said, must be united on the basis of a definite purpose. Since a religious bond was not the only one which kept Jews together, the basis of such a movement must be wider in its meaning—possibly a "folk basis."

He accused the assimilationists of being unrealistic in their attitude towards the present plight of world Jewry, as were also those who felt that the Jewish minorities in most countries were not politically and economically defenceless. Palestine, the one country which had produced a generation of Jews without a defeatist psychology, must not, he declared, be let down by the Jews in the Galut. Jewish citizenship, he felt, was not incompatible with ordinary citizenship, which had to fight for the maintenance of democratic institutions.

Mr. B. Domb, Chairman of the Council of Jewish Scouters, held the opinion that scouting had much to offer Young Jewry. It helped to break down racial barriers, it was a means of useful self-expression, and it gave a training in good citizenship and self-government. Although non-political and international in its outlook, it gave every opportunity for the practice and development of the many religions to be found in its ranks. Mr. Domb did not believe that Fascism would ever enter the Scout Movement.

Mr. Ivor Murray, President of the Union of Young Israel Societies, said that the unification of Jewish Youth had been one of the major aims of his organisation during the past six months. They were all aiming at the same goal, he said; but there were varying ideas as to how to reach it.

Scouting certainly had one important contribution to make—its discipline. An attempt was being made, and the F.Z.Y. was one of its most enthusiastic supporters, to clear away the sectarianism of Jewish Youth. It must not be overlooked, however, that any unification that did not make provision for the future of Jewry would be unava ling.

It had been discovered, he said, that Zionists and non-Zionists, Orthodox and Reform Jews, had common problems and were willing to discuss them. Nevertheless, there were still certain people who were obstructionists, who, before they would enter into any scheme insisted on their own terms being met in full, and who, if given an opportunity, would procrastinate the scheme into oblivion. We must, continued Mr. Murray, press forward in spite of such people. Co-operation must be the keyword in the fight. Concluding, he said that Anglo-Jewish Youth had in its hands the power to save itself and world Jewry, and this power must neither be misdirected nor throttled at its source.

Mr. S. W. Gold, an Hon. Vice-President of Hashachar, presided. Other speakers included Messrs. S. Stalbow, A. Blooman, C. Hyams, and H. Behr, and the Misses M. Golluchoy and Lena Goldwater.

OXFORD AND ST. GEORGE'S OLD BOYS

A Progressive Year

The Annual Report of the Oxford and St. George's Old Boys Club records the establishment of the Oxford and St. George's Friendly Society. This provides an insurance scheme for members. The Society now provides for the various forms of insurance covered by the Friendly Society Movement and the National Health Insurance.

Another innovation during the year was the formation of the Settlement Aid Society by members of the Club and their friends. Its objects are to raise funds on behalf of the Children's Fund Association.

A Jewish Study Circle was held every week of the past year by Rabbi Angel, and yet another new feature was the Monthly Newssheet, circularised to members. Members of various clubs were invited to the Club as guests, instead of only for competitions, and the experiment proved very successful, the visitors sharing in all the activities.

Membership showed an increase of fifty-two as compared with the previous year. This was consequent upon the decision to consider applications for membership from young men living outside the immediate district. Membership for the past year was: Veterans 238; Junior Old Boys 152.

Of the outdoor activities, tennis and Sunday rambles did not receive as much support as in previous years, but week-end camping increased considerably in popularity.

Dancing, dramatics and swimming showed very disappointing attendances. On the other hand, squash racquets, debates and lectures and physical training all had a very successful year. A satisfactory feature of the P.T. classes was the regular attendance of married members.

The report notes with regret the retirement of Barney Callis from the Honorary Secretaryship of the Veterans' Club and of the Joint Committee after eight and a-half years of work.

The accounts show a deficit.

UNDER the auspices of the Zionist Federation, Mrs. Bessie Moult addressed members of Ivri last week on "The World Jewish Congress." Mr. D. Moliver presided, supported by the Rev. B. Fertleman. A dance was held on Sunday in conjunction with the South Essex Zionist Society. Nearly £25 was raised for the Galilee Redemption Fund.

Investments and Securities

Stock markets opened the new account last Monday with far more confidence and more business than experienced for a lengthy period. Activity developed in iron and steels as a result of better trade prospects. Interest extended to home railway junior stocks, as the transport companies should benefit from greater activity in the heavy trades. Leading industrials also went ahead. Buoyancy on Wall Street and higher prices for base metals assisted sentiment, but it was observable all along that little or no interest was taken in South African gold mining issues. That section has been held in check by talk of Colonial demands on the part of Germany, and this factor subsequently exerted itself in other sections. It is difficult to steer clear of political problems nowadays, and it certainly looks as if markets will be swayed by such considerations in the immediate future. Interest is taken in a deal negotiated by Philip Hill and Partners, through which a line of 2,200,000 ordinary shares of F. W. Woolworth, now held privately in the United States, will be brought to this side and offered for subscription among public investors.

BREWERY PROFITS

Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd., the well-known Birmingham brewing company, reports net profits for the year to September 30th, after making all provisions, including income tax, N.D.C., and debenture interest, of £645,178. This compares with £722,281 in the previous year. The report states, however, that the company's products retain their popularity and turnover of the business has been fully maintained. The reduced profit is the result of taxation and the greatly increased cost of materials. It may be remembered that a year ago the Chairman pointed out that a half-year's N.D.C. charge had been the equivalent of 1 per cent. on the ordinary capital. This time, of course, a full year's contribution has been borne. The lower profit is reflected in a reduction of the final dividend to 13 per cent., to make 21 per cent., against 23 per cent., for the year. Reserve allocations are maintained at £50,000 each to property and general reserves and the carry forward is £645,239, against £621,581 brought in. It should be noted that two years ago the year's dividend was only 17½ per cent. The issued capital is £4,498,534, of which £2,960,298 is in ordinary stock. The £1 ordinary units are quoted around 77s. 6d.

RAPHAEL TUCK

Results of Raphael Tuck and Sons for the year to April 30th, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, all expenses, and amounts written off stock, has resulted in a loss of £43,505. Actual loss on trading, including provision for further depreciation of stock, was £37,203, against a profit the previous year of £7,509. To the trading loss must be added Directors' fees, also legal and other charges. The loss of £43,505 is met by a transfer from general reserve of £43,343 and the amount of £162 brought in from the previous year. There is nothing to be carried forward to the next balance-sheet. The amount of the preference dividend paid during the year has been provided by a transfer of £10,312 from the Special Dividend Reserve. The Dividend Reserve Fund stands in the latest balance-sheet at £60,571. The Company has been losing ground for some years. The last ordinary dividend on a capital of £250,000 was 2 per cent. for 1935. The Chairman of the Company is Sir Edgar L. Waterlow and the Managing Director Mr. Desmond A. Tuck. The £1 5½ per cent. Preference stock last changed hands at 11s. 3d. and the £1 ordinary at 5s.

INTERIM MAINTAINED

The Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., again maintains its interim ordinary dividend at 15 per cent. The Company, manufacturing electric batteries, lamps, etc., has a remarkable dividend record. For many years up to 1936, the regular annual distribution was 35 per cent., in a 10 per cent interim and a 25 per cent. final payment. For the year to March, 1937, the interim was raised to 15 per cent., and though the final was 20 per cent., again making 35 per cent. for the year, there was a 10 per cent. bonus added, to make 45 per cent. in all. In the following year, the Company felt the effect of less favourable trade conditions, especially towards the end of the period. Nevertheless, despite a substantial increase in capital in connection with new acquisition by the Company, the dividend was maintained at 35 per cent., though there was no bonus. A bonus would have been

OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDIM, JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDIM, JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST LIMITED will be held on Monday, the 14th of November, 1938, at 12 noon, in the Meeting Hall of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, for the following purposes:

1. TO receive the Statement of Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1938, with the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon;
2. TO elect Directors and Auditors;
3. TO transact any other general business of the Company required to be dealt with at such Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th November, 1938 to the 21st November, 1938, both days inclusive.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending the Meeting must deposit their Warrants at the Registered Offices of the Company at 10-12, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, at least 5 clear days before the date fixed for the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
S. COSTA,
Secretary.

LONDON, 26th October, 1938.

possible, but the Directors thought it wise to follow a conservative policy and retain surplus profits in the business. Ever Ready 5s. stock units are quoted around 20s.

POLIKOFF'S POSITION

Mr. Alfred Polikoff, Chairman of Polikoff, Ltd., the clothing manufacturers, disclosed at the annual meeting that the Company had been unfortunate in that negotiations to get additional finance by disposing of its Chatham Place freehold had been interrupted by the war scare. He still hoped, however, that they might be completed in the near future. Profits of the Company, he pointed out, have not been up to expectations because of insufficient finance. It had not been possible to give customers the extended credit they were able to get elsewhere, nor to make season's orders in the quiet time. Had the Company been able to execute the orders which had to be refused, profits would have been more. He hoped, however, to be able to arrange finances more satisfactorily in the near future. An important development has been the formation of Alfred Polikoff (Wales), Ltd., in conjunction with the Nuffield Trust, H.M. Treasury, and the Commissioner for the Special Areas. Polikoff, Ltd., will manage the new Company at a remuneration of 20 per cent. of net profits after Preference dividend. Mr. Polikoff hoped that in time 5,000 people would be employed in the distressed areas by the new company.

CITY EDITOR.

Answers to Correspondents and Company Items

(Advice and references in this column are given on the strict understanding that no legal or other liability is thereby incurred. Readers who desire answers to financial questions should address their inquiries to the City Editor, THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2, and these should reach the office not later than first post on Tuesday in each week.)

E.H.J., S.W.7.—Should retain the diamond shares. Improved trade conditions in the United States should help the industry.

S.M.L., Margate.—Regard United Steels as worth retaining. Should also hold the railway stocks for some possible recovery should traffics improve with more activity in heavy industry.

Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares.—A half-yearly distribution of 3.1101d. net per sub unit has been made, making 6.5334d. net for the year.

Property Notes

Efforts are being made to improve housing conditions in Shoreditch, which has a large Jewish population. At a meeting this week of the Shoreditch Housing Association, held at the residence of Miss Sylvester Samuel, Sloane Street, S.W., an appeal was made for a building fund of £16,000. The Bishop of Stepney, who presided, recalled his impressions of East London when he first went there thirty years ago, and of the changes he had found when he renewed acquaintance with that area over a year ago. The early rehousing efforts, he said, resulted in those gaunt, dismal tenement blocks of which so many were in the district. The flats now being built were much more attractive. There was much, however, waiting to be done, and nowhere was the need more urgent than in Shoreditch, the most dismal and crowded of all the East London areas. The survey, "Growing up in Shoreditch," recently issued by the Shoreditch Housing Association, made one realise that although the public authorities had woken up and were doing much in the way of improvement, a great amount still required to be done by private enterprise, not only in building, but in research.

Goldschmidt and Howland, Auctioneers and Surveyors, of Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W., inform us that they have found a buyer for No. 20, Alvanley Gardens, Hampstead.

Hampton and Sons, of Arlington Street, S.W., have been instructed to offer by Auction through their Hampstead branch, the choice detached house, No. 11, Frognal Way, which stands high up in a private road and facing South. The property which contains five bedrooms, three reception rooms, bathroom and offices, together with garage for two cars and secluded and restful garden, is situated in the premier position in Old Hampstead and is being sold by order of the Executors. Messrs. Flood & Son, of Westbourne Grove, are jointly concerned with the Auction which is fixed for November 22nd failing a sale privately.

Harris and Co. have on their lists for immediate sale, a fine detached residence, near The Ridgeway, Golders Green. The house is in perfect order, and has four bedrooms, two large reception rooms, lounge, bathroom, up-to-date kitchen and scullery, garden and garage. The price is £1,750. Messrs. Harris's office is at 52, Golders Green Road, N.W.11.

"Montpelier Court"—Within walking distance of the Ealing and Acton Synagogue is "Montpelier Court," Montpelier Road, Ealing, a fine block of modern flats. All the latest labour-saving devices have been introduced to provide comfort for the tenants. The rentals, which range from £225 per annum, include electricity hire and consumption charges, rates, lift services, gardens, refrigerators, porters, etc. There is an estate office on the site. Particulars may be obtained by 'phoning Henry Boot and Sons, Ltd., Perivale 5801.

Snell and Co., whose estate office is situated at 47, Maida Vale, W.9, are the managing agents for the letting of the luxurious flats at "Hamilton Court," recently erected in the open Maida Vale, and within one minute of the Tube Station. The prices range from £200 per annum. There is every modern amenity in this magnificent new building, and there is ample accommodation. Details can be had from the agents, as above, or from the letting office on the premises.

J. Trevor and Sons are the sole agents for the letting of Cardigan House, occupying a commanding corner position in High Street, Whitechapel, close to Aldgate East Station. This fine modern building has facilities for office, showroom, warehouse and light manufacturing purposes, and among the features are central heating, constant hot water, electric lifts for passengers and goods, loading dock and goods yard, etc. One large shop and large basement are still available. A brochure and full details of rentals can be obtained from Messrs. Trevor, 23, Coleman Street, E.C.2, and 58, Grosvenor Street, W.1.

George Witt and Son will submit to auction on November 9th at 7.30 p.m. at their sale room, 63, Kilburn High Road, N.W.6, the double-fronted two-floor residence, No. 96, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn. It has a lease of 50 years, and has six bedrooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, etc.

See pages 3, 4 and 5 for Property Advertisements

Incidentally . . .

In a street containing a Liberal and an Orthodox Synagogue last Sabbath, I heard a snatch of conversation between two old women. One was saying: "Them what's married English women go there, but them what's married their own go over there."

* * *

BAD BUSINESS

The salary offered, through an advertisement, to the new Minister (when one is appointed from the many applicants) to the Brondesbury Synagogue is little more than half that previously paid to Dayan Lazarus, who is vacating the post to give his whole-time services to the Beth Din. The proposed salary falls far below that which the Reader gets, and seems unlikely to attract the outstanding man needed for such an important Synagogue.

* * *

NORTH-WEST LONDON REGIONAL MINISTRY

Still another rumour—the third within recent months—of the proposed changes in the Ministry of North-West London. The latest is that Rabbi Dr. L. Rabinowitz will be the Regional Minister, and that the Hampstead Synagogue will be excluded from the regional area. This would leave Dayan Gollop to continue devoting his time to the religious needs of the large and important Congregation at Hampstead.

* * *

MADE IN JERUSALEM

A correspondent tells me of an old, patriarchal-looking Jewish friend of his, who, despite his age, enlisted as an A.R.P. Warden during the days of crisis. He duly undertook his duties as a gas-mask distributor, and at one house was asked (facetiously perhaps), "Are these gas masks made in Jerusalem?" "No," replied the patriarch, "but in Jerusalem we made two Bibles, in both of which it is written: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour.'"

* * *

DR. WEIZMANN'S NEW HONOUR

Dr. Chaim Weizmann has just added to the list of his many distinctions by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. The Society is one of the oldest (the second in age, I believe) of the learned societies in England, having been founded in 1754, and was established for the encouragement of the arts and crafts. Thousands of students will know it, as it is a famous examining body, and a promoter of competitions in industrial art.

* * *

HERR E. AND MR. E.

In a Brussels prison an Austrian writer, Herr E., was being kept incarcerated, for his permit to stay in Belgium had expired. He faced the fate of many other refugees—of being sent back to the hell from which he had just escaped, should he be unable to prove to the authorities that he had a chance to go to another country. He managed to get in touch with a friend who checked up the telephone directory of several cities in the U.S.A., found some namesakes of Herr E., and sent appeals to all of them asking for an affidavit (a guaranteed invitation to enter America). A sympathetic banker in California, Mr. E., replied at once, offered an affidavit and even some money. Mr. E.'s letter reached Herr E. in his cell in time to save him.

CHRONICLER.

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE BETH HAMEDRASH

A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Beth Hamedrash in connection with the Dalston Synagogue to inaugurate the newly formed Chevra Shass ("Society for the Study of the Talmud"). There was a large attendance. The Rev. Dr. J. Rabbinowitz, in opening the meeting, dwelt on the importance of the study of the Talmud for a better understanding of Judaism. He eulogised the efforts of Rabbi L. Tarsis in founding the Society, and thanked him for his kindness in undertaking to give expositions of the Talmud. Messrs. A. Lissack and F. S. Cohen, the Wardens of the Synagogue, welcomed the new Society and promised to give it every support and encouragement. The Society meets on Sundays and Mondays at 8.30 p.m. Residents in the neighbourhood will be welcomed. In the course of the evening, Rabbi Tarsis gave a lucid exposition of the first page of *Pesachim*, the tractate selected for study. Mrs. Levinsky presented to the Society a number of copies of the tractate in memory of her husband, Mr. Martyn Levinsky, one of the founders of the Beth Hamedrash.

COMPANY MEETING

POLIKOFF LIMITED

FACTORY FOR DISTRESSED AREA

The ninth annual general meeting of Polikoff Limited, was held on October 26th at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alfred Polikoff, Chairman and Managing Director, said that the net profit for the period was £11,666, and the profit and loss account showed a credit of £27,670, which it was proposed to carry forward. The cause of their profits not being up to expectations was the result of insufficient finances. Had the company been able to execute the orders which had to be refused they would not only have made the same ratio of profit as in 1936, but considerably more. He hoped that in the near future he would be able to arrange their finances in a way that would enable them to put their orders in hand much earlier and thereby be able to deal with the repeat orders successfully and efficiently.

As a result of lengthy negotiations with the Nuffield Trust for the Special Areas, H.M. Treasury, the Commissioner for the Special Areas of England and Wales and the South Wales and Monmouthshire Trading Estates Company Limited, a company called Alfred Polikoff (Wales) Limited had been formed to manufacture clothing and uniforms at Ynyswen, Rhondda Valley, South Wales. The share capital of Alfred Polikoff (Wales) Limited was £60,000, and after that amount had been provided any further capital required up to a maximum of £40,000 was to be lent by H.M. Treasury on the security of redeemable debentures. The planning and layout of the factory was supervised by Polikoff Limited, who were entering into a contract undertaking the management of the new company for ten years at a remuneration equal to 20 per cent. of the net profits of the new company, payable after the preference shareholders had received a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum.

The report was adopted.

OPERAS & BALLET

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Av., E.C.1. Prices 6d. to 7/6. Ter. 1672. NEXT WEEK: Tu., 8.30: **BALLET.** Wed.: 7.45, ***TANNHAUSER.*** Th., 8.30, **BALLET.** Fri. next, 7.45: ***AIDA.*** Sat. (Nov. 5th.) 2.30: ***FAUST*** with FULL BALLET. Sat. (Nov. 5th) 7.45: ***TANNHAUSER.***

THEATRES

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End. ADV. 2777.
FOR ONE WEEK. COMMENCING OCTOBER 31st.
The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse
Twice Nightly 6.30 and 9 o'clock. Admission 6d. to 2/-.

AMBASSADORS Tem. 1171. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Fridays, 2.30 *"SPRING MEETING."* A light comedy by M. J. Farrell & John Perry

GAIETY (Tem. 6991). Evenings at 8.15. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. LESLIE HENSON in ***RUNNING RIOT***

GLOBE Ger. 1592. Evgs., 8.30 sharp. Mats., Weds. & Sats., at 2.30 EDITH EVANS, OWEN NARES in St. John Ervine's ***"ROBERT'S WIFE"***

GRAND PALAIS Yiddish Folks Theatre, Commercial Road, E.1. Bis. 2646 Mr. Nathan Isaacovitch presents Miriam Karalowa, Aaron Polikoff and Leon Blumenshon, and Full Star Cast, Fri., Sat., (Monday, one ticket admits two), Tues., Wed., ***"LAILA FROM LUBLIN."*** Sun. (Dramatic League): ***"THE BLIND PAINTER."***

HIPPODROME Ger. 3272. Evgs., 8.15. Thurs. & Sats., 2.30. FRANCES DAY, STANLEY LUPINO, ADELE DIXON, RALPH READER in ***"THE FLEET'S LIT UP"*** George Black's Musical Frolic.

HIS MAJESTY'S (Whi. 6606). Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Lee Tracy in ***"IDIOT'S DELIGHT."*** Seats 1/6 to 6/6

JEWISH NATIONAL THEATRE, Adler St., E. 'Phone: Bishopsgate 3126 (Direction Mme. Fanny Waxman). Sat. Eve., Sun. (Art Club), ***"DIVINE LOVE."*** Mon., ***"TWO KOONEY-LEMMELS."*** Tues. (One ticket admits two) ***"GIRLS BEWARE!"*** Wed., ***"CABARET SINGERS."*** Thurs., ***"DIVINE LOVE."***

MERCURY, Ladbroke Road, W.11. (Park 5700.) From 1/6 (Unres.) Nightly 8.15. Mats., Sats., 2.30. ***The Man of Destiny, Squaring the Circle.***

OLD VIC (WATERLOO 6336). LAST WEEKS of ***HAMLET.*** Evgs. (exc. Mons.) at 7.15. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 1.45. 6d. to 7/6.

PALLADIUM Gerrard 7373. Twice Nightly at 6.15 and 9. Matinees WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 2.30. George Black's latest musical: "THESE FOOLISH THINGS" with the original Crazy Gang
NERVO & KNOX; FLANAGAN & ALLEN; NAUGHTON & GOLD.
Cast of 80. "London's most sparkling and spectacular show."

PRINCES (Tem. 6596). Evenings at 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2.30 ***"WILD OATS."*** A New Song and Laugh Show. SYDNEY HOWARD, ARTHUR RISCOE, VERA PEARCE

"Q" Kew Bdge. (Chi. 2920.) Mon. next & Evgs., 8.15. Wd., Th., Sat., 2.30. A New Comedy ***MA'S BIT O' BRASS*** by Ronald Gow

QUEEN'S (Ger. 4517.) Evgs., 8.15, sharp. Mats., Weds. and Sats., 2.30. Marie Tempest, John Gielgud in ***"DEAR OCTOPUS,"*** by Dodie Smith

SHAFTESBURY (Gerrard 6666.) ***GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS.*** LESLIE BANKS CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
Evenings at 8.15. prompt, Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday at 2.30.

ST. MARTIN'S (Tem. Bar 1443). Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Fri., 2.30. ***WHEN WE ARE MARRIED*** A Farcical-Comedy by J. B. PRIESTLEY
A BASIL DEAN PRODUCTION

STRAND (Tem. Bar 2660). Every Evening at 8.30, ROBERTSON HARE & ALFRED DRAYTON in ***BANANA RIDGE*** LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH by BEN TRAVERS

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2. Tem. Bar 4871 & 7400. EVENINGS at 8.30. MATINEES, TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS, at 2.30. ***GOODNESS, HOW SAD!*** by Robert Morley
Reserved Seats from 3/6. Unreserved, 2/6

VICTORIA PALACE Vic. 1317. 6.20 & 9.0. LUPINO LANE, TEDDIE ST. DENIS, GEORGE GRAVES, ***ME AND MY GIRL.*** Over 500 perfs.

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, S.W.1. (Vic. 0283). 8/6 to 2/6 bookable. Evenings at 8.40. Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2.30. LONDON MASK THEATRE presents J. B PRIESTLEY'S DANGEROUS CORNER
Probably the most ingenuous play ever written. (Until December 17th only). Commencing Boxing Day, December 26th, Eugene O'Neill's Great Comedy, ***"MARCO MILLIONS."***

WYNDHAM'S Tem. Bar 3028 & 3029. ***QUIET WEDDING.*** Elizabeth Allan, Frank Lawton, Marie Löhr.
Evenings, 8.30. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30

Entertainments, Etc.

THEATRES

"Oscar Wilde"

The Tragedy of Spoilt Genius

The drama of the life of Oscar Wilde, a case, if ever there was one, of genius wrecked by the very gifts the gods showered upon it, is handled by Leslie and Sewell Stokes with a close adherence to Wilde's own aphorisms and epigrams.

The result is that a good deal of the sparkle of the extraordinary man enlivens the first part of this play, which is being presented at the Arts Theatre. We see him to begin with at the height of his fame, rich, admired, and pursuing in life the philosophy of hedonism which he delighted to preach, and which he preached with such brilliance. Then comes the scandal, the trials, imprisonment, and the end, a broken-down sot drinking himself to death in Paris. It is a pity that the dramatists have not probed into the real cause of this most spectacular of failures, the almost iniquitous conspiracy whereby fate first made a darling of the man, granting him talent, genius, looks, luck, and entourage, and then contrived to lead him to his downfall, relying on the very weakness of character which favour had so largely encouraged. As a consequence it is late in the play before sympathy is aroused for the wretched man. Only at the point when, urged to try and make a fresh start he utters those poignant words, "how can I, who have had my hand upon the moon, strive to rise a little from the ground," that profound pity is stirred. The trial scenes, apart from the use which has been made of Wilde's witty repartee, are lacking in drama. Of Wilde's shoddy friends little can be made, for obvious reasons.

Francis Sullivan has a beautiful voice and manages, especially in the last act, to appear uncannily like Wilde. He gives a masterful performance, and for the slowness of sympathy he is not altogether to blame. It is a great and terrible story, and really affecting. What Mr. Sullivan does not suggest is a certain pathetic and exquisite fragility which had much to do with Wilde's charm even in his best days, a hint of appealing weakness beneath all his intellectual arrogance.

Good performances are also given by Peter Osborn, Francis James, and Alan Wheatley.

"Behind the Schemes"

Light Comedy in Fleet Street

Mr. Lance Lanyon had a very bright idea for the dilemma in his new comedy at the Richmond Theatre.

In the course of newspaper rivalry, the "Daily Quiver" seeks to outbid its rival by offering as prize in its competition not only a sum of money and a cottage in the country but a bride as well. Of course, the little imp of fate ordains that the ex-beauty queen who agrees to be the bride should fall in love with the very bright young man who thought of the original addition to the usual awards. By numerous ingenious twists, the author rescues true love from inexorable publicity, and in the course provides amusing situations. His satire at the expense of newspaper proprietorship has about it the ring of authenticity. Laidman Browne gives a clever performance, and Andrew Osborn and Helen Vayne make an attractive pair of the young Fleet-streeter and the beauty queen.

Revudeville One One One

111th Non-Stop at the Windmill

Revudeville number one hundred and eleven, at the Windmill Theatre, which opened this week, is a bright and humorous little show.

The sketches are nicely pointed and give such cheerful comedians as "Gus" and Hal Bryan and Eddie Kelland good opportunities. There is a delightfully funny number, "Brighter Billingsgate," wherein three fishmongers at a stall sing their wares in the titles of popular songs to their charming customer, Doris Barry. The concluding number, "Swing Trial," is a trifle below Windmill standard of intelligence. The ballet this time is not so good, and is made worse by a lot of flickering lighting which sadly counteracts any benefit to the eyesight which the decor might provide. The Donna Sisters present an original and most enjoyable little act, including tap-dancing by one that is first-rate.

G.J.

A Bright Yiddish Operetta

"Komediantke" at the Grand Palais

The Yiddish Folks Theatre has started its 1938-39 season with an attractive group of plays, some dramatic, others musical.

Among the latter there is a jolly operetta by Steinberg called "Die Komediantke," which is concerned with the adventures of the girl member of one of those troupes of street entertainers that wander from village to village in Eastern Europe.

Pessel, the young lady in question, is engagingly played by Miriam Karalova, who is supported by Wolf Silberberg, Mania Chizick, Eva Zeidman, Waldemar Haintce, Joseph Sherman, Leon Blumenson, Minnie Weiland, and a talented addition to the company, Aaron Poliakoff. Among other members of the Folks Theatre players this season are Morris Axelrod, an old favourite, and Mischa Bernstein, a newcomer from Rumania—both of whom will help to make the comedy section of this season's company an unusually strong one.

A.B.L.

THEATRE NOTES

On Sunday evening, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, the Jewish Drama League are presenting Zangwill's "The Melting Pot" in aid of the funds of the Ben Uri Jewish Art Gallery. The League have secured a distinguished West End cast for this production, including Alan Wheatley, Neville Brook, Campbell Copelin, Elizabeth Greenhill, Douglas Ross, Victor Fairley, Inez Bensusan, Constance Burleigh, and Maureen O'Moor. It will be of great interest to observe how time has dealt with this play by the greatest Anglo-Jewish writer of the past generation. Mrs. Zangwill, the author's widow, will be amongst the audience on Sunday. Full particulars can be had from Miss Therese Samuels, 168, Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1 ('phone: Pad. 9624). There are a few tickets still available, we are informed.

The Group Theatre will open its new season at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge on Friday for one week, with a new Auden-Isherwood (of "Dog Beneath the Skin" fame) play called "On the Frontier." Robert Medley, who recently won the prize for the new safety curtain at the Old Vic, will design the scenery and costumes, and Benjamin Britten, whose

variations and concertos were played at last season's "Proms," will compose the music. This will be followed by a new translation by Stephen Spender and Goronwy Rees of "Danton's Death," a historical play of the French Revolution by George Buchner (1813-1837). The third play of the season will be "The Hippolytus" of Euripides, in a new translation by Louis MacNeice. All three plays are to be produced by Rupert Doone.

Another old favourite music-hall goes back to variety after being a picture-house for seven years. B. and J. Theatres, who also run the Lewisham Hippodrome, have spent £10,000 on the entire redecoration, reseating, recarpeting, a new stage, and electrical installation. On Monday next, the Willesden Hippodrome will open with a first-class variety bill, headed by Elsie and Doris Waters, Murray and Mooney, Troise and his Mandoliers, Cliff Cook in Eccentricities, Pepino's Circus, Swan and Leigh, Nixon and Morrison, Ralphono and Page, and the Dyna-mites. The theatre will be reopened by His Worship the Mayor of Willesden, Alderman H. W. Prothero, J.P., and the Mayoress, Miss Dilys Prothero, with the British Legion Band in attendance.

"They Fly by Twilight," a "psychologieal thriller," was first tried out at the People's Palace and was presented last month at the "Q" Theatre. It was so favourably received by Press and public that it was decided to move it in its entirety to the West End. Richard Bird will play the suburban grocer who murders his domineering wife and attempts to conceal the body. Olive Sloane and Vivienne Bennett will be in their original parts, and a newcomer to the cast will be Dorothy Hamilton. Campbell Gullan will remain in charge of the production, and the cast includes Godfrey Baxter and John Denis. The play is a tense drama in real life setting, a thriller and yet full of sympathy for human weaknesses. Behind the play is another drama, played about fifteen months ago on the Cornish coast at Gunwalloe. When on holiday there, Paul Dornhurst, the twenty-seven-year-old author of the play, lost his life in an attempt to save John Denis, who appears in the play, from drowning.

"Banana Ridge," the Ben Travers' farce at the Strand Theatre, has passed its 200th performance. This is the third farce in succession starring Robertson Hare and Alfred Drayton to pass the 200th mark. It is a compliment also to Ben Travers, the author, who appears in the farce. His nine previous farces, all of which were played at the Aldwych Theatre, totalled between them 2,268 performances.

Arthur Askey, of B.B.C. "Band Waggon" fame, is to star in a big variety company at Kilburn Empire commencing on Monday. Tommy Trinder, the popular comedian, is also on the bill.

Ronald Frankau, with Renee Roberts and Monte Crick, head the cast of the new Prince of Wales revue, which includes Bernard Clifton, Latasha and Lawrence and Mlle Clare. It is due to open on Tuesday next.

"Ma's Bit o' Brass," the new Lancashire play by Ronald Gow, part author of "Love on the Dole," will be presented by Mr. Jack de Leon at the "Q" Theatre on Monday next. The play, which is produced by Henry Cass, has the following cast: Belle Chrystall, Anthony Marshall, Basil Cunard, George Carney, Drusilla Wills, George Benson, Netta Westcott, Esma Cannon, David Tree, Edgar K. Bruce, and Kenneth Connor.

Mr. Jack de Leon has several new plays in preparation for immediate presentation at the "Q" Theatre. In the meantime, he is to do an important revival of Elmer Rice's famous comedy, "See Naples and Die." Two interesting members of the cast who play the leading parts are Iris Baker and Jack Melford. The rest of the cast will consist of Deirdre Doyle, Rosemary Scott, Vavian Gaye, Philip Cunningham, Molly Raynor, Gilbert Stone, Hwfa Pryse, John Lothar, Roland Caswell, R. Van Boolen. The play is produced by Ronald Kerr.

THEATRICAL DIARY

Oct. 30 (Sun.): Remembrance of Things Past	Globe
Dearly Beloved Wife	Vaudeville
The Melting Pot	Prince of Wales's
Nov. 1: Frivolites de France (2nd ed.)	Prince of Wales's
Nov 3: Elisabeth of Austria	Garrick
Nov. 6 (Sun.): The Ladie of Glamys	Strand
Never Goodbye	Savoy
Nov. 8 (approx.): So English	Royalty
Nov. 9: Royal Variety Performance	Coliseum

CINEMA

HOLLYWOOD WATCHES THE SEINE

And Is Discomfited

(By our Cinema Correspondent)

When Samuel Goldwyn returned to Hollywood in the late summer, after his annual visit to England and the Continent, what he saw in France prompted him to say that the Film City would have to sit up and take stock of itself because France was making superlative films which outshone in entertainment value and artistic excellence a large percentage of the films that Hollywood has been mechanically churning out.

The French challenge is on the basis of quality, not quantity. Her studios produce only 110 pictures, against Hollywood's yearly output of 560. Her best producers seldom make more than four films a year, and production costs vary between £10,000 and £20,000, against Hollywood's budgets of anything from a quarter to half a million pounds.

In England, a film company has found a ready market for some of France's best pictures. "The Cheat," reviewed below, has been wonderfully received and will be released throughout Great Britain.

The directors of French films are as much a draw at the box office as the stars. Jean Renoir, Julien Duvivier, Henri Decoin, and others take a much greater interest in their productions than their Hollywood brothers. They frequently write and produce their own stories.

The Hollywood talent "drag-net" roped in Simone Simon, Annabella, and Danielle Darrieux—all French artists—made mediocre pictures with them, and sent them home to France, where they quickly regained the ground lost by an unproductive Hollywood sojourn.

As there is none of the frenzied rush to fulfil contract obligations as in Hollywood, French films are made more carefully. The writer has time to polish his work, the director can give inspiration to his creation, and the artists have ample opportunity to study their rôles. There is a wealth of refreshing originality in French pictures which, coupled with imaginative details and a psychological insight into the thoughts and actions of human beings, makes them far more appealing to the intelligent than are any but a few Hollywood pictures.

CINEMA—Continued on next page

CONCERTS, Etc.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. TUES. NEXT, NOV. 1, at 8.30.
In aid of QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END.
HAROLD HOLT presents
GRACE MOORE
and **WALTER RUMMEL**
The World Famous Pianist.
At the Piano: IVOR NEWTON. Tickets from 3/6 upwards. At Box Office, Chappell's 50, New Bond-Street, Queen's Hall and usual Agents.

QUEEN'S HALL. FRI., NOV. 4, at 8.30.
HAROLD HOLT announces ONLY APPEARANCE
MARIAN ANDERSON
WORLD-FAMOUS CONTRALTO
At the Piano: KOSTI VEHANEN.
Stalls 12/-, 9/-, 6/-, 5/-; Grand Circle 12/-, 9/-, 6/-; Balcony 3/6; Area 2/6. At Box Office, Queen's Hall, Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, and Agets. Steinway Piano

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End. ADV. 2777.
SUNDAY NEXT, OCT. 31st at 3 p.m.
The New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra
Conductor—SERGE KRISH.
Solo Violin—EDA KERSEY.

NON-STOP REVUES AND VARIETIES

COLISEUM, CHARING CROSS TEM. BAR 3161
Monday, October 31st, 6.25 and 9.0, Saturday 2.30
BIG BILL CAMPBELL AND HIS HILL-BILLY ROUND-UP; CLAPHAM AND DWYER; Chilton and Thomas; Lopez Trio; Harry Allister; Stanelli's Bachelor Party with Stanelli, Norman Long, Russell and Marconi, and Company.

WEEK COMMENCING OCTOBER 31st
HOLBORN EMPIRE
6.30 "BANDS MAY COME—" 9.0
JACK HYLTON and his BAND
IN HIS GREATEST PRESENTATION YET
ARTHUR ASKEY
"BIG HEARTED ARTHUR" from the BAND WAGGON
RANDOLPH SUTTON
AND BIG SUPPORTING VARIETY COMPANY
BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 to 10. HOLBORN 5367-8-9.

WILLESDEN HIPPODROME Telephone: WIL. 6438 and 6439
Variety Twice Nightly, 6.40 & 8.50
★ *Grand Opening Monday, October 31st by His Worship the Mayor of Willesden, Alderman H. W. Prothero, J.P.* ★
ELSIE and DORIS WATERS; TROISE and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos; Murray and Mooney; Swan and Leigh; Pepino's Circus; Ralphono and Page; Cliff Cook; Nixon and Morrison; The Dynamites.

KILBURN EMPIRE Mai. 8666. Nightly 6.40, 8.50. Mon., Oct. 31st. ARTHUR ASKEY ("Big Hearted Arthur"); Tommy Trinder; Mexano's Accordion Band; Eric, Eric, & Eric; Georgian Quartette; Beryl Beresford

PRINCE OF WALES Whi. 8681. Non-Stop 2-11.30. *"FRIVOLITES DE FRANCE,"* with NAUNTON WAYNE, Edward Cooper. 10 acts. Cast, 100. 50 Girls. Seats from 2/6 inc. tax Ballroom—Dancing free—Cabaret

WINDMILL THEATRE, Piccadilly Circ. 7th year. *REVUDEVILLE 111th Edition* 2nd Wk. Cont. 1.30—11.30. Last perf. comm. 9.30 nightly

CINEMAS

GAUMONT STATE KILBURN
THIS FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
SASU, "THE DRUM" (U). In C Jour.
Robert Montgomery, "YELLOW JACK" (A)
Stage: ALFREDO & his Gipsy Orchestra. And 3 acts.
Sun.: Man in Possession (U) Once a Hero (U)
MONDAY, OCT. 31st. FOR 6 DAYS
Herbert Marshall, Virginia Bruce.
"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN" (A).
"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT" (—).
Stage: TEDDY JOYCE'S FINDS
A Galaxy of Professional Talent.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE... Phone: WHI-6111
ANNA NEAGLE, ANTON WALBROOK in
"SIXTY GLORIOUS YEARS" (U)
Produced and Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
Perfs. daily at 10.0, 12.15, 2.30, 4.45, 7.0, 9.15. Sundays 6.0. & 8.30.

(*CINEMAS Continued*)

ORPHEUM TEMPLE FORTUNE, GOLDERS GREEN SPE. 9741-2

This Friday & Saturday: SABU in "THE DRUM" (U).
Sun. Oct. 30: "THE JOY PARADE"(U). "THE SHEIK STEPS OUT"(U).
Monday, October 31st. And Week.
Olivia De Havilland and George Brent in **"Gold Is Where You Find It"**(U).
Claude Hulbert, "His Lordship Regrets"(U). Stge: Mirium, Miller & Murray.

STOLL Picture Theatre, Kingsway,

Week of October 31st. Daily from 11.45 a.m. (Sunday, Doors Open 5 p.m.)
GEORGE BRENT, OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND, Claude Rains in
"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT" (U)
JOAN BLONDELL and MELVYN DOUGLAS in
"THERE'S ALWAYS A WOMAN" (A)

"THE ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD" (U)
with ERROL FLYNN.
Daily from 10 a.m. Sundays from 5.30 p.m.
Continuous performance
WARNER THEATRE LEICESTER SQUARE
GERrard 3423

ACADEMY Cinema, Oxford St. Ger. 2981
Original French Version, "*PRISON SANS BARREAUX*" (A), with CORINNE LUCHAIRE. Also "*Five Faces*" (U). Strand film on Malaya

BERKELEY, Berkeley St. May. 8505. DANIELLE DARRIEUX in "*Mademoiselle Ma Mere*"(A). Also with Charles Boyer in "*Mayerling*"(A)

CARLTON, Haymarket. (Continuous from Noon). CHARLES LAUGHTON in "*ST. MARTIN'S LANE*" with VIVIEN LEIGH, REX HARRISON (A). Prices 1/6 to 5/- (except Sats.). Sun., Cont. from 5.30. Whi. 3711

CRICKLEWOOD QUEEN'S Next Week. Gracie Fields, Victor Mclaglen in "*WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH*"(A). June Lang, "*ONE WILD NIGHT*"(U)

DALSTON Picture House. Next Wk. GRACIE FIELDS, Victor Mclaglen in "*WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH*"(A). June Lang in "*ONE WILD NIGHT*"(U)

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. (Ger. 1234)
NORMA SHEARER, TYRONE POWER in "*MARIE ANTOINETTE*"(A)

GAUMONT, HAYMARKET. Whi. 6655. Sunday: Drs. 5. Wkdys.: Drs. 11.45.
SACHA GUITRY in "*THE CHEAT*" (A), with Jacqueline Delubac.
Nov. 3, at 8.30 p.m. Premiere of "*YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU*"(U)

HENDON Ambassador Sun.: "*Woman Chases Man*"(U). "*Change of Heart*"(U). Monday. "*We're Going to be Rich*"(A). "*One Wild Night*"(U)

KILBURN GRANGE (Mai. 1664). Sun: "*Love on the Run*"(U). "*Below the Deadline*"(A). Mon: "*We're Going to be Rich*"(A). "*One Wild Night*"(U)

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (Whi. 5252). LESLIE HOWARD in Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy "*PYGMALION*"(A)

LIDO, Golders Green Spe. 6161. Mon., Oct. 31st for 7 days. Herbert Marshall, "*Woman Against Woman*"(A). Edgar Wallace's "*The Terror*"(A)

LONDON PAVILION (Ger. 2982). TOM WALLS in "*OLD IRON*"(U), at 11.30, 2.5, 4.45, 7.20, 10.0. Also "*TENTH AVENUE KID*"(A)

MAIDA VALE, Picture Hse. Mai. 1421. Sun., Oct. 30th: "*Fire Over England*"(U). "*Sophie Lang Goes West*"(A). Mon. 31st: Joan Blondell, "*There's Always a Woman*"(A). Rod La Rocque, "*International Crime*"(U)

NEASDEN, Ritz Oct. 31st. 6 days. HERBERT MARSHALL, "*WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN*"(A). Also EDGAR WALLACE'S "*THE TERROR*"(A)

NEW GALLERY, Regent Street Reg. 8080. Sun. Drs 5. Wkdys. Drs. 11.30. FRED ASTAIRE, GINGER ROGERS in "*CAREFREE*"(U), (Music and lyrics by Irving Berlin). "*Smashing the Rackets*"(A). News, etc.

ODEON, Swiss Cottage (Pri. 6333). Mon., Oct. 31st. "*Gold Is Where You Find It*"(U), George Brent. Also "*Lady Behave*"(A), Neil Hamilton

PALACE Con. daily from 11.30 a.m. (Suns. from 5.30 p.m.). Last 9 Days. Charles B. Cochran presents: "*FLASHBACKS.*" Prices 6d. to 3/6.

PARAMOUNT (Tott. Ct. Rd.) "*THE TEXANS*"(U). Stage! "Songs From The Films." Sun. Next! (5.30, and 8.5). "*SKY GIANT*" with RICHARD DIX, CHESTER MORRIS (U). Also! JOE PENNER in "*I'M FROM THE CITY*"(U). Stage! (Wkdys. Only). HORACE KENNEY! etc. Eus. 4175

PLAZA, Picc. Circus (Continuous from 10.15). RONALD COLMAN in Frank Lloyd's, "*IF I WERE KING*" with FRANCES DEE, BASIL RATHBONE (A). At 10.25, 12.35, 2.45, 4.55, 7.5, 9.20. Prices 1/6 to 5/- till 5 o/c. (Sats. 1 o/c). Suns., 5.30 & 8.20. Whi. 8944

REGAL M'ble Arch Pad. 8011. TYRONE POWER, ALICE FAYE, DON AMECHE. "*ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND*"(A)

REGENT, Stam. Hill. Oct. 31st. "*We're Going to be Rich*"(A), Gracie Fields, Victor McLaglen. "*One Wild Night*"(U), June Lang, Dick Baldwin

RIVOLI, Whitechapel Oct. 31st. Gracie Fields, Victor McLaglan, "*WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH*"(A). June Lang, "*One Wild Night*"(U)

SAVOY, Stoke Newington, N.16. Oct. 31st. Herbert Marshall, Virginia Bruce, "*Woman Against Woman*"(A). Wilfred Lawson, "*The Terror*"(A)

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. Ger. 3300. DANIELLE DARRIEUX in "*ABUS DE CONFIANCE*"(A). Diana Churchill, "*Jane Steps Out*"(A). Etc.

TROXY. Oct. 31st. Gracie Fields, Victor Maclaglen, "*We're Going to be Rich*"(A). "*One Wild Night*"(U). Stage: Brian Michie & his Radio Discoveries

CINEMA—*Continued from previous page*

Premieres

"THE CHEAT"—Gaumont, Haymarket ("A" Certificate)

The title of this film conceals an English commentated version of "Roman d'un Tricheur," a notable French success. In its new form it remains a gem of screen entertainment.

From the very outset, when the voice of Norman Shelley introduces us to the cast, the technicians, and the masterly Sacha Guitry, the film sparkles with artistic surprises. The medium that has been used to reveal the life story of a cheat will be widely copied, no doubt, but any treatment less brilliant than Sacha Guitry's will fail miserably.

The prelude, when the whole of the cheat's family is wiped out by mushroom poisoning, is quickly forgotten when as a small boy he goes out into a strange and wonderful world to carve a career. His life as a page-boy, a porter, a soldier, and later as a croupier and gambler is shown as the pages of the diary are turned. The commentary is intimately self-revealing and at all times we are conscious that the author knows too well the weaknesses and strong points, the likes and dislikes, of human beings. Sacha Guitry is an artist to his fingertips. In every situation, in every one of the many disguises he affects in his rôle, he is always convincing. He captures the spirit of France in his wanderings, the adroitness of a Casanova in his affairs with women and a polished finnesse that is inborn in every Frenchman. He is ably supported by Jacqueline Delubac, Rosine Derean, Marguerite Moreno, and Pauline Carton. Serge Grave plays the cheat as a youth, and Pierry Assy is splendid as the character in his 'teens.

"MARIE ANTOINETTE"—Empire, Leicester Square ("A" Certificate)

"Marie Antoinette" is the longest picture and the most gigantic historical spectacle to come from the Hollywood studios. For two hours and fifteen minutes we are offered the stupendous combination of the French Revolution, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Director W. S. Van Dyke II, and the expenditure of over half a million pounds, to say nothing of five thousand extras, a hundred big-scale sets, and a score of Adrian's most sumptuous gowns for Norma Shearer.

The modern treatment of a particularly eventful period of French history by Stefan Zweig is admirable, but too much emphasis has been given to historic incidents which are neither sufficiently strong in point nor sufficiently entertaining to make up for the shortcomings in this super-length film.

Marie Antoinette was married at fourteen to the fat grandson of Louis XV. Too disinterested in his wife to show any affection or to produce an heir, the Prince makes life very boring for his lovely bride. She takes to cavorting around Paris with the effeminate Duc d'Orleans and meets in the most unusual circumstances a young Swedish nobleman. Thereafter, the story takes into its stride her passionate love for this handsome fellow, the death of the King, the downfall of Madame Du Barry, the revolt of the people against the monarchy, and the escape of Marie Antoinette with her husband and two children.

Perhaps more critical of French history, cinema-goers will find many inconsistencies in the story and a surprising degree of incompetence in the casting of many of the characters. The illusion of actuality cannot be sustained on the screen if there is a constant instrusion of American mannerisms and dialogue in the present-day idiom.

Norma Shearer returns to the screen after an absence of two years, and she is as captivating as ever in the opening scenes. However, she was never a great dramatic actress, and the burden of such a grandiose rôle is too heavy for these shapely shoulders to carry. Her portrayal is too shallow, and the gasps of delight, the sobs of tragedy are touched with artificiality; but she looks exquisite in the period's rich gowns.

Robert Morley, imported from England this year, gives the best performance as the sluggish, indifferent husband. Tyrone Power is adequate as Count Axel, Antoinette's loyal lover. Others worthy of mention are John Barrymore, Joseph Schildkraut, Gladys George, Henry Stephenson, and Reginald Gardiner. A special word of praise is due to the photography of William Daniels, which is undoubtedly the finest monochromatic camera work to come out of American studios.

Films continuing premiere runs include SIXTY GLORIOUS YEARS (Odeon Leicester Square); CAREFREE (New Gallery); ST. MARTIN'S LANE (Carlton); OLD IRON (London Pavilion); IF I WERE KING (Plaza, Haymarket); ROBIN HOOD (Warner Theatre); PYGMALION (Leicester Square Theatre); ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND (Regal, Marble Arch); MADEMOISELLE MA MERE (Berkeley); ABUS DE CONFIANCE (Studio One); and PRISON SANS BARREAUX (Academy).

Prereleases include THE BOY FROM BARNARDO'S (Tivoli) and SKY GIANT (Paramount, Tottenham Court Road).

Next Week's Releases

"WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH"—Queen's, Cricklewood; Ambassador, Hendon; Dalston Picture House; Regent, Stamford Hill; Troxy, Stepney; Grange, Kilburn; Rivoli, Whitechapel ("A" Certificate)

Never before has Gracie Fields had a story worth anything. This time she has a passably good yarn of a Lancashire singer with a fond and lovable though stupid husband. It is laid mainly in the colourful setting of Johannesburg in the eighties, and the background stuff is admirably done. Gracie's deliberate cloaking of her Lancashire accent gets her into some difficulty at times, but she is grand in her lighter moments. Victor McLaglen, like Gracie, is grand when the rôle allows him to do what he enjoys best—fighting; his street scrap with all and sundry is one of the highlights of the picture.

ONE WILD NIGHT is the other picture at all these cinemas.

"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT"—Stoll Picture Theatre; Odeon, Swiss Cottage; Orpheum, Golders Green; State, Kilburn ("U" Certificate)

The story tells of the battle in the 1870's between Californian farmers who were getting their gold from the soil in wheat and fruit, and miners who sought to dig it out in nuggets. It is told simply and economically, and is helped by the powerful acting of George Brent and Claude Rains and the charm of Olivia de Havilland. Some of the finest colour shots are the simplest, the elementary mining methods and the cornfield scenes being noteworthy.

The Stoll is showing besides THERE'S ALWAYS A WOMAN; the Odeon has

LADY, BEHAVE; the Orpheum has HIS LORDSHIP REGRETS; and the State is showing WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

"THE TERROR"—Lido, Golders Green; Ritz, Neasden; Savoy, Stoke Newington ("A" Certificate)

For ten years "The Terror" had laughed at both police and public. At Monks Hall Priory, a guest house reputed to be haunted, it becomes evident that "The Terror" was in the vicinity. Having placed a guard round the house, the police waited for his next move. Two members of the house disappeared; then the proprietor's daughter and another guest. In an underground chapel, the police got a surprise, but Mrs. Elvery (Iris Hoey), who had boasted of her ability to spot criminals, received the greatest shock.

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN is the other picture at all three cinemas.

The Maida Vale Picture House is showing INTERNATIONAL CRIME and THERE'S ALWAYS A WOMAN.

"THERE GOES MY HEART"

Charity Premiere

"There Goes My Heart," a new Hal Roach comedy, will open at the London Pavilion on Monday week, with a gala charity premiere. The proceeds will go to the London School for the Blind at Swiss Cottage and the North-Western Child Guidance Clinic.

Fredric March and Virginia Bruce are the stars, and they are supported by a strong cast headed by Patsy Kelly, Eugene Pallette, Nancy Carroll, and Alan Mowbray.

Tickets, ranging in price from 10s. 6d. to five guineas, are obtainable from all agencies and libraries, and from Mrs. Frank Braham, Room 800, Claridge's Hotel, W. Arrangements for the premiere are being made by a committee, of which the Joint Chairmen are Mesdames Philip Hill, Charles Sweeny, E. T. Carr, and George Archibald.

MUSIC

FRESH INTERPRETATIONS OF BEETHOVEN

Moiseiwitsch with the London Symphony Orchestra

The London Symphony Orchestra opened its concert season at the Queen's Hall on Monday evening with a strictly classical programme. Beethoven entirely filled the bill, with the "Coriolanus" Overture, the Fourth Pianoforte Concerto, and the Fifth Symphony: as straightforward and unadorned a selection as one could think of. But one feature of the evening was, in a sense, a novelty: Moiseiwitsch has not, hitherto, been associated with such classics as Beethoven, but rather with the romantics, such as Chaikovsky and Chopin. He has a beautifully suave style of playing, and a delicacy and charm which, though perhaps it is not what one regards as standard qualities for playing Beethoven concertos, brought new aspects of the music into relief.

It was not the heroic Beethoven either that was reserved for Georg Szell's version of the Fifth Symphony, which from the very beginning struck a note of tempestuous passion. The performance of this symphony, and indeed the standard set by the orchestra throughout the evening, demonstrated once again that the London Symphony Orchestra would have no need to fear competitors if it could only link with itself a conductor of dynamic and dictatorial personality.

FROM MOZART TO WALTON

The Mozart "Notturno" which opened the B.B.C. Symphony concert on Wednesday evening at the Queen's Hall is not one of the composer's great works, but it was a very pleasant trifle to be presented on an unpleasantly cold and wet night. There was something comforting in its naïvely amusing "echo" efforts, achieved by division of the B.B.C. Orchestra into four, for the purpose of making "four orchestras." It is a good example of music written for an age which passed with the wealthy patrons of music who, apparently, had leisure enough to be able to listen to it not for hours, but for days and weeks. Following it, Busoni's violin concerto was an abrupt reminder of how far music has developed and, in one sense, degenerated since Mozart's days. Here was music written not so much to delight an audience—least of all a leisured audience—but for the gratification of soloist virtuosity and for the titillation of jaded musical palates. Szigeti, as the soloist, was as brilliant at the virtuosity as one could wish, and his tone was superbly adapted to demonstrate what perhaps Busoni had most in mind: the tonal variety that can be won from the violin. The performance was masterly in every respect, and it almost reconciled me to Busoni's concerto. After the interval, music took one more stride forward, with Walton's Symphony. This is music essentially of our day and generation, but it is also triumphantly universal: and so, surely, it must live.

H.C.S.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN

The New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra's progress since its last series of concerts has been well-nigh startling. Slovenly entries from the wind sections are now almost absent; an emphatic co-ordination has supplanted that tentative spirit that existed among the strings, and the cumulative approach of the orchestra is vigorous and refreshing. In Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla" overture, which opened the orchestra's programme at the People's Palace last Sunday, the method

Continued on next page

THEATRES, HALLS, Etc. FOR HIRE

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DANCES, Etc.

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MON., OCT. 31st: POPULAR NIGHT Novices' Quickstep Comp. 8-12
TUESDAY: SPOT PRIZE NIGHT
WED.: DANCERS' NIGHT 1/6
THURSDAY:
Campers' Re-Union Dance
Admission by Ticket only.
FRIDAY: Preliminary Heat for Lonsdale Trophy.
DEMN. by TIMOTHY PALMER and ELLA SPOWART, "Star" Professional Champions of 1938. 8-12. 2/6.
SATURDAY: **Guy Fawkes Gala**
8-12 2/6. Licence applied for.
NOV. 6th: SUN. CLUB. Members 1/6. Annual Subs., 1/-. New Members will not be admitted unless applications have been received by the Sec. at least 48 hours prior to election.

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PARAMOUNT, TOTTENHAM CT. ROAD

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SWING DANCE
• TRUCKIN' • LAMBETH WALK • BIG APPLE • PALAIS GLIDE •
on SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30th
at ROYAL HOTEL,
WOBURN PLACE, W.C.1.
DINAH LEE in person (Famous Coloured Torch Singer) and her All Coloured Cotton Club Swing Band
7.30 p.m.—1 a.m. TICKETS 3/-
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Compere: NORRIE FREEMAN
Hon. Sec.: Miss A. Herman, 92, Belgrade Road, N.16 (CHAncery 3515)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON JEWISH UNION SOCIETY presents a
DANCE
on Sunday, October 30th, at the Henry Jacques School of Dancing, 6, Hanover Street, W.1 (near Oxford Circus).
Dancing from 7.30 p.m. to THE VIRGINIANS (featuring Rita)
SPOT PRIZES, NOVELTIES, etc. Tickets: Members 2/6, Visitors 3/6

KONIN AID SOCIETY (Junior Section).
FIFTH ANNUAL DANCE (in aid of Polish Jewry).
will be held at
GROSVENOR ROOMS, Willesden Green on SUNDAY, OCT., 30th.
HARRY MUSIKANT & HIS BAND IN ATTENDANCE
Commencing 7.30. Novelties and Spot Prizes. Tickets 3/6.
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MUSIC—*Continued from previous page.*

of orchestral attack under Mr. Serge Krish's direction was vividly demonstrated. In this direct and pungent approach there appears to be one stumbling-block: the licence that is given to fortissimo playing and the difficulty of giving appropriate values to nuance. Perhaps a similar complaint could be made about the rendering of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony—especially in the first and third movements—but the clear definition of phrases was like a healing hand, compensating for such over-zealousness.

It was the "Three Men" Suite, by Eric Coates—conducted by the composer—that could be termed the novelty item of the programme. This work is perhaps typical of Mr. Coates's genre, which in the main is more admirable in the settings of restaurant and seaside than that of the concert hall. Miss Hilda Bor was a particularly good soloist in the Grieg A Minor pianoforte concerto; her flair for this work was obvious, and her command of its technical difficulties fluent enough to give one an opportunity of appreciating minute details.

CHILDREN'S FUND CONCERT

Vocalists were in excess of instrumentalists at the concert given at the Queen's Hall last Tuesday in aid of the Children's Fund Association of the Bernhard Baron St. George's Settlement. Opening the programme with a group of Hungarian folk-songs, Mr. Harold Williams seemed just to miss conveying that erratic kind of colour and warmth so essential to songs of this nature. Miss Elena Danieli was hardly more successful—though for different reasons—in Meyerbeer's "Roberta, O Tu Che Adoro," from "Il Diavolo." Miss Mary Jarred, however, presented her interpretations with full-blooded artistry, and among them was the ever-welcome "Where E'er You Walk," of Handel. Playing a little less impressively than usual, Brosa made the Kreisler arrangement of the Preludio from the Bach E Major Partita sound more like a technical study than anything else, although his rendering of Bloch's "Nigun" had some of the prerequisite Chassidic impetus. As the only pianist in the concert, Moiseiwitsch was sparkling and sensitive in Hummell's Rondo in E Flat, and pleasantly lyrical in Mendelssohn's "Two Songs Without Words."

Gerald Moore accompanied valiantly and sympathetically.

H.L.P.

THE authorities in Austria have banned all gramophone records of Lotte Lehmann. Frau Lehmann refused to sing at the Berlin State Opera when told that her repertoire must be *judenrein*.

RADIO

SCOPHONY TELEVISION

Considerable interest has recently been shown in Scophony large screen television developments by some leading American radio and film interests. In this connection, Mr. S. Sagall, founder and managing director of Scophony, Ltd., is leaving this week for America. Mr. Sagall has been trying to get the Board of Trade to sponsor a representative British television exhibit in the British Pavilion of the New York World Fair. Patent difficulties affecting the majority of the proposed television exhibitors have apparently arisen and the project has fallen through, so Mr. Sagall will try while in New York to arrange for an independent Scophony exhibit at the World Fair.

BRITISH AND EMPIRE

SUNDAY, October 30th

National: Serge Krish conducting the New Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Leader, Mimi Brennand, relayed from the People's Palace, E.1; The Kutcher String Quartet; Michaeloff and his Bessarabian Orchestra.

Midland: Harry Engleman's Quintet.

Empire Transmission 3: Harry Blech, violin; Ivor Moreton and Dave Kaye, songs at the piano.

MONDAY, October 31st

Television: Alan Keith in "Smoky Cell"; Sidonie Goossens, harp, and Hyam Greenbaum, conducting the B.B.C. Television Orchestra, Leader, Boris Pecker, in Dance Recital by Margot Fonteyn.

TUESDAY, November 1st

National: Joseph Seal, cinema organ from Belfast.

Regional: Leonard Feather presents a "Jazz Biography of Benny Goodman."

WEDNESDAY, November 2nd

National: Talk by Olaf Bloch, LL.D., on "Photography in the Service of Mankind"; Millicent Silver, pianoforte.

Regional: The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra, Leader, Leonard Hirsch.

THURSDAY, November 3rd

National: Moisewitsch, solo pianoforte, playing the Second Concerto by Chaikovsky, with the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; Jack Hardy and the Little Orchestra.

[By courtesy of the B.B.C. and WORLD RADIO].

Miss Esta Stein and Mr. Alan Keith were among the performers in the broadcast of "Night Patrol," which was held in the National programme last Saturday night.

DANCE BAND NEWS

Eddie Lisbona, composer and pianist, has joined the Sam Browne-Elsie Carlisle act.

Harry Roy's bass player, Arthur Calkin, is leaving the band after eight years. His place will be taken by Len Harrison.

Sue and Her Boy Friends, the new trio who broadcast with Billy Bissett's Band, are Gaby Rogers, Harry Phillips, and Suzanne Botterill.

Joe Daniels, ace drummer showman, and his Hot-shots, are now touring Scandinavia for a fortnight.

Johnny Rosen's Band has moved to Lewis's Liverpool branch from Manchester.

The following dance band broadcasts are to be given: **Sat., Nat. and Reg.:** Ambrose and his Orchestra; **Reg.:** Oscar Rabin and his Romany Dance Band; **Mon., Nat. and Reg.:** Joe Loss and his Dance Band from the Astoria; **Midland:** Vincent Ladbrooke and his Orchestra; **Empire Transmission 6:** Victor Silvester and his Band in "Dancing Time"; **Tues., Nat. and Reg.:** The Grosvenor House Dance Band directed by Sidney Lipton; **Reg.:** Al Collins and his Dance Band in "Thé Dansant"; **Wed., Reg.:** Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra; **Nat.:** Jack White and his Collegians; **West:** Maurice Winnick in "The Leader of the Band"; **Nat.:** Sam Costa with Jay Wilbur and his Band in "Melody Out of the Sky"; **Thurs., Nat. and Reg.:** Billy Cotton and his Band.

"BETHNAL GREEN" HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY

Hundreds of members and their guests were in generous mood at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, on Sunday evening at the 76th Annual Festival Dinner of the "Bethnal Green" Hospital Aid Society. In response to the appeal of the Chairman, Mr. Frederick Whitehead, and through the efforts of Mr. Jack Bloomfield, the former British heavyweight boxing champion, who conducted an auction, £1,600 was raised in subscriptions and donations.

Mr. Frank Gotlieb, Vice-President, said that the Society had distributed over £46,500. Last year, over 2,000 Royal Surgical Aid Society letters were distributed towards the cost of surgical appliances; 3,000 other cases were provided with means to obtain hospital and convalescent home treatment; and 1,000 pairs of spectacles were issued. No one, whatever race or creed he or she belonged to, was ever refused assistance by the Society. He paid a special tribute to the Secretary, Mr. G. Levie and Mrs. Levie for their great work.

Other speakers were Lady Malcom of Poltalloch, C.B.E., and Mr. S. A. Hartz. In the auction, which realised £252, a greyhound fetched 65 guineas. The Somerset Benevolent Society gave a donation of £82. There was a cabaret, and Joe Loss and his radio orchestra played during the dance.

MISSING RELATIVES

Inquiries have been received by THE JEWISH CHRONICLE with regard to the following Missing Relatives, etc.:

I. and B. Guise, of Manchester, are sought by Molca Portugheis, of Rumania.

Samuel Tuckman, son, tailor, of London, is sought by Rojza Rozanska, of Poland.

H. Spigelman, of London, is sought by Pejsach Ajzenberg, of Poland.

Josef Rozenblum, of London, is sought by Abram Rozenblum, of Poland.

M. Greenbaum, of London, is sought by Szaja Grynbaum, of Poland.

Mrs. Genendla Stock, of London, is sought by Basze Matze Kliger, of Poland.

Mrs. R. Tauba Gnaczer, of London, is sought by Szaja Grynbaum, of Poland.

Machel Freedman, of London, is sought by Bela Frydman, of Lodz, Poland.

Louis Lemkovitch, of London, is sought by Szalama Gampel, of Danzig.

Fajga Jestler, of London, is sought by Itka Rochla Jedwabinska, of Poland.

Sura Leya Elkin, sister, of Scotland, is sought by Mrs. Dvoire Elka Schneyerson, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

David Gorenstein, brother, of Glasgow, is sought by Mrs. Ita Medvediova, of Rumania.

A. Handel Citron, of London, is sought by Moszek Markiewicz, of Poland.

Szol. Mojsze Goldman, of London, is sought by Fajga Hercberg, of Poland.

Mr. Jakob, of London, is sought by Siegfried Wolf, of Germany.

James Whitefield, formerly of Heath Drive, N.W., is sought by Henryk Weber, of Cracow.

Information with regard to the above will be gladly received at the offices of THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, 49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2, and duly transmitted to the proper quarters.

Correspondents in Eastern Europe are reminded to enclose addressed envelopes when communicating with relatives in Western Europe or America.

1677

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81, Grove Lane, Stamford Hill, N.16.
'Phone: STAmford Hill 6123.

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22, Alexandra Road, Hornsey, N.8.
'Phone: Bowes Park 3285.

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Minimum 4 lines 8/-
Each succeeding line 2/-

PROFESSIONAL

CITY Solicitor, with general and Continental practice, requires Articled Clerk. Moderate premium. Excellent opportunity.—Address, 2,818, Jewish Chronicle.

ASSISTANT Cashier, male, not over 25; must understand accountancy thoroughly; experienced; Sabbaths and holidays free.—Address, 2,906, Jewish Chronicle.

WANTED, technical Chemist; experience in manufacture of Sheep Dips, Disinfectants, Nicotine, etc.—Address, Haulbowline Industries, Passage West, Co. Cork, Eire.

COMMERCIAL

BOOK-KEEPER cashier wanted by N.W. London kasher butcher.—Write H. Greenberg, 48, Mount Pleasant-road, N.W.10, or 'phone after 2 p.m. Sunday.

DOORSMAN required; must be experienced and smart.—Write, Box 6994, Frost-Smith Advg., 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

FOREWOMAN for Finishing and Armhole Basting Section on Coats required by Gents Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring firm. Applicants must have held similar position at best grade work.—Address, 2,523, Jewish Chronicle.

HIGH-CLASS out-door dressmakers required; only best workers need apply; samples must be shown. 'Phone for appointment; Bette Sheldon Limited, Museum 9207.

I AM looking for one who has specialised, either here or abroad, in the manufacture and sale of any article or product for which there is a ready market, and am willing to provide finance on a salary and profit-sharing basis and take an active interest in the business; full particulars in confidence.—Address, 2,650, Jewish Chronicle.

IN Northern Ireland, required full-time travelling representative for the electrical trade; salary, expenses, and progressive commission.—Pifco, Ltd., Watling-street, Manchester.

INSURANCE Book for Disposal, £14 debit, East End; compact, good living; £100 deposit.—Apply, Supt., 101, Barking-road, Canning Town. Alb. Dock 2574.

MANAGER, window-dressers, Managers, Manageresses, and Sales-ladies required for retail ladies' fashion shops in the Provinces.—Full particulars by letter to Staff Controller, H. & J. Wilson, Ltd., 13, Bunhill-row, London, E.C.1.

SHOP assistant wanted, one with experience preferred.—Apply, The Corset Shop, 104, High-street, Walthamstow.

DOMESTIC

COMPANION-HELP wanted to elderly lady, Orthodox, in flat, Stamford Hill; position would suit middle-aged person. — Address, 2,785, Jewish Chronicle.

COOK-General required, Austrian or German refugee preferred.—45, Campbell-avenue, Ilford.

JEWISH experienced cook, working housekeeper required, self-contained flat, West End London, with all modern conveniences; good home.—Apply any evening after 9 p.m. at 103, Bedford Court-mansions, Bedford-avenue, W.C.1. Mrs. Satin.

REFINED working housekeeper for young bachelors flat in Maida Vale. Write full particulars.—Address, 2,849, Jewish Chronicle.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Minimum 4 lines 7/6
Each succeeding line 1/6

PROFESSIONAL

ASSISTANT (34) electro-therapy (short waves), curative massage and hydro-therapy, seeks post in institute or with doctor practising therapy; also help in the house. English, French-speaking.—Isabella Kohler, 18/137 Taborstrasse, Vienna, 2.

COMMERCIAL

A VERY willing and capable experienced junior shorthand typist, 16, shorthand 100, typing 40, seeks position in City office where Sabbaths and Holydays are given; knowledge office routine, bookkeeping, telephone, accounts, etc.—Address, 2,764, Jewish Chronicle.

BOY, 16, with some experience of fur trade, wants situation with firm doing good coat work; willing to improve.—Write B.C., 54, Kenninghall-road, Clapton, E.5.

ENVELOPE and circular addressing work required by lady; own machine at home.—Address, 2,376, Jewish Chronicle.

EXPERT designer-cutter for ladies underwear, bathing suits, and beachwear; 25 years' experiences first-class house in Vienna; now in London; seeks employment.—Address, 2,819, Jewish Chronicle.

LADY with much experience and initiative requires part-time secretarial work; own machine at home.—Address, 2,375, Jewish Chronicle.

SALESMAN, aged 25, requires permanent job; 10 years' experience in fancy goods, toilet, etc.; good references.—Address, 2,738, Jewish Chronicle.

TO THE WATCH TRADE.

TRAVELLER with good connection just disengaged.—Address, 2,704, Jewish Chronicle.

WOULD generous person give young Viennese lawyer the chance to make his living as a driver (trained motor mechanic), servant, etc.—Dr. Hans Hammermann, 17, Opernring, Vienna, 1.

YOUNG man, secretarial, clerical work, expert bookkeeper, shorthand typing; excellent correspondent, all office routine; trustworthy, industrious, capable, well educated; Sabbaths, Festivals free; £3-£5 per week.—Address, 2,846, Jewish Chronicle.

DOMESTIC

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(under the Direction of Mrs. A. Marmorstein and Mrs. A. S. Yahuda)
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Mistresses will obtain efficient maids and at the same time assist in the humanitarian task of rescuing helpless victims of persecution.

AUSTRIAN Jewish couple, man many years experience in the insurance trade, wife and two grown-up daughters very experienced in the household, seek employment together or separate.—Write to Karl Lang, Vienna, XVIII, Weimarerstrasse, 7.

AUSTRIAN couple (34,31) still in Vienna, seek employment; wife as maid or cook, husband willing to do any housework.—Address to Ernst Klein, Wien III, Lustgasse, 14.

AUSTRIAN Jewish couple, man many years experience as shipping and transport agent, wife very good in the household, also good fashion artist and designer, seek employment together or separate.—Write to Adolf Stern, Vienna III, Hetzgasse 42.

AUSTRIAN Jewess, 39, reliable, delightful Viennese cooking, housework, sewing, capable worker, pleasant appearance, good manners, speaks English, seeks position; references.—Marianne Dreiling, 5, Elsslergasse, Vienna, 13, Germany.

COUPLE (36) with little child seek post (or in Dominions; wife perfect in household and kitchen, child-nursing, sewing; man, servant, driver.—Schapira, 15, Allerheiligenpl, Vienna, 20.

EXCELLENT Cook-housekeeper, many years exprce., extremely reliable, exc. refs., seeks post in good family.—H. Cecil, 52, Orbel-street, S.W.11.

EXPERIENCED housemaid, Berlin household, intelligent, competent, can give German lessons to children; London preferred. — Address, 2,747, Jewish Chronicle.

FOR good Austrian Jewish maids apply personally to Celia Shure Domestic Agency, 17a, The Promenade, Edgware. Phone: EDG. 1925.

GERMAN Jewesses (two), one perfect cook and experienced housekeeper, the other a girl of 18, both still in Germany, seek positions. — Address, 2,787, Jewish Chronicle.

GOOD cook requires situation, restaurant hotel, or private house; no objection to large family; ex. refs.—A. Cohen, 77, Lothair-road, N.5.

HARD-WORKING couple seek post as porter, all housework; wife also dressmaker.—Hohenberg, 9, Petrusgasse, Vienna, 3.

MARRIED couple, middle-aged, woman good cook, man servant, seek post of any kind.—Adolf Ulmer, 8, Wolfsgasse 20.

MARRIED couple (strictly religious), Viennese, husband chauffeur and good for all house and garden work; wife excellent cook and nurse for children and old people, look for a position in England.—Apply, to Fam. S. Breuer, Wien VI, Bürgerspitalgasse 29.

RELIABLE Viennese couple (36, 41), wife good English cook, housekeeper; man chauffeur (mechanic), all housework; English; testimonials; English references.—Schneider, 3, Sechsschimmelgasse, Vienna, 9.

SERVANT—couple, wife good cook (kasher also), housework; man pastry-cook, chauffeur, &c., all domestic work, seek post.—West, 17, Heinzelmanngasse, Vienna, 20.

2 VIENNESE, diligent, can do handicrafts, seek posts as cook or general maid or with children, together or sep. London references. — Engelmann, 195, Vorgartenstr., Vienna, 2.

VIENNESE Jewess, perfect cook, experienced in all housework, speaking English, French, German, looks for job in childless household.—Address, 1,996, Jewish Chronicle.

VIENNESE mother with 12 year-old child, urgently seeks post in household.—Address, 2,618, Jewish Chronicle.

VIENNESE couple beg for post, wife plain cook capable in housework; man, servant, gas and water fitter, groom, English, French.—Taler, 18, Geischlagerstr., Vienna, 15.

VIENNESE, 42, hard working, good appearance, perfect in household and cookery, dipl. sick-nurse, begs for post where she can keep her 2 well-bred girls (12 and 15); perhaps getting the younger admitted to children's home, the other as help.—Singer, 6, Vereinsgasse, Vienna, 2.

VIENNESE Jewish couple, man expert as butcher and in cattle trade, specialised in sheep, wife very experienced in the household, seek employment together or separate.—Write to Ignaz Breuckner, Vienna III, Mariahilferstrasse, 56.

VIENNESE widow, 40's, wants post as housekeeper to bachelor or widower; intelligent, cheerful, good appearance; housewife.—Emmy Laub, 3, Gentzgasse, Vienna, 18.

VIENNESE couple seek post in good house; wife (43) excellent cook, child-nursing, sewing; man (44) porter, gardener, handyman, etc.; English references.—Katz, 14, Bechardgasse, Vienna, 3.

VIENNESE married couple seek domestic job; woman perfect cook and housekeeper; man experienced in all kinds of domestic work.—Please write to K. Heublum, Thomas's Private Hotel, 5, Birkenhead-street, Kings Cross.

VIENNESE couple require work; husband will do anything; woman will do housework, needlework, etc. If possible children with them.—Address, 2,816, Jewish Chronicle.

VIENNESE Jew, 35, intelligent, driver's licence, ready for any work (valet, porter, &c.), English references. Atzgersdorf, Breitenfelderstr., 35, Germany, Ostmark.

WHO will assist young Viennese married couple? Man, valet, driver, gardener; wife first-class Viennese cook, housework.—Julius Kluger, Rosinagasse 12/3, Vienna, 15, Germany.

WIDOW, experienced cook and housekeeper, seeks situation.—Hermine Findler, 12/3, Rosinagasse, Vienna, 15, Germany.

YOUNG childless couple seek post, wife housekeeping, cooking; man expert shoemaker, all housework; perhaps wife only.—L. Schwam, c/o Sezemsky, 1, Eckmüllnergasse, Vienna, 16.

YOUNG couple, hard-working, seek post; wife cook; man gardener, servant. — Reder, 56, Wallensteinstr., Vienna, 20.

YOUNG married couple, still in Vienna, desire post; good education, English, French, German, cook general, diploma as children's nurse and governess; chauffeur, gardener and commercial knowledge.—Address, 2,659, Jewish Chronicle.

YOUNG Viennese Jew, 15½ years, intelligent, handy, good family, trained knitter, physically strong, speaks English, seeks hospitality; prepared to do any work. English references.—Write to Josef Brand, 1, Hillingham-house, Blomfield-crescent, W.2.

YOUNG couple with girl aged 10, seek post; wife perfect in household and kitchen, sick-nurse; man servant, driver, &c.—Feiner, 23, Czerningasse, Vienna, 2.

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ACCOMMODATION in luxurious home, also private sitting room; meals optional; 2 mins. buses and tube. Speedwell 2338.

ATTRACTIVE room, newly decorated, facing South; electric fire; h. & c.; garage, phone, etc.; full or partial board; Hendon 2693.—9, Shirehall-lane, N.W.4.

A GOOD home for one or two students or business persons; rooms freshly decorated, lounge; Viennese cooking; part board. Mai. 6240 or Address, 2,817, Jewish Chronicle.

AN Orthodox family has vacancies, single and double bedrooms; terms mod.; near buses & trains.—81, Chatsworth-road, Brondesbury. Will 1933.

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AT 3, Burma-road, Clissold Park, N.16. —Board-residence with every home comfort, 35s. per week, is open to city gentleman or English and foreign students; twenty minutes to City and West End; not orthodox. Clissold 2642.

A WELL furnished double bedroom in private house, every convenience; no other boarders; 5 mins. buses and tube. —32, Hodford-road, N.W.11. Speedwell 5553.

119, BROADHURST GARDENS, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.—Steen-Josephs guest house; h. & c. water in all bedrooms; excellent cuisine; personal supervision; vacancies. 'Phone Mai. 3162.

CHARMING bed-sitting rooms, h. & c. basins, gas fires; meals optional. From 21s.—65, Shoot-Up-Hill, N.W.2. Gladstone 4989.

COMFORTABLE mod. home; bedrms. fitted h. & c. water; full board if desired; near Tube, bus, and trams.—3, Princess-cres., Finsbury Park. Sta. 4879.

ESTELLE COHEN, 34, Canwich-road, N.16, has now a vacancy in her comfortable home; terms moderate. Telephone: Stamford Hill 4740.

FOR professional and business people (liberal), single and double room, h. & c., gas fires, partial board, 2 mins. Willesden Green.—123, Dartmouth-road. Gla. 2753.

GOLDERS GREEN, 5 minutes from Tube Station.—Well furnished double bedroom and sitting room, with board if necessary; comfortable home for married couple or two friends.—Mrs. Blake, 6, Halleswell-road, Golders Green, N.W.11. 'Phone: Speedwell 5963.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Comfortable home for business lady or gentleman, bed and breakfast 20s.; full board 35s.—'Phone: Speedwell 7731.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Select private Jewish house receives paying guests; modern comforts; garage; Viennese and English Kasher cooking.—38/40, Wessex-gardens. Speedwell 2936.

HAMPSTEAD. — Mrs. R. Witmond, Gothic House, 71, Compayne-gdns., West End-lane, N.W.6, Mai. 5473; 2 mins. W. Hampstead Met.; h. & c. basins every room; different menu every evening; terms mod.; single or dble. room vacant.

LADY (orthodox) wants to share her beautiful new, modern and comfort. furn. flat (cent. heating, h. & c.w., porter, lift, N.W.6), or to let one high-class bed-sitt. rm. and one small bedrm. with bath and breakfast.—Address, 2,702, Jewish Chronicle.

M. VALE. — S. & D. room vacant; h. & c. water; good Kasher food; moderate; tennis. — Mrs. Keen, 158, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 1673.

PAYING guest required in comfortable private Jewish home within walking distance of Bart.'s or Guy's.—Address, 2,686, Jewish Chronicle for appointment.

SERVICE Flatlets, very comfortably furnished with lounge; partial or full board; minute 53 bus., Met.—Mrs. Marshall, 82, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead, N.W. 'Phone: Mai. 7833.

237, WILLESDEN LANE, N.W.2.—Comfortable refined home; bedrooms fitted with h. & c. water; 2 mins. stations; mod. terms.—Mrs. Baker, Willesden 5737.

W. HAMPSTEAD.—Large front-floor room, gas fire and ring, home comforts, meals optional. Moderate. Mai. 2673.

SEASIDE, COUNTRY, Etc.

BOURNEMOUTH. — Private board-residence, near sea and Synagogue; homely and comfortable; orthodox; terms £2 10s.—Mrs. Barnett, 23, Oxford-road.

HIGHLY recommended board residence 45/-; vegetarian; happy home comfort; vacancies.—198, Capstone-road, Bournemouth. Winton 1888.

PROVINCES

BELFAST. — Visitors to Belfast can have board residence in select comfortable home; special terms for permanent paying guests. — Wiener, 35, Cliftonville-road.

BOARD, ETC., WANTED

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Each succeeding line 2/-

BRIGHTON or Hove. — Gentleman wishes to make his home with a refined strictly Orthodox family.—Samuel, 8, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, London.

FOR my niece (18), well bred, I seek good family to receive her as part paying guest. — Address, 2,845, Jewish Chronicle.

REV. E. P. PHILLIPS desires accommodation in a strictly orthodox house or private family; preferably in West Hampstead; permanent.—Write, stating terms, to 98, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6.

TWO bedrooms required in nicely-furnished modern house, with board, for two people. Telephone: Hendon 1640.

YOUNG man requires bed-sitting room, bath, 'phone, with refined private family; partial board; strictly orthodox; Stoke Newington district; write.—Address, 2,806, Jewish Chronicle.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE
(Children's Section)

Young Israel

October 28, 1938
Marcheshvan 3, 5699

THE JEWELLED TURBAN

BY AUNTIE

SOMEONE remarked to me the other day that fewer men than formerly wear top-hats in Synagogue. I replied that top-hats were generally going out of fashion except for state occasions, and it was only natural that this should be reflected in Synagogue, for many people do not even possess top-hats to-day. There was a time when it was fashionable for men to wear three-cornered hats, and there was the same remark when these began to go out of fashion. I remember hearing of a punctilious Parnass who refused to call up to the reading of the Law anyone not wearing a three-cornered hat. All this is but the introduction to a story about a different kind of headgear. It is told in the Talmud.

The Soothsayers

There was once a rich man who owned big estates. He was very wealthy, but he was also very superstitious and he was fond of consulting soothsayers so that he might know what was going to happen to him. In those days in the East and elsewhere, it was a common practice to consult auguries and to listen to men who pretended to foretell the future. You remember the soothsayer in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Julius himself laughed at signs and portents, but his wife was very frightened at anything which seemed to betoken evil to come. One day the man in our story was told that all his property would pass to a certain man named Joseph. He believed the soothsayers, but resolved to prevent the prophecy from being fulfilled. This Joseph had a rather nice nickname. He was known as "Joseph the Sabbath-honourer."

Sabbath-Honourer

He was so called because nothing was too good for him to show respect for the Sabbath. He would array himself in the best of garments, he would procure the costliest viands, to honour the Sabbath. He would have the finest of wines on his Sabbath table, and every merchant in the market knew that if he had anything special to sell he would always find a customer in Joseph the Sabbath-honourer if his goods could in any way be used for Sabbath observance. It was this man that the wealthy property-owner feared. He thought that it might be difficult to guard all his lands and houses, so he sold them all and with the proceeds he bought a magnificent jewel which he set in his turban so that it would always be on his person and Joseph would not be able to acquire it.

The Fish

One day, the man was walking by the river when a sudden gust of wind blew his turban into the water, carrying with it the precious jewel. He made desperate efforts to recover it, but the current was swift, the turban sank, and gone, seemingly for ever, was the stone. On Friday of that week, a fisherman hauling up his net found in it a big fish. By the time he reached the market it was nearly Sabbath, and he despaired of being able to dispose of it. But someone said: "Take it to Joseph the Sabbath-honourer; he is sure to buy it." And so it was. Joseph was glad to procure such a handsome addition to his Sabbath table. He lost no time in cleaning the fish, but when he cut it open he found inside the body a splendid jewel. He sold the stone later and acquired a handsome fortune. He recounted the incident to an old man who said: "Ah, he who lends to the Sabbath will be repaid by the Sabbath!" What he meant was that those who go out of their way to pay the Sabbath its due will be rewarded. Rich material possessions are nothing to the spiritual treasures to be obtained by remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Young Israel" must be addressed to "Auntie," The Jewish Chronicle Office, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2.*

YOUNG ISRAEL LETTER BOX

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE

Laura Solomon, Johannesburg.—I am inserting your application. Tell me more about yourself when you write again. Your letter was insufficiently stamped.

Shirley Tabor, Romford.—You write very nicely for only six. Many thanks for your gift. I am glad to know that you enjoy reading my Chats.

Joyce Fenster, Johannesburg.—See my reply to Laura Solomon.

Isadore Baker, Limehouse.—You remind me of the man who asked questions of Hillel. It would not be a bad idea to try to answer the first one yourself as an entry for the competition. Read "The Story of the Jewish People," by Jack M. Myers. You will find in it an account of Antipater, who was the father of Herod. I am glad to learn that you have obtained interesting pen-chums through the Exchange.

M. Brisk, Singapore.—I shall be pleased to enrol you if you send me your full name and a little information about yourself.

Nita Brown, Bow.—Welcome to the League! I am glad to hear that you have won a prize at school.

Harold Deitch, Cardiff.—If you were as short as your letter you would be quite a Tom Thumb. Tell me something about yourself. My television set does not reach to Cardiff!

Biddy Hammerstein, Grimsby.—I think you are the only one at present. I trust the bumps were few and far between. I do save some of them. I should need a big warehouse if I kept them all.

"Happy Anniversary."—Many thanks and congratulations.

Max Heinrich, Breslau.—Your letter has been forwarded to the right quarter.

Peter Jacobs, Eastleigh.—It was a slip. I knew your grandfather. I hope when you grow up you will follow his example of communal service. Many thanks for your gift.

"J. and M."—I am very grateful for your donation.

A. H. Kleiman, Willesden.—You should work with your own friends. There is already an Aid Society in the district. I should welcome a private effort in aid of our Fund. Let me know your full name. I am glad you were interested in my Chat on "The Tabernacle." I am afraid the Nazis do not read the *Pirke Abot*!

Barbara Langer, Salford.—Welcome to the League! I am pleased to be assured that my Chats give you "great pleasure." I hope you will be successful in your quest for pen-chums.

Phyllis Levine, Leeds.—Limitations of space will not allow me to give very long answers. I was much interested in your letter describing your work at school. There are trade schools in London. You seem to be a clever little cook, and I am not surprised that your output is quickly put in. I trust the certificate came safely to hand.

Bettina Lewis, Upper Clapton.—If you tried to make your letter "dwarfish" you certainly succeeded. Is there nothing to tell me about my new niece?

Bernard Morris, Finsbury Park.—Welcome to the League! You must be proud to have won a scholarship and so many prizes. I hope you study them all.

Estelle Nalkin, Muswell Hill.—I am pleased to enrol you. I trust you had a happy birthday.

Sheila Oster, Stoke Newington.—You show the right spirit. I am always pleased to be assured that readers enjoy my Chats. Many thanks for your gift.

Mavis Rothberg, Herne Hill.—I am glad you had such a nice holiday. Your peace offering is much appreciated.

Helen Rubinstein, Salford.—Welcome to the League! I am inserting your request for correspondents.

Nigel A. Scott, Walworth.—You have certainly started early in good works. Please ask your "secretary" to thank you in any appropriate fashion.

Mrs. Irene Tayar, Malta.—I have to thank you once more for very welcome gifts.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE

Correspondents are sought by the following:

Laura Solomon, 54, Dunbar Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg, South Africa—about 17, interested in reading, dancing, or piano playing.

Barbara Langer, 59, Stanley Road, Broughton Park, Salford, 7 — 11-15, living in France or Palestine, interested in books; would exchange English for French.

Helen Rubinstein, 27, Hill Street, Higher Broughton, Salford, 7 — about 17, living in America or Palestine, interested in Habonim, swing music, or outdoor sports.

GIFTS TO FUNDS

For Sick Children

The League is endeavouring to raise the sum of £25 to provide a refrigerator for the Children's Ward at the Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester. The help of all readers, young and old, is invited:

"Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.; Peter Jacobs, 6d.; "J. and M.," thanksoffering, 2s. 6d.; Sheila Oster, 1s.; Mavis Rothberg, 3s.; and Nigel A. Scott, 5s.

Total to Date: £2 19s. 7d.

Home for Aged Jews: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

Home for Jewish Incurables: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

Home of Rest: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

Jewish Board of Guardians: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

Old People's Comforts Fund: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.; and Mrs. Irene Tayar, in loving memory of her dear father, 5s.

London Jewish Hospital: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

German-Jewish Relief Fund: "Happy Anniversary," 2s. 6d.

Jewish Children's Country Holidays Fund: Nigel A. Scott, 5s.

Jewish National Fund: Mrs. Irene Tayar, 15s.

COMPETITION

Here is a competition for Chanucah which I hope will attract a large number of entries.

SENIORS

Prizes will be awarded for (a) a design for a Menorah, or (b) an essay on "A Modern Interpretation of Chanucah."

JUNIORS

A prize will be awarded for an essay on "The Story of Chanucah."

Rules

1. Entries must be by members of the League; juniors under 13.
2. It is understood that each entry is the unaided work of the competitor.
3. Each entry must bear the *full name, age, and address* of the competitor.
4. Entries should be separate from a letter to Auntie but may be enclosed in the same envelope.
5. No entry can be returned unless stamps are sent for the purpose.
6. Entries must be received on or before December 16th.

The Jew's Home

The Jew's home has rarely been his "castle." Throughout the ages it has been something far higher—his sanctuary.—The Chief Rabbi.

The Old Doctrine

One lesson, and only one, history may be said to repeat with distinctness, that the world is built somehow on moral foundations; that in the long run it is well with the good; in the long run it is ill with the wicked. But this is no science; it is no more than the old doctrine taught long ago by the Hebrew prophets.—J. A. Froude.

THE YOUNG ISRAEL LEAGUE

HOW TO JOIN

To join the League, fill in your name and address on the coupon to be found on this page and send it to "Auntie," Office of The Jewish Chronicle, 47/49, Moor Lane, London, E.C.2. New members receive a beautiful illuminated certificate. "Auntie" would welcome a letter telling her all about yourself.

Members of the "Young Israel" League undertake "To Uphold and Promote, Both Publicly and Privately, the Best Traditions of Judaism and the Jewish People."

YOUNG ISRAEL LEAGUE
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON

Full Name .....

Address .....

.....

October 28th, 1938.